

# Updated Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 2839

December 2014

## CAM: Provincial Roads Improvement Project (150B, NR53, and 151B)

Prepared by Ministry of Public Works and Transport for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the drafts originally posted in November 2011 available on <http://www.adb.org/projects/documents/provincial-roads-improvement-project-150b>.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BST	Bituminous Surface Treatment
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EMO	External Monitoring Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IRC	Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NR	National Road
PDPWT	Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport
PIB	Public Information Brochure
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPTA	Project Preparation TA
RCS	Replacement Cost Study
RD-MEF	Resettlement Department – Ministry of Economy and Finance
ROW	Right of Way
RSCWG	Resettlement Sub-committee Working Group
SES	Socio-economic Survey
SEU	Social and Environmental Unit
TA	Technical Assistance

## **NOTE**

In this report “\$” refers to US dollars unless otherwise stated.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

Cut-off date	<p>This refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorised as affected people. Persons not covered in the census are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements, unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and the inventory of losses (IOL); or (ii) they have lawfully acquired the affected assets following completion of the census and the IOL and prior to the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).</p>
Affected Household/ Affected People	<p>In the context of involuntary resettlement, affected people are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary expropriation of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. In the case of affected household, it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.</p>
Detailed Measurement Survey	<p>This activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of affected people earlier done during resettlement plan preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.</p>
Entitlement	<p>Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the affected people, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.</p>
Income restoration	<p>This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.</p>
Inventory of Losses	<p>This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e. lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of affected people will be determined.</p>
Land acquisition	<p>Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.</p>

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

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **A. Introduction**

1. The Rural Roads Improvement Project aims to rehabilitate an aggregate of approximately 176 km of provincial road (PR) 314D, national road (NR) 13, PR150B, NR53, and PR151B, located in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang, and Kampong Speu provinces, to paved condition to provide a safer, cost-effective provincial road network with all-year access to markets and other social services for provincial centers of southeastern and mid-western Cambodia. The existing cross border facility (CBF) at Prey Var- Mocva will be expanded and developed to facilitate efficient cross border transport and trade between Cambodia and Vietnam. This resettlement plan (RP) is for PR150B, N53, and PR151B. (See Figure 1 below for the project location map). The Project is financed through a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) is the Executing Agency.

### **B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

2. The major impacts caused by the Project in the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B include demolition of structures used for residence and business, and acquisition of occupied land in the road right-of-way (ROW). Based on the results of DMS conducted on March – December 2013, a total of 1,681 HHs will be affected by Mid-west section. Impacts on main structures include 47 houses and 63 shops in PR150B; 4 houses, and 67 shops in NR53; and one house and four shops in PR151B. Of these impacts on structures 34 houses and 113 shops are entirely affected and must shift behind the corridor of impact. These consist of 30 houses and 44 shops in PR150B; 3 houses and 65 shops in NR 53; and 01 house and 04 shops in PR151B. Some 2,705.75 m<sup>2</sup> of ROW land in PR150B are used or occupied by private households for farming, for residence and business and 12,141.47 m<sup>2</sup> of ROW land is occupied by private persons in NR53.

3. Other fixed structures affected include fences, concrete pavements, extended eaves, pipe culverts and sign boards. Approximately 9,357 perennial trees and 2,612 timber trees need to be removed from the COI of the Project roads.

### **C. Measures to Minimize Impacts and Resettlement**

4. In order to avoid or minimize displacement of people from assets and livelihoods, the existing road alignment will be followed and construction works will be confined within a corridor of impact (COI) of 10 meters measured either side from the road centerline. In addition, as part of the Project's resettlement strategy, project affected households (AH) will be provided sufficient time to rebuild their homes and shops prior to the commencement of civil works and that they are able to continue with their present livelihood activities even during Project implementation. Also, all standing annual crops, including privately-owned trees, will be allowed to be harvested before the start of civil works in a particular section of the Project roads.

The MPWT, through its Project Management Unit 3 (PMU3) and the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC), through the Resettlement Department at the Ministry of Economy and Finance (RD-MEF), will ensure that this resettlement strategy is followed diligently.

#### **D. Legal and Policy Framework**

5. This updated RP adopted the Project resettlement policy as described in the RP approved in November 2011 (the policy and entitlement are in the appendix 4).

6. This URP also adopted the basic compensation and rehabilitation principles discussed in the November 2011 approved RP, to wit (a) land acquisition is minimized if avoidance is not possible; (b) compensation and cash and non-cash assistance will be provided to help ensure that AHs are able to maintain, if not improve, their pre-Project living standards; (c) AHs are fully informed and consulted on compensation and relocation options; (d) existing socio-cultural institutions of AHs are supported and used; (e) the Project resettlement policy will equally apply to women and men; (f) lack of formal title will not be a bar to compensation and rehabilitation; (g) particular attention will be extended to vulnerable groups, such as households headed by women and the elderly with no other social support; (h) resettlement is planned and implemented as an integral part of the project and that the budget for resettlement is part of Project costs; and (i) AHs are not displaced from assets until they are fully compensated at replacement cost.

#### **E. Participation and Grievance Redress**

7. Consultations, public meetings and village discussions with the AHs and the local governments were conducted as parallel activity to DMS. A total of four (4) such meetings were held. These activities will continue during implementation of the RP, consistent with the Project's participatory approach. Grievance mechanism has been designed to ensure that the concerns and complaints of the AHs are readily addressed at the village level in a timely and satisfactory manner. The AHs will be made fully aware of their rights through verbal and written means during resettlement planning, updating, and implementation.

#### **F. Vulnerability and gender issues**

8. The DMS identified 33 women-headed households, 93 AHs that are headed by persons within the retirement age bracket of the Government (i.e., 60 years and older), 2 AH that are headed by persons with disabilities, 16 as landless AHs and 1 AHs living on very low incomes. Additional measures are incorporated in the URP to help ensure that these AHs, who are considered particularly vulnerable, are not further disadvantaged and that, along with the other AHs, they will equally benefit from the Project.

## **G. Cham Affected Households**

9. There are 242 AHs in PR150B that belong to the Cham ethnic group. The resettlement impacts experienced by these households have been assessed as limited. Consultations with these households in the project areas, as with the other affected households, during updating of the RP revealed a high level of support for the project. The URP provides for measures to foster meaningful consultation and participation so that all affected households share in project benefits. During detailed design and implementation, the project will ensure that Cham AHs, as with all AHs in the project areas, are actively involved and consulted.

## **H. Implementation Arrangements**

10. The MPWT, through the Project Management Unit 3 (PMU3) and the Environmental and Social Office (ESO), and the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC), through the Resettlement Department of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (RD-MEF), are overall responsible for preparing, updating, implementing and financing the RP. At the local government level, the MPWT and IRC are assisted by the Provincial Resettlement Subcommittee in the provinces and its Working Groups in each relevant province.

## **I. Monitoring**

11. The ESO is the Project's internal monitor, while an external monitoring organization will be hired by IRC to do external monitoring and evaluation (M&E). During RP implementation, which is reckoned to begin at the time of the detailed measurement survey (DMS), quarterly progress report of internal monitoring and quarterly external M&E report will be submitted to ADB. Within one year after the completion of RP implementation, a resettlement completion report will be submitted to ADB that includes lessons learned to improve resettlement work in future projects.

## **J. Resettlement Budget and Indicative Schedule of RP Implementation**

12. The total costs of resettlement for PR150B, NR 53, and PR151B is estimated at \$ 1,365,578.54. The indicative schedule of RP preparation and implementation is given below.

## Indicative Schedule of Resettlement Activities

Activities	Schedule
RP Preparation	June - November 2011
ADB Approval of Draft RP	November 2011
RP Updating	Feb – June 2014
Detailed Measurement Survey	March-December 2013
Replacement Cost Survey	Sept 2013-Jan 2014
Submission and ADB approval of URP	September – November 2014
Public Disclosure of Approved URP	November - December 2014
Implementation of approved URP	November 2014-March 2016
Disbursement of Compensation to APs	Jan.-Jun. 2015
Relocation of AHs	December 2014-Sep. 2015
Internal Monitoring (Submission of Quarterly Report)	Aug 2014 – March 2016
External Monitoring Report (Intermittent)	June 2014 – March 2016
Civil Works Construction commencement	August 2014

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

1. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is an update of the RP for CAM: Provincial Roads Improvement Project which was approved by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in November 2011. The project involves; (i) Upgrading of NR 13 and PR 314D with an overall length of 88km; (ii) Upgrading of PR 150B, NR 53 and PR 151B with an overall length of 85 km; and (iii) Construction of a Cross-border facility at Prey Vor-Mocra to provide efficient cross border transport and trade between Cambodia and Vietnam.

### B. Project Description

2. This RP covers the upgrading of Provincial roads (i) 150B in Kampong Chhnang with a total length of 31 km, (ii) NR 53 with a total length of 32 km; and (iii) PR 151B with a total length of 3.6 km.

#### B.1. PR 150B

3. PR150B is divided into 2 segments. The first segment, **PR150B-E**, with a length 5.4 km, starts in NR5 in Kampong Chhnang province. This segment traverses flood plains going eastward towards Taches Market in a fishing village on the shore of Tonle Sap. The road serves the quite large village community located along the river bank to the north and south of the road and provides their access to NR5 for services and larger markets. The existing roadway is 4m wide and is on high embankment up to 3m above the original ground and with steep side-slopes. It has a gravel wearing course which for the most part is passable but is in a very poor condition in the village. Generally the land either side of the road is under rice cultivation. The districts and communes traversed by PR150B-E are shown in Table I.1.

**Table 1- 1 District and Communes Traversed by PR 150B-E**

Province	District	Km Point	Commune	Village
Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Tralach	PK 0+00 – 5+80	Taches	Snay Krom
				Samruong
				Snay
				Svay Bakav
				Sam Por
				Tachest

4. The second segment of PR 150B, **PR150B-W**, is 26.5 km long and it starts from the junction with NR5 going westward crossing extensive flat plains mainly under rice cultivation. The road was upgraded under the TRIP<sup>1</sup> Program. It is on a low embankment and has a 4m wide gravel wearing course. The area is generally sparsely populated along the road side but there are a number of small well-

<sup>1</sup> Tertiary Road Infrastructure Project

established villages. The alignment is generally straight but has a number of bends with small radii. Importantly the road passes around the perimeter of Rolang Ke village in Chaung Moug commune very close to a school and other buildings and crosses a river over a newly constructed (2009) 3 m wide concrete bridge. It is for this reason that a 1.2 km segment of a commune road in the village will be developed to by-pass the densely populated area of Rolang Ke. PR150B terminates at NR53. The districts and communes traversed by PR 150B-W are shown in Table I-2

**Table 1- 2 Districts and Communes Traversed by PR 150B-W**

Province	District	Km Point	Commune	Village
Kampong Chhang	Kampong Tralach	PK 0+00 – 2+00	Taches	Samruong Svay Krom Boeng Kork
		PK 2+00 – 17+500	Chhouk Sar	Krasas Thmey Sdok Lech Prey Pear Chhnouk Krahnas Tra Peang Ktom Tuol Andong Tamuong
	Samki Mean Chey	PK 17+500 – 20+00	Khmar Chhnar	Trador Puong Khmar Kandal Chrey Kuong Kiet Chrey Kuong Lech
	Tuok Posh	PK 20+00 – 26+600	Akphivot	Sre Khpum Toeuk Chum Ro Peak Trapeang Pring Dam Raeb Sre Tachey

## B.2 NR 53

5. NR53 under this project begins at culvert number 7 and continues for 31.3 km before terminating at a junction with road PR151B. The road has a gravel wearing course. There are 5 bridges each 4.5m wide, four are short span and one bridge is 63m long. There are approximately 20 pipe culverts (800mm diameter) and one watergate; all are in good condition. Along the length at km 17 there is an access road to a waterfall and park area (approximately 4.3 km from NR53). The districts and communes traversed by NR53 are given in Table I.3

**Table 1- 3 Districts and Communes Traversed by NR 53**

Province	District	Km Point	Commune	Village
Kampong Chhnang	Tuek Phos	PK 25+168—25+673	Klong Popok	Roang Kaer Trapeang Chrey Trapeang Karabaov Chi Prang TorpTalat Chork Kandal Kok Phen Roka Toung Lor
		PK 0+00 – 5+482	Chieb	
		PK 5+482 – 13+026	Thoul Khapos	Trapeang Smach Sre Chan

PK 13+026 – 31+812

Kbal Tuok

Vot  
Slaeng  
Tang Sya  
Trapeang Dosloeng  
Thnal Kaeng  
Prey Chrov

### B.3 PR 151B

6. Under the Project, PR151B starts at the junction with NR53 and terminates at a junction with NR44. The length of the Project road is 3.6km. The existing gravel roadway is 11m wide. The districts and communes traversed by PR151B are shown in Table I.4.

**Table 1- 4 Districts and Communes Traversed by PR 151B**

Province	District	Km Point	Commune	Village
Kampong Speu	Thpong	PK 0+00 – 3+591	Amleang	Kouk Snuol Krang Dong Thnal Baek

### C. Civil works to be undertaken

7. A map showing the project roads is given in Figure 1. The typical road cross-section applicable to all three roads referred to as Midwest Road Section is shown in Figure 2. The following civil works will be undertaken for the first segment of PR150B, PR 150B-E: (a) provision of a cement concrete road within Ta Ches market town to provide strong safe permanent road without excessive impact on surrounding existing buildings, together with improvements to levels and paving of selected adjoining side roads to form a simple “one-way” traffic system within the village; and (b) widening within the construction limits and paving (single bituminous surface treatment or SBST) of the access road to NR 5 to provide safe all weather access for two- directional traffic.

8. For the second segment of PR150B (PR 150B-W), the following will be carried out: (a) widening within the construction limits to provide safe passage for two-way traffic; (b) construction of a 1.6 km segment of a commune road to by-pass the built-up area of Rolang Ke village in Chaung MOUNG commune; and (c) the construction of a new bridge south of Tuek Phos.

9. NR53 will be raised and widened. In addition, the carriageway will be paved with SBST. PR151B will likewise be widened to 8 m (i.e., a 6 m carriageway with 1 m shoulders, each side).

D. Measures adapted to Minimize Adverse Social Impacts

10. The following measures have been adopted in order to minimize adverse social impacts:

- a. Re-alignment is to minimize resettlement in RolangKe village.
- b. A corridor of 10 m either side of the road centreline will be cleared of obstructions. All the project roads PR150B, NR53 and PR151B have a ROW of 50 m (i.e., 25 m either side of the road centreline).

11. Concrete and covered side drains will be constructed in major commune centers and the COI will be reduced to 8 m either side of centreline in the said locations. The covered side drain can double as sidewalk.

12. In addition to the aforementioned engineering measures, payment of compensation, and the resettlement and rehabilitation of AHs, will be completed prior to the issuance of a notice to proceed (NTP) to start construction works. Implementation of other long-term rehabilitation measures such as livelihood assistance and other services will follow. Also, owners of entirely affected shops will be allowed to construct a replacement of their structures before demolishing the existing ones in order to minimize, if not avoid, income loss arising from the disruption of business operation. Likewise, prior to and after the conduct of the inventory of losses (IOL) and during the DMS, local officials and residents have been advised to refrain from building new fixed structures along the COI.

E. Updated Resettlement Plan

13. Based on the results of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and the result of the updated Replacement Cost Survey (RCS), the 2011 RP was updated. This updated RP follows the legal basis, policies and procedural guidelines on asset acquisition from the 2011 approved RP.

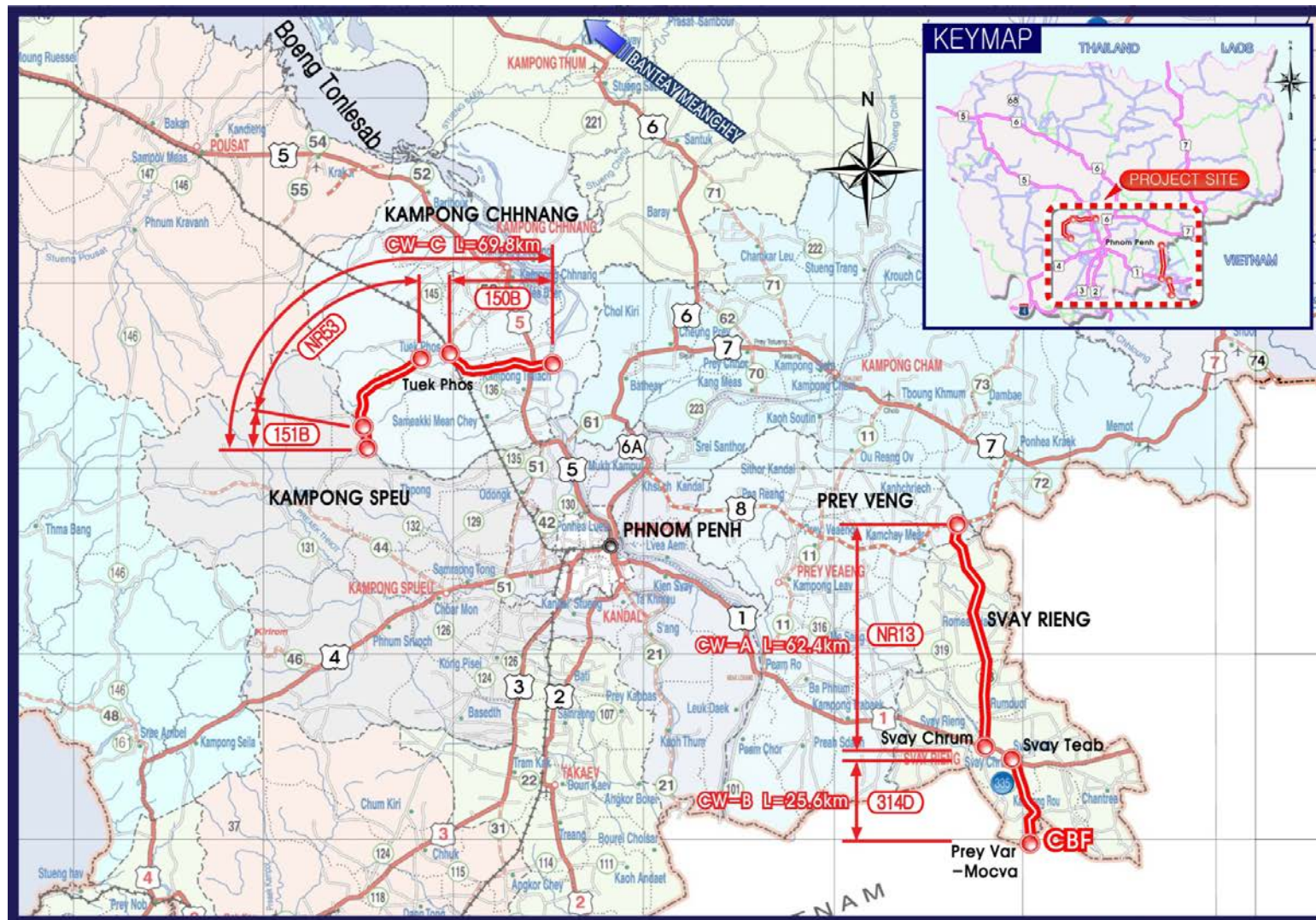
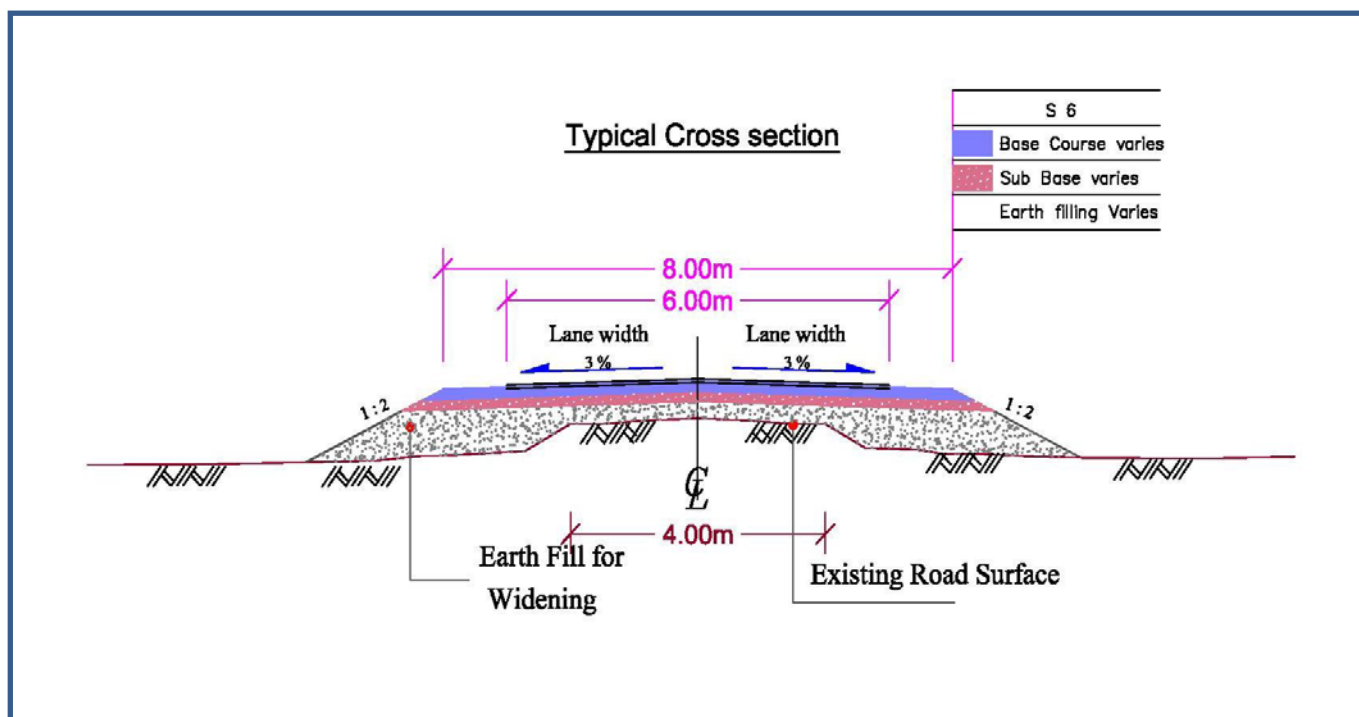


Figure 1 Location Map Provincial Roads Improvement Project and CB



**Figure 2 Typical Cross Section of Midwest Road Section**

## 2. PROJECT ENTITLEMENTS

14. This updated RP applies the same legal basis, and Project resettlement policies on asset acquisition as set out in the 2011 approved RP. The resettlement policy framework and entitlement matrix setting out the relevant legislation, policies and entitlements are presented in this updated RP.

Table2.1 Resettlement Policy and Its Application in Cambodia

ADB Policy	ADB Policy Application in Cambodia \ Resettlement Work
Involuntary Resettlement Policy is applied to all development projects resulting in (i) loss of productive assets, including land, income and livelihood; (ii) lost of housing, possibly entire community structure, systems, and service; (iii) loss of other assets; loss of community resources, habitat, cultural sites, and goods.	ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy is being applied to ADB-financed projects in Cambodia.
Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	Involuntary resettlement has been avoided as much as possible through consideration of alternative project locations and narrowing the irrigation ROWs to a designated corridor of impact (COI) and realigning the COI.

<b>ADB Policy</b>	<b>ADB Policy Application in Cambodia \</b> <b>Resettlement Work</b>
Where population displacement is unavoidable, all viable project options should be explored to minimize displacement.	Various project options (e.g. bypass road design) have been explored to minimize displacement to as few households as possible.
People unavoidably affected should be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project.	Land-for-land is offered in some cases, though not all affected persons who lost land have been allocated a relocation site. Cash compensation for affected house, trees and other structures and privately owned land. Additional assistance is given to female headed, disabled, elderly, and very poor households, and cost of removal and transport of salvage materials. Some rehabilitation assistance has been given but not yet specified to restore to pre-project level. Future job opportunities at relocation sites have not generally been considered, with some exceptions. Compensation paid does not ensure income restoration and living standards, with a few exceptions.
Existing social and cultural institutions of re-settlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and re-settlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities.	The existing social and economic situations of the affected persons and their hosts have, in some cases, been supported, but not consistently applied.
The full cost of resettlement and compensation should be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.	Compensation costs are budgeted in projects funded by the Banks. It is not possible to determine if this is consistently applied in non-bank-funded projects.
The absence of a formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups,, and appropriate assistance provided to help improve their status.	Absence of legal title to land has not been a determining factor in compensation payments, as long as the AHs are outside of the ROW and other state land. It is against the law to compensate for ROW land; however, such compensation has been paid on some ADB-financed projects as agricultural land use assistance <sup>2</sup> .

## A. Cut-off Date

15. The cut-off date coincides with the announcement about the Project and the holding of the IOL and preliminary inventory of affected persons in the districts, which was 6-12 June 2011 for PR150B, 13-17 June 2011 for NR13, and 17-19 June 2011 for PR151B. During the detailed measurement survey (DMS) the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee, the government body that is tasked to spearhead the conduct of the DMS and the implementation of the RP reiterated the final date of the cut-off-date as mentioned above.

<sup>2</sup> Land use assistance is provided for productive land in the ROW.

## B. Entitlements

16. This updated RP applies the entitlement policy in the 2011 RP. The mentioned entitlement policy was approved by the Government and ADB in the same year for the Provincial Roads Improvement Projects. These entitlements provide for more and higher rates of assistances.

**Table2.2 Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
<b>Loss of Land (all kinds)</b> <b><u>OUTSIDE</u> the ROW</b>	<b>Partial loss;</b> i.e., only a portion of the land of the AH is acquired by the Project and the residual un-affected is <b>STILL VIABLE</b> for continued use.	All AHs with recognized proof of ownership who will be affected by the construction of by-pass road in Chaung Mounng commune (PR150B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>For the affected portion of the land: cash compensation at replacement cost (based on findings of replacement cost study or RCS; in case there is no active market in the locality, based on productive capacity or attributes; without deduction for taxes and transaction costs)</li> <li>To the extent possible, AHs will be <b>allowed to harvest</b> their annual and perennial crops and timber products prior to construction.</li> <li>If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
	<b>Entire land is lost;</b> i.e., the whole land is affected by the Project, or the residual un-affected is <b>NO LONGER VIABLE</b> for continued use and, therefore, the entire land will be acquired by the Project.	All AHs with recognized proof of ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>For the entire land: <b>cash compensation at replacement cost</b> (based on findings of replacement cost study or RCS; in case there is no active market in the locality, based on productive capacity or attributes; without deduction for taxes and transaction costs)</li> <li>To the extent possible AHs will be <b>allowed to harvest</b> their annual and perennial crops and timber products prior to construction.</li> <li>If during RP updating, farmer AHs are found to be <b>severely affected</b> (i.e., the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of their total income capacity), the AH will be provided (i) <b>rehabilitation assistance</b> through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (ii) <b>one time assistance allowance</b> of \$200 per household.</li> <li>If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
<b>Loss of use of Productive Land</b>  <b><u>INSIDE</u> the ROW</b>	<b>Partial loss;</b> i.e., only a portion of the land cultivated by the AH within the COI is affected.  (Identities of the AHs will be determined during DMS and RP updating)	All AHs utilizing ROW land for productive use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>To the extent possible AHs will be <b>allowed to harvest</b> their crops prior to construction.</li> <li>AHs will be <b>tolerated to cultivate</b> the residual area of the ROW.</li> <li>For the affected portion, <b>cash assistance for loss of land use</b> equivalent to \$0.50/m2.</li> <li>If during RP updating, said farmers are found to be <b>severely affected</b> (i.e., the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of their total income capacity), the AH will (i) be assisted by the PRSC in <b>finding affordable replacement land</b> with similar productive attributes for these farmers to <b>lease</b>; (ii) be provided <b>rehabilitation assistance</b> through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (iii) be provided <b>one time assistance allowance</b> of \$200 per household..</li> <li>If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
<b>House, House-cum-store; Independent Shops</b>	<b>Partial loss of house, house-cum-store; independent shop;</b> i.e., only a portion of the main structure of the house, house-and-store, or shop is affected and the remaining unaffected portion is <b>STILL VIABLE</b> for use.	Owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>For the affected portion, <b>cash compensation at replacement cost</b> (i.e., present cost of construction materials in the locality, plus cost of labor and repair [i.e., 20% of the cost of labor and materials] of the unaffected portion). AHs to get cash <b>compensation at least 3 months ahead of civil works</b> in the locality to provide them sufficient time to <b>gradually re-organize the house and/or shop</b>, thereby avoiding any disruption in the livelihood of the same.</li> <li>If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
		Renters of said structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li><b>No other entitlements</b> if not relocating and if business operation is not disrupted.</li> </ul>
	<b>Entire house, house-and-store, store is lost;</b> i.e., entire main structure is affected,	Owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li><b>Cash compensation at replacement cost</b> for the entire structure (i.e.,</li> </ul>

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
	or the unaffected portion of the main structure is <b>NO LONGER VIABLE</b> for continued use.	building permit	<p>present cost of construction materials and labor in the locality). AHs to get cash <b>compensation at least 3 months ahead of civil works</b> in the locality to provide them sufficient time to <b>gradually re-organize the house and/or shop</b>, thereby avoiding any disruption in the livelihood of the same.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>One time assistance allowance</b> per household as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Houses and regular shops (i.e., can be closed with four walls) that will <b>move back in residual area of the ROW</b>: (i) \$100 for affected house; and (ii) \$33 for the affected regular store).</li> <li>➢ Houses and regular shops that will <b>relocate outside the ROW</b>: (i) \$200 for affected house; and (ii) \$100 for the affected regular store).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Transportation (moving) allowance</b> as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Shops and stalls made of light and temporary materials: \$20</li> <li>➢ Regular shops and houses moving into the residual area of the ROW: \$40</li> <li>➢ Regular shops and houses relocating within the same village outside of the ROW: \$60</li> <li>➢ Houses relocating in another village outside of the ROW: \$70</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Income loss allowance for AHs of entirely affected house-and-stores and independent shops</b>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Unregistered: Businesses owners who cannot show any tax receipt and cannot otherwise confirm income amount will be provided one-time cash assistance of \$50</li> <li>➢ Cash compensation equivalent to the daily net income (as reflected in tax receipts) multiplied by the days of business disruption</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If <b>landless</b>, to be provided free of charge with <b>substitute plot</b> with an area of approximately <b>105 m<sup>2</sup></b> outside of the ROW with secure tenure under the Cambodian law and regulations, accessible, with or close to source of potable water<sup>3</sup>, and with latrine, or will be provided with cash assistance for self-relocation at a location of their choosing.</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> In the case that a piped water system is not present in the locality, AHs will be provided with access to a pumping well

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
		Renters of entirely affected house and house-and-store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li><b>Transportation (moving) allowance</b> of \$50</li> <li><b>One time assistance allowance</b> of \$33 per household for relocating tenants of affected regular shop and house.</li> <li><b>Rental allowance</b> equivalent to 2 months of rent of a similar building in the locality.</li> <li>If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
Miscellaneous/other structures (porch, extended eaves, spirit house, fence, etc.)	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li><b>Cash compensation at replacement cost</b> for the affected assets (i.e., present cost of construction materials and labor in the locality).</li> </ul>
Crops and trees	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners regardless of tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months in advance</b> of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>To the extent possible, AHs will be <b>allowed to harvest</b> their annual and perennial crops prior to construction.</li> <li>Perennial and timber trees will be compensated in cash as per replacement cost study.</li> </ul>
Public Facilities (Government-owned structures)	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Institutions that own the affected assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institution to be <b>notified at least 3 months in advance</b> of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>To be reconstructed, restored and/or relocated by the civil works contractor</li> </ul>
Higher risks of hardship due to project impacts	Loss of house and shops, paddy land within the ROW	<b>Vulnerable Groups:</b> AHs belonging to one or more of the following vulnerable groups: (i) living below the poverty line; (ii) AHs headed by women and AHs headed by the elderly with no social support; and (iii) households that are headed by persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>One time assistance allowance</b> of \$100 per household</li> <li>Participate in income restoration program</li> </ul>

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
Impacts during Construction			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractors will be responsible for paying rental in cash for land outside the ROW which will be not less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during disruption.</li> <li>Restoration of land within 3 months after use.</li> <li>Non-land assets within the residual area of the ROW and/or outside of the ROW that are adversely impacted by construction activities will be compensated at replacement cost by the civil works contractor.</li> </ul>

### 3. PROJECT IMPACTS

#### A. Methodology in Updating the RP

17. Based on the data from Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), the Social and Environmental Office (SEO) under the Planning and Investment Department of MPWT with the assistance from consultants updated the approved RP (2011). The Resettlement Department (RD) under the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) has reviewed and revised the Updated RP to be complied with the approved RP before submission to ADB for approval.

18. The Detailed Design and Implementation Supervision Consultant (DDIS) provided data on the COI of the road and likewise provided assistance in designing the DMS and socio-economic survey (SES) instruments.

#### 1. The Detailed Measurement Survey and Updated Socio Economic Survey

19. The DMS was conducted from 16 March 2013 to 20 December 2013. The total number of AHs is 1,681 of which 1,090 is in PR 150B, 480 in NR 53 and 111 in PR 151B. The procedures of the DMS are similar to those of the IOL, i.e., detailed recording of all users of land and owners of other assets. The conduct of DMS was spearheaded by the working group of IRC with cooperation with the working group of the PRSC convened by the IRC in 13 March 2013.

20. The PRSC-WG is headed by the Director (or a representative) of the Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (PDPWT), regular members

(i.e., not changing within the province) of the PRSC-WG from the Provincial Government, and other provincial departments such as the Provincial Department of Economy and Finance (MDEF) and the Provincial Department of the Interior.

21. To ensure smooth updating of the RP, the PRSC-WG coordinated closely with IRC-WG, the DDIS, the civil works contractor, the local government, and APs.

## 2. The Replacement Cost Survey

22. The Replacement Cost Study (RCS) was first carried out at the same time that the IOL was conducted sometime in 6-12 June 2011 for PR150B, 13-17 June 2011 for NR13, and 17-19 June 2011 for PR151B. The 2011 approved RP has elaborately discussed the methodology used in the RCS. During the updating of this RP, a new Replacement Cost Survey was conducted in 23 September 2013 up to 21 January 2014 using the same methodology used in 2011 RCS.

## 3. Updated Unit Cost

23. The updated unit costs, per results of recent RCS, of land covered with recognized proofs of ownership, structures, crops, perennials, and timber trees in districts and communes traversed by the Project road are provided below (for the complete RCS report, see Appendix 1.

### a. Unit Cost of Land

24. The RCS for land in 2014 revealed no significant changes in land prices. It was also noted that there was no recent land transaction recorded within the project area.

25. To minimize resettlement impacts, the project considered a by-pass roads and three ( 3) re-alignment to improve radius in some road sections.. The average land prices within the mentioned by-pass and re-aligned sections are summarized below:

**Table 3- 1 Land Prices within By-Pass and re-aligned Section**

No.	Category of Land	Average price/m <sup>2</sup> USD	Remarks
By-Pass 1: Teuk Chum Village, Aphiwat Commune (Re-alignment)			
1	Residential Land- with existing houses	4.00	The plot is already raised-up and with existing house
2	Residential – with no house	3.00	Currently used for rice production but located within the village and potential for house construction
3	Rice Land	2.50	Currently used for rice

			production with no access from main road
By-Pass 2: Sre Tachey Village, Aphiwat Commune (By-Pass)			
1	Rice Land	3.00	With existing road, located near commune office, school and pagoda
2	Rice Land	2.50	No access from main road
By-Pass 3: Sleng Village, TuolKpos Commune (Re-alignment)			
1	Rice Land	3.00	With existing road, located near commune office, school and pagoda
2	Rice land	2.50	No access from main road
3	Pond	1.00	Public property managed by the commune
By-Pass 4: Prey Chrov Village, Kbal Teuk Commune (Re-alignment)			
1	Residential Land with existing house	5.00	Developed plot with existing house
2	Residential Land with no house	4.00	Currently used for rice production but located within the village and potential for house construction
		3.00	Currently idle and low compared to other nearby residential land
3	Rice land	2.50	No access from main road

b. Unit Cost of Structures

26. The updated unit cost for affected structures are presented in Table below:

**Table 3- 2 Updated Unit Cost of Structures**

Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	2011 Unit Cost (\$/m <sup>2</sup> )	2014 Unit Cost (\$/m <sup>2</sup> )
		STALL, SHOP AND HOUSE					
1. Thatch/Leave Roof	1a	No wall (stall on ROW)	Small pole for supporting roof structure	Use soil as floor	Single	3.70	5.00
	1b	Thatch/ Leave	Pole or used wood	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo	Single: 0.3m-0.6m higher than natural soil	7.04	11.00

Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	2011 Unit Cost (\$/m²)	2014 Unit Cost (\$/m2)
				structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-0.6m			
	1c	Thatch/ Leaves or partly metal	Pole or used wood	Bamboo or used wood or mix of bamboo and wood with small wooden structure	Single: House-on-still; Ground floor is soil; more than 2.0 -2.5 meters high	8.76	17.50
	1d	Used wood/ wood with thatch (10-15% of total wall area)	Pole or used wood	Concrete floor	Single	12.06	21.00
2. Metal/ Fiber Cement Roof	2a	No (selling stall on ROW)	Pole	No: use soil as floor	Single	6.68	8.50
	2b	Thatch/ thatch and used wood (15-20%)	Pole/ wood	- Bamboo/ used wood: 0.3m-0.6m high from ground - Concrete floor: on compacted ground	Single	12.10	15.50
	2c	Metal	Pole/ wood	Concrete floor on compacted land/ raised land of less than 20cm high	Single	14.77	21.00
	2d	Wood/ Brick with no plaster	Pole/ wood	Concrete floor on compacted soil	Single	15.06	31.00
	2e	Wood/ Brick with no plaster	Pole/ wood	- Concrete floor on compacted soil - Wood floor: 0.30m-0.60m above soil	Single: 0.30m-0.60m above soil	20.29	41.00

Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	2011 Unit Cost (\$/m²)	2014 Unit Cost (\$/m2)
	2f	Thatch	-Concrete column at from ground -Wood column/ pole on upper floor	House on still: Bamboo or used wood with wooden structure	Single: House-on-still; Ground floor is soil; more than 2.0 -2.5 meters high	26.55	42.00
	2g	Metal 80% and Thatch 20%	Pole/ wood	House on still: wood with wooden structure	Single: House-on-still; Ground floor is soil; more than 2.0 -2.5 meters high	27.10	45.00
	2h	Brick with plastering: exterior and interior	Concrete	Tile on compacted soil	Single: only ground floor	35.45	71.00
	2i	Wood wall	- Concrete for first floor - Wood column on first floor	- Compacted soil at ground floor - Wood floor with wooden structure on first floor	Single: House-on-still; Ground floor is soil; more than 2.0 -2.5 meters high	36.37	80.00
3. Tile Roof	3a	Thatch: for house on still	Wood	Wood with wooden structure	Single: House-on-still; Ground floor is soil; more than 2.0 -2.5 meters high	42.48	80.50
	3b	Wood plank with wooden structure	- Concrete from ground - Wood on first floor	Wood with wooden structure	Single: House-on-still; Ground floor is soil; more than 2.0 -2.5 meters high	49.85	104.50

Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	2011 Unit Cost (\$/m <sup>2</sup> )	2014 Unit Cost (\$/m <sup>2</sup> )
4. Concrete	4a	Brick wall	Concrete column with foundation	Ground floor and mezzanine (half floor)	One story plus half floor with concrete slab (compensation rate for this type is based on every affected floor area)	99.75	180.50
	4b	Brick wall	Concrete column with foundation	Ground floor, mezzanine, first floor and possibility of additional floor house	Multiple stories house (compensation rate for this type is based on every affected floor area)	140.96	169.50

c. Unit Cost for Fences

27. The road will also be affecting private fences of different classifications. The table below presents the price summary:

Table 3-3 Updated Unit Cost for Fences

Type	Description	Unit	Unit Cost (\$)		Remarks
			2011	2014	
A	FENCE				
f1	Loose fence (pam leave, bamboo, small wooden bar or mix of available local materials)	LM	0.83	1.00	Some of the materials used not available in the market. In this case labor cost will be estimated for the calculation.
f2	Wooden post with bamboo rebar or wood rebar	LM	1.78	2.50	
f3	Concrete post 1.5 meter interval, 1.5 meter high with 8 horizontal wire	LM	4.52	6.50	
f4	Concrete post 2 meters interval; brick wall at lower part with plastering both sides of about 60-80 cm; 2 meters high (from ground) with wire o wire mesh; brick wall at lower part 0.3m-0.6m high	LM	12.20	20.50	
f5	Concrete post with plastering brick wall; 1.6cm-2.0m high; 3.5m-4.0m interval	LM	34.20	40.20	Ventilation brick in some part of brick walls also classified in same type

f6	Concrete column with plastering brick wall of 20cm; 1.8m-2.2m high; 3.5m-4.0m interval; decorative concrete baluster and decoration capital	LM	61.15	65.00	
B	<b>GATE</b>				
1	Main entrance gate with 0.4m-0.6m column of 2.0m-2.5m high Steel door	LS	131.26	350.00	
2	School entrance or other public property entrance	LS	190.26	320.00	Public property. Fence will be compensated based on above type
3	Pagoda Gate (three gables)	LS	-	17,500.00	Decorated Pagoda Entrance with three gables
4	Pagoda Gate (single)	LS	-	7,500.00	Decorated Pagoda Entrance with single gable

d. Unit Cost for other categories of Structures

28. The prices for other affected structures are presented in the table below:

**Table 3- 4 Updated Cost for Other Structures**

Item	Description	Unit	Unit Cost ( \$ )		Remarks
			2011	2014	
1	Dug well - earth well (3-5m)			65	
2	Dug well (with concrete ring 800mm) and 6-12 meters depth	1	80.00	90.00	
2	Pump Well	1	120.00	280.00	
3	Earth Grave	1	1,800.00	900.00	
4	Cement Grave	1	-	2000-3500	
5	Concrete in front of house	1 m <sup>2</sup>	5.59	6.50	
6	Concrete block	1m <sup>2</sup>	5.67	6.20	
7	Terracota	1m <sup>2</sup>	7.89	8.00	
8	Man-hole 1m x 1m	LS	33.64	35.00	
9	Brick drainage	1 LM	30.00	40.00	1 meter depth, 1 meter wide with concrete cover
10	Drainage pipe, dia. 40cm-50cm	LM	11.19	15.00	
11	Drainage brick wall 200- no plastering	1 m <sup>2</sup>	-	14.00	
12	Drainage brick wall 200 – with plastering	1 m <sup>2</sup>	-	18.50	
13	Dug pond	1 m <sup>2</sup>	6.00	8.00	2.0m-2.5 depth
14	Front roof extension (metal roof)	1 m <sup>2</sup>	14.00	13.50	
					For structure that not able

15	Wooden walk passage into people's property	1 m <sup>2</sup>	3.50	4.50	to move as it may damage more than 50%. Full compensation is recommended
16	Concrete stairs (ready made) for wooden house.	Ls		75.00	
17	Hydraulic Hoist (Car wash stands)	1 m <sup>2</sup>		22.50	This area includes reinforced concrete and level for car washing
18	Spirit house (stall)	unit		65	Big size
				45	Medium Size
				30	Small size
19	Animistic hut	unit		250	This includes ceremony expense
20	Shop Signboard	unit		35	Small
				60	Medium
				85	Big
21	Concrete pipe for drainage d.300	Lm		5.00	
22	Concrete pipe for drainage d.400	Lm		7.50	
23	Concrete pipe for drainage d.500	Lm		12.00	
24	Concrete pipe for drainage d.600	Lm		18.00	
25	Concrete pipe for drainage d.800	Lm		45.00	
26	Concrete pipe for drainage d.1000	Lm		60.00	

e. Crops and Trees

29. The formula used to calculate market rates of crop was the same as of previous RCS, as follows: Yield x Number of times it will produce x Market price x number of years to become mature.

**Table 3- 5 Unit Costs for Tress**

No.	Type	Unit	Unit Cost US Dollar
1	Mango-sVay	Tree	49.00
2	Coconut-dUg	Tree	44.00
3	Tamarin- GMBil	Tree	38.00

No.	Type	Unit	Unit Cost US Dollar
4	Lemon/Lime-ក្រូចឆ្មារ	Tree	37.00
5	Jack -ខ្នុរ	Tree	42.50
6	Custard apple-ម្នាស់	Tree	14.00
7	Sugar Palm tree-ត្នោត	Tree	47.00
8	Bamboo- ឫស្សីក្រូច	Cluster	10.00
	Bamboo - ឫស្សីពឹងពង	Cluster	20.00
	Bambo - ឫស្សីស្រក	Cluster	30.00
9	Acacia/ Eucalyptus	Tree	6.00
10	Cashew-ស្វាយចន្ទី	Tree	22.00
11	Pringtree-ជ្រូង	Tree	24.50
12	Kantuort -កន្ទួត	Tree	6.00
13	Jujube - ពូម្នា	Tree	5.00
14	Krokhob - ក្រខុប	Tree	2.50
15	AmpilTeuk - ចាន់គីវី	Tree	13.00
16	Sdao - ស្តៅ	Tree	12.50
17	Chom-phu - ជម្ពូរ	Tree	6.00
18	Oy Moy - អូយម៉ូយ	Tree	5.00
19	Sandoricum tree-កំពុងរាជ	Tree	10.00
20	Kor - គរ	Tree	5.50
21	Krasang - ក្រសាំង	Tree	25.00
22	Makak-ម្កាក់	Tree	13.00
23	ChreyKrem - ជ្រូត្រើម	Tree	5.00
24	Tkov - ថ្មីវ	Tree	8.00
25	TrakobBarang - ត្រខុបបារាំង	Tree	11.50
26	Kangork - ក្បោក	Tree	7.50
27	Deum Chhat - ដើមដំត្រូ	Tree	5.00
28	Kvet - ដើមខ្ចិត	Tree	14.00
29	Orange - ក្រូចរោងសាត់	Tree	26.00
30	Areca nut tree - ដើមស្លា	Tree	17.50
31	AmpilTeuk - អំពិលទឹក	Tree	12.50
32	Guava - ត្របែក	Tree	8.00
33	Longan - ផ្សិត	Tree	35.00
34	TeukDohKor - ទឹកដោះគោ	Tree	31.50
35	Leung Reach - លៀងរាជ	Tree	5.00
36	Others	Tree	5.00
	<b>CROP</b>		
1	Papaya	Tree	5.00
2	Banana	Tree	2.00

30. Trees listed above are aged 5 years or more. All things considered, the compensation for each kind of tree listed above will be determined based on the following formula:

- a. 1-3 years old: compensated at 1/3 its full price (as it can be re-planted)
- b. 3 -5 years old: compensated at 2/3 its full price
- c. More than 5 years old: full amount of compensation.

## B. Inventory of Affected Fixed Assets

### 1. Land

31. The results of the recently conducted DMS confirmed a total of 154,204.92 m<sup>2</sup> of land that will be affected by the project in PR 150B, NR 53 and PR151B.

32. A total of 140,322.26 m<sup>2</sup> are within the ROW and are used by local residents for agricultural production. Based on the Resettlement Policy the occupants of the said ROW land are entitled to receive cash assistance for loss of land use equivalent to \$0.50/m<sup>2</sup>. Thus the total compensation due these land occupants is \$ 70,161.13.

33. The By-pass road in Sre Tachey Village in Aphivot Commune and the three (3) realigned sections to improve the road radius in Tuek Chum Village, Aphivot commune; Sleng Village in TuolKpos Commune and Prey Chrov Village in KbalTeuk Commune will require a total of 13,882.66m<sup>2</sup> of private land and are classified as residential ( 5,902.90 m<sup>2</sup>) and farmland ( 7,979.76 m<sup>2</sup>). Table 3-7 below shows the affected land according to use.

**Table 3- 6 Affected Lands According to Use**

Commune	Residential	Commercial	Farmland	Forest Land	TOTAL (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Occupied ROW Land</b>					
<b>PR 150B-E</b>					
Ta Ches			2,705.75		2,705.75
TOTAL			<b>2,705.75</b>		
<b>PR 150B-W</b>					
Ta Ches			5,064.50		5,064.50
Chhouk Sar			19,131.20		19,131.20
Khmar Chhmar			36,048.00		36,048.00
Akphivot			65,231.54		65,231.54
TOTAL			<b>125,475.24</b>		<b>125,475.24</b>

<b>NR 53</b>					
Klong Popok			624.50		624.50
Cheap			2,484.00		2,484.00
Tuol Kpos			8,915.77		8,915.77
Kbal Teuk			117.00		117.00
Amlaing			-		-
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>12,141.27</b>		<b>12,141.27</b>
<b>PR 151B</b>					
Amlaing			-		-
<b>OVER-ALL</b>			<b>140,322.26</b>		<b>140,322.26</b>
<b>Affected Lands Outside ROW</b>					
<b>PR 150B-E</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>PR 150B-W</b>					
Akphivot	1,447.96	-	5,954.58		<b>7,402.54</b>
<b>NR 53</b>					
Tuol Kpos	-	-	1,960.83		1,960.83
Kbal Teuk	4,454.94	-	64.35		4,519.29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,454.94</b>		<b>2,025.18</b>		<b>6,480.12</b>
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>5,902.90</b>		<b>7,979.76</b>		<b>13,882.66</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>154,204.92</b>

34. The total cost for acquiring the affected lands outside of the ROW is \$ 59,623.48. For PR 150B-W, Akphivot commune the affected residential land costs \$5,791.84 while farmlands amounted to \$17,863.74. For NR 53, the farmlands in Tuol Kpos commune amounted to \$ 5,882.49, while the residential and farmlands in Kbal Teuk commune amounted to \$22,274.70 and \$ 8,100.72 respectively.

35. **Severely Affected Productive Lands** – There are 19 AHHs found within the road project losing more than 10% of their productive land as shown in Table 3-8 below:

**Table 3- 7 Households Losing more than 10% of Productive Land**

<b>Commune</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>AH losing more than 10% Productive Land</b>
<b>150B-E</b> Taches	Phum Sampor	1
<b>150B-W</b> Akphivat	Srae Kchom	1
	Teuk Chum	2
	Ropeak	1
	Trapeang Pring	1
	Damreb	7
	Srae Tachey	4
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>

<b>PR 53</b> Tuol Kpos Kbal Teuk	Watt Prey Chrov TOTAL	1 1 <b>2</b>
<b>PR 151B</b>		0
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>		<b>19</b>

36. 62 Female head of AHs will lose a total of 20,985.07 m<sup>2</sup> of occupied ROW Land (18,029.93 m<sup>2</sup> in PR 150B-W; 810 m<sup>2</sup> in PR 150B-E and 2,145.15 m<sup>2</sup> in NR 53) all are classified as farmlands and about 403.58 m<sup>2</sup> of farmland outside of ROW in NR 53.

**Table 3- 8 Land losses ( in m<sup>2</sup>) According to Gender of AH Heads**

<b>A. Occupied ROW</b>					
Gender of AH Head	Residential	Commercial	Farmland	Forest Land	TOTAL ( m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>150B West ( West of NR 5)</b>					
Male			107,445.31		107,445.31
Female			18,029.93		18,029.93
<i>Owners not known</i>					
TOTAL			<b>125,475.24</b>		<b>125,475.24</b>
<b>150B East ( East of NR 5)</b>					
Male			1895.75		<b>1895.75</b>
Female			810		<b>810</b>
<i>Owners not known</i>			0		<b>0</b>
TOTAL			<b>2705.75</b>		<b>2705.75</b>
<b>NR 53</b>					
Male	0.00	0	9,996.13	0	9,996.13
Female	0	0	2,145.14	0	2145.14
<i>Owners not known</i>	0	0	-	0	0
TOTAL	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,141.27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,141.27</b>
<b>PR 151B</b>					
Female			0		
Male			0		
<i>Owners not known</i>			0		
TOTAL			<b>0</b>		
<b>B. Outside Row</b>					
<b>150B West ( West of NR 5)</b>					
Male	<b>1,447.96</b>		<b>5,954.58</b>		<b>7,402.54</b>
Female			0.00		
<i>Owners not known</i>					
TOTAL	<b>1,447.96</b>		<b>5,954.58</b>		<b>7,402.54</b>
<b>150B East ( East of NR 5)</b>					

Male	0.00		0.00		0
Female	0.00		0.00		0
Owners not known					
TOTAL					
<b>NR 53</b>					
Male	4,454.94		1,621.60		6,076.54
Female	0.00		403.58		403.58
Owners not known					
TOTAL	4,454.94		2,025.18		6,480.12
<b>PR 151B</b>					
Male	0.00		0.00		
Female	0.00		0.00		
Owners not known					
TOTAL	0.00		0.00		

## 2. Main Structures

37. There are 186 main structures that will be affected by the road project. 52 are houses of various construction categories and 134 stores/shops.

38. Of the 52 total houses affected, 34 are entirely affected and 18 are partially affected. PR 150B-W accounts for the most number of affected houses ( 29 units; 54%) 20 units of which will be severely affected followed by PR 150B-E ( 18 units; 33%) with 10 units severely affected.

39. Of the total 134 stores/shops affected, 113 will be severely affected and 21 are partially affected. NR 53 accounts for the most number of affected stall/shops ( 67 units; 50%) followed by PR 150B-W ( 38 units; 28%)

**Table 3- 9 Number of Affected Main Structures According to Use**

COMMUNE	HOUSE	HOUSE & STORE	STORE/SHOP RESTAURANT	TOTAL
<b>150B-E</b>				
Taches	18	0	25	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	18	0	25	43
<b>150B-W</b>				
Taches	1	0	3	4
Chhour Sar	11	0	18	29
Khmar Chhmar	4	0	5	9
Akphek Vot	13	0	12	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	29	0	38	67
<b>NR 53</b>				
Klong Popok	0	0	0	0
Cheap	0	0	20	20

Tuol Kpos	2	0	26	28
Kbal Teuk	2	0	21	23
Amlaing	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>PR 151B</b>				
Amlaing	1		4	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>186</b>

40. **Gender of Households with affected main structures** – Of the total 34 houses severely affected, affecting more than 50% of the total floor area, three (3) are owned by Female-headed household while two (2) of the 18 partially affected houses are owned by female-headed households.

41. 28 of the 113 severely affected stores/shops are owned by female headed households and two (2) of the 20 marginally affected stores/shops are owned by female household heads. The summary of affected main structures according to gender of AHs is presented in Table 3-11 below:

42. **Floor area of affected houses and store/shops** – The 186 affected main structures (houses and Store/Shops) within the Midwest Road section have an aggregate area of 2,783.3 m<sup>2</sup>. 18% of the affected structures are classified as 1B construction ( Thatch wall and used wood or bamboo floor); 15.7% as 2I construction ( Wood wall with wood floor); 11.4% 1D ( Used wood as wall and concrete floor); 8.4% as 2E ( Wood or brick wall and concrete floor); 7.3% for 1A construction ( No wall and soil as floor); 4.9% 1C ( Thatch or metal as wall and bamboo or mixed wood as floor); 3.7% 2H(House in stilt with Thatch wall and Bamboo floor); 3.4% for 2A,2C and 2G. The rest are of minimal percentage. The summary is presented in Table 3-12 below:

43. **Replacement Cost of affected main structures** - The total replacement cost for the affected main structures is US\$ 96,859.84. Refer to Table 3-13.

**Table 3- 10 Count of Affected Main Structures According to Gender of AH Heads**

COMMUNE	HOUSES						STORES/SHOPS					
	MALE HEADED			FEMALE HEADED			MALE HEADED			FEMALE HEADED		
	SEVERE	PARTIAL	TOTAL	SEVERE	PARTIAL	TOTAL	ENTIRE	PARTIAL	TOTAL	ENTIRE	PARTIAL	TOTAL
<b>150B-E</b>												
Taches	8	6	14	2	2	4	11	8	19	4	2	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>150B-W</b>												
Taches	0	1	1		0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
Chhour Sar	5	5	10	1	0	1	10	6	16	2	0	2
Khmar Chhmar	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	0	1
Akphek Vot	12	1	13	0	0	0	11	0	11	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>PR 53</b>												
Klong Popok	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheap	0	0		0	0		16	0	16	4	0	4
Tuol Kpos	1	1		0	0		16	1	17	9	0	9
Kbal Teuk	2	0		0	0		13	1	14	7	0	7
Amlaing	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>PR 151B</b>												
Amlaing	1	0		0	0		4	0		0	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>

**Table 3- 11 Count and Area (m²) of Affected Main Structures by Construction Classification**

AFFECTED MAIN STRUCTURES		ROAD SECTION	CLASSIFICATION OF AFFECTED MAIN STRUCTURES																
			1A	1B	1C	1D	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2F	2G	2H	2I	3A	3B	TOTAL	
COUNT	ENTIRELY	PR																	
		150B-E	2	8	1	0	1	7	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	25	
		PR																	
		150B-W	4	6	4	12	1	3	1	0	1	2	2	0	13	0	0	49	
		NR53	14	24	1	3	2	5	2	4	6	4	0	0	1	2	0	68	
	PARTIALLY	PR151B	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
		PR																	
		150B-E	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	18	
		PR																	
		150B-W	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	18	
		NR53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	
		PR151B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		TOTAL	21	39	8	17	8	18	8	8	14	8	6	3	24	3	1	186	
AREA IN (m²)	ENTIRELY	PR																	
		150B-E	8	86.41	20	0	10.5	129.8	31.5	0	28.72	0	48	83.6	0	0	90.42	536.95	
		PR																	
		150B-W	30.5	171.3	83.7	239.8	7.8	33.14	8.1	0	24	34.75	28.8	0	328.6	0	0	990.44	
		NR53	158.3	232	22.5	59.25	30	73	21.75	45.25	124	28.75	0	0	12	28.25	0	835	
	PARTIALLY	PR151B	0	9	0	0	28.98	0	0	13.5	26.4	0	16.38	0	0	0	0	94.26	
		PR																	
		150B-E	6	0	5	0	4	25.8	20	3	29.5	0	1.8	19.55	2.75	0	0	117.4	
		PR																	
		150B-W	0	0	4.3	19	13.2	30	13.6	11.4	0	12.15	0	0	82.1	0	0	185.75	
		NR53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	12	5.5	0	23.5	
		PR151B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		TOTAL	202.8	498.7	135.5	318.1	94.48	291.7	94.95	73.15	232.6	81.65	94.98	103.2	437.4	33.75	90.42	2783.3	
PERCENTAGE		7.3	17.9	4.9	11.4	3.4	10.5	3.4	2.6	8.4	2.9	3.4	3.7	15.7	1.2	3.2	100		

**Table 3- 12 Replacement Cost of Affected Main Structures**

	ROAD SECTION	CLASSIFICATION OF AFFECTED MAIN STRUCTURES															TOTAL AREA
		1A	1B	1C	1D	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2F	2G	2H	2I	3A	3B	
MAIN STRUCTURES (m <sup>2</sup> )	PR 150B-E	14	86.41	25	0	14.5	155.6	51.5	3	58.22	0	49.8	103.15	2.75	0	90.42	654.35
	PR 150B-W	30.5	171.25	88	258.84	21	63.14	21.7	11.4	24	46.9	28.8	0	410.66	0	0	1,176.19
	NR53	158.25	232	22.5	59.25	30	73	21.75	45.25	124	34.75	0	0	24	33.75	0	858.50
	PR151B	0	9	0	0	28.98	0	0	13.5	26.4	0	16.38	0	0	0	0	94.26
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202.75</b>	<b>498.66</b>	<b>135.5</b>	<b>318.09</b>	<b>94.48</b>	<b>291.74</b>	<b>94.95</b>	<b>73.15</b>	<b>232.62</b>	<b>81.65</b>	<b>94.98</b>	<b>103.15</b>	<b>437.41</b>	<b>33.75</b>	<b>90.42</b>	<b>2,783.30</b>
UNIT PRICE (USD)		5.0	11.0	17.5	21.0	8.5	15.5	21.0	31.0	41.0	42.0	45.0	71.0	80.0	80.5	104.5	<b>TOTAL COST</b>
REPLACEMENT COST	PR 150B-E	70.00	950.51	437.50	-	123.25	2,411.80	1,081.50	93.00	2,387.02	-	2,241.00	7,323.65	220.00	-	9,448.89	26,788.12
	PR 150B-W	152.50	1,883.75	1,540.00	5,435.64	178.50	978.67	455.70	353.40	984.00	1,969.80	1,296.00	-	32,852.80	-	-	48,080.76
	NR53	791.25	2,552.00	393.75	1,244.25	255.00	1,131.50	456.75	1,402.75	5,084.00	1,459.50	-	-	1,920.00	2,716.88	-	19,407.63
	PR151B	-	99.00	-	-	246.33	-	-	418.50	1,082.40	-	737.10	-	-	-	-	2,583.33
<b>REPLACEMENT COST</b>		<b>1,013.75</b>	<b>5,485.26</b>	<b>2,371.25</b>	<b>6,679.89</b>	<b>803.08</b>	<b>4,521.97</b>	<b>1,993.95</b>	<b>2,267.65</b>	<b>9,537.42</b>	<b>3,429.30</b>	<b>4,274.10</b>	<b>7,323.65</b>	<b>34,992.80</b>	<b>2,716.88</b>	<b>9,448.89</b>	<b>96,859.84</b>

3. Affected Secondary Structures

44. The total number of affected secondary structures is 1,012 structures of various types. The most numerous affected secondary structures are concrete pipes of various diameters totalling to 285 units and fences of various types with 246 units.

45. The total replacement cost of affected secondary structures is \$ **380,712.13**.

**Table 3- 13 Number of Affected Secondary Structures**

SECONDARY STRUCTURES	150B-W	150B - E	PR 53	151 B	TOTAL
Metal Eaves	22	10	22	5	59
Thatch Eaves	4	1	1	1	7
Mortar	31	14	7	4	56
Mortar with carola	1	1	0	0	2
spirit praying stall (Unit)	0	1	0	0	1
god praying stall (unit)	2	2	0	0	4
Signboard (unit)	14	5	13	0	32
W.F with rebar bamboo (Unit)	1	1	2	2	1
W.F with wire (unit)	1	0	1	1	3
W.F with rebar bamboo (unit)	30	12	1	1	44
Concrete P.F. with wire (unit)	0	2	20	8	30
F. Brick 10 (unit)	128	21	0	0	149
F.Brick-20 (unit)	12	5	0	0	17
Gabion Fence (unit)	0	2	0	0	2
Steel Pole with concrete (unit)	6	1	0	0	7
Main Entrance Gate (Set)	1	0	0	0	1
School Gate (set)	1	1	0	0	2
Pagoda Gate (set)	1	1	0	0	2
Wooden Bridge (set)	0	6	6	70	82
Concrete Column (unit)	8	14	0	2	24
Concrete Stairs (set)	1	2	0	0	3
Pump Well (Unit)	7	0	0	0	7
Pipe Culvert Well (Unit)	25	4	3	0	32
Digging Well (Unit)	5	0	0	0	5
Digging Pond (unit)	0	1	0	0	1
၈၅ Concrete Pipe 0.30m	0	0	1	0	1
၈၅ Concrete Pipe 0.40m	12	50	32	22	116
၈၅ Concrete Pipe 0.50m	0	1	3	2	6
၈၅ Concrete Pipe 0.60m	18	40	59	15	132
၈၅ Concrete Pipe 0.80m	6	3	7	1	17
၈၅ Concrete Pipe 1 m	9	0	0	0	9
၈၅ Concrete Pipe 1.2 m	2	0	1	1	4
Box Culvert (Lm)	1	1	0	0	2
Box Culvert (Lm)	1	0	0	0	1
Box C (Unit)	0	42	0	0	42
Brick Wall-10 (Lm)	15	9	64	11	99
Brick Wall-20 (Lm)	7		1	0	8
Funeral Monument (unit)	1	0	0	0	1
Grave (unit)	0	1	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1,012</b>

**Table 3- 14 Count and Estimated Cost of Affected Secondary Structures**

OTHER STRUCTURES	Unit	Unit Rate (\$)	150B-E	150B-W	PR 53	151B	TOTAL	TOTAL COST
<b>A. FENCE</b>								
f1	1 LM	1.00	11.00	40.00	90.0	15.0	156.00	156.00
f2	1 LM	2.50	0.00	35.00	32.0	89.0	156.00	390.00
f3	1 LM	6.50	466.50	1438.00	20.0	25.0	1949.50	12,671.75
f4	1 LM	20.50	26.00	0.00	514.0	295.0	835.00	17,117.50
f5	1 LM	40.20	433.50	4671.00	0.0	0.0	5104.50	205,200.90
f6	1 LM	65.00	101.60	144.50	0.0	0.0	246.10	15,996.50
<b>B. GATE</b>								
a. Main Entrance Gate	LS	350.00		1.00	0.0	0.0	1.00	350.00
b School Entrance	LS	320.00	1.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	2.00	640.00
c. Pagoda Gate	LS	17,500.00	1.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	2.00	35,000.00
<b>C. CONCRETE PIPE</b>								
a. 30 cm x 1m	Pipe	5.00	0.00	0.00	3.0	0.0	3.00	15.00
b. 40 cm x 1m	Pipe	7.50	310.00	12.00	180.0	102.0	604.00	4,530.00
c. 50 cm x 1m	Pipe	12.00	6.00	0.00	20.0	15.0	41.00	492.00
d. 60 cm x 1m	Pipe	18.00	348.00	18.00	335.0	134.0	835.00	15,030.00
e. 80 cm x 1m	Pipe	45.00	22.00	50.00	72	5.0	149	6,705.00
f. 1.20m x 1m	pipe	60.00	0.00	18.00	10.7	6.0	34.70	2,082.00
<b>C. WELL</b>								
a. Concrete pipe	1	90.00	4.00	25.00	3.0	0.0	32.00	2,880.00
b. Dug	1 m <sup>2</sup>	8.00	0.00	5.00	0.0	0.0	5.00	40.00
c. Pumped	1	280.00	0.00	7.00	0.0	0.0	7.00	1,960.00
<b>D. SIGN BOARD</b>	unit	60.00	4.74	19.00	13.0	0.0	36.74	2,204.4
<b>E. WOODEN BRIDGE</b>	1 m <sup>2</sup>	14.00	28.20	0.00	46.0	788.0	862.20	12,070.8
<b>F. CONCRET STAIR</b>	pieces	75.00	2.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	3.00	225.00
<b>G. HYDRAULIC HOIST</b>	1 m <sup>2</sup>	22.50	0.00	72.50	0.00	0.00	72.50	1,631.00

<b>H. EAVES</b>								
a. Metal	1 m <sup>2</sup>	13.50	107.18	349.00	256.8	73.8	786.68	10,620.18
b. Thatch	1 m <sup>2</sup> *	6.84	6.00	86.50	15.0	16.0	123.50	844.74
<b>I. Concrete in front of house</b>								
	1 m <sup>2</sup>	6.50	280.54	370.50	55.8	60.2	766.94	4,985.11
<b>J. Concrete block</b>								
	1 m <sup>2</sup>	6.20	18.00	9.00	0.0	0.0	27.00	167.40
<b>K. BRICK WALL with PLASTER</b>								
a. 10 Linear Meter	count	15.00	298.19	123.00	399.6	84.5	905.29	13,579.35
b. 20 Linear Meter	count	30.00	100.00	98.00	5.5	0.0	203.50	6,105.00
<b>L. BOX CULVERT</b>								
	LS	35.00	17.00	24.00	6.5	0.0	47.50	1,662.50
<b>M. Praying STALL</b>								
	Count							
a. Spirit	unit	250.00	1.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	1.00	250
b. God	unit	45.00	2.00	2.00	0.0	0.0	4.00	180
<b>N. GRAVE</b>								
	Count							
a. Earthen	Count	900.00	1.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	1.00	900.00
b. Cement	count	2,750.00	0.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	1.00	2,750.00
<b>O. CONCRETE COLUMN</b>								
a. Concrete Column L = 500	count	20.00	14.00	8.00	0.0	2.00	24.00	480.00
<b>P. DUG POND</b>								
	1 m <sup>2</sup>	8.00	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	100.00	800.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			2701.95	7558.50	2100.5	1710.4	14071.35	<b>380,712.13</b>

\* Thatch 1m<sup>2</sup> = 10 leaves

#### 4. Affected Trees

46. There are a total of 9,357 trees of various species that will be affected by the project. The different types of affected trees are shown in Table 3-14 below:

**Table 3- 15 Replacement Cost for Affected Perennials by Category**

Type of Perennial	Unit	Unit Cost	TOTAL AFFECTED PERENIALS				REPLACEMENT COST FOR PERENIALS (\$)			
			1*	2	3	TOTAL	1	2	3	TOTAL
Mango	Tree	49.00	0	0	338	338	0.00	0	16,562.00	16,562.00
Coconut	Tree	44.00	0	0	581	581	0.00	0	25,564.00	25,564.00
Tamarind អំពិលដូរ	Tree	38.00	0	0	153	153	0.00	0	5,814.00	5,814.00
Sour Lemon ត្រូចឆ្មារ	Tree	37.00	0	0	153	153	0.00	0	5,661.00	5,661.00
Jackfruit ឆ្កែ	Tree	42.50	0	0	46	46	0.00	0	1,955.00	1,955.00
Custard Apple ទៀប	Tree	14.00	0	72	36	108	0.00	672	504.00	1,176.00
Palm Tree ត្នោត	Tree	47.00	0	0	1115	1115	0.00	0	52,405.00	52,405.00
Big Bamboo ឬស្សីស្រក	Cluster	30.00	0	0	483	483	0.00	0	14,490.00	14,490.00
Small Bamboo ឬស្សីព្រៃ	Cluster	20.00	0	0	16	16	0.00	0	320.00	320.00
Papaya ឈ្លង	Tree	5.00	4	1	2	7	6.67	3.33	10.00	20.00
Babana ចេក	Tree	2.00	392	0	220	612	262.00	0	440.00	702.00
Duem onhmonh ដូងម៉ូញ	Tree	5.00	0	0	10	10	0.00	0	50.00	50.00
Crapefruit ត្រូចផ្លែ	Tree	20.00	0	0	2	2	0.00	0	40.00	40.00
Lemon ត្រូចពោធិសាត់	Tree	26.00	0	0	2	2	0.00	0	52.00	52.00
Otaheite apple ក្បាក	Tree	13.00	0	0	4	4	0.00	0	52.00	52.00
Milk fruit tree ដើមទឹកដោះកោ	Tree	31.50	0	0	91	91	0.00	0	2,866.50	2,866.50
Eggfruit សេដា	Tree	12.50	0	0	11	11	0.00	0	137.50	137.50
Areca palm ឆ្មារ	Tree	17.50	0	0	16	16	0.00	0	280.00	280.00
Longan មៀន	Tree	35.00	0	0	11	11	0.00	0	385.00	385.00
Jujube tree ព្យុទ្រា	Tree	5.00	0	0	228	228	0.00	0	1,140.00	1,140.00
Guava ត្របែក	Tree	8.00	0	0	458	458	0.00	0	3,664.00	3,664.00
Sour fruit កន្ទួត	Tree	6.00	0	0	40	40	0.00	0	240.00	240.00
Sour fruit ត្រសាំង	Tree	25.00	0	0	95	95	0.00	0	2,375.00	2,375.00
Kapok Tree កាំ	Tree	5.50	0	0	181	181	0.00	0	995.50	995.50
Duem Thkov ឆ្ន័វ	Tree	8.00	0	0	6	6	0.00	0	48.00	48.00
Jumbolan blum ត្រីង	Tree	24.00	0	0	362	362	0.00	0	8,688.00	8,688.00
Cashew ស្វាយចាន់ទី	Tree	22.00	0	0	1661	1661	0.00	0	36,542.00	36,542.00

Persian Lilac ပန်းချီ	Tree	12.50	0	0	7	7	0.00	0	87.50	87.50
Duem Ampel tuek မိုးရိပ်တိမ်	Tree	13.00	0	0	16	16	0.00	0	208.00	208.00
Akasa ကာလျာ	Tree	6.00	0	0	2057	2057	0.00	0	12,342.00	12,342.00
Others	Tree	5.00	0	0	309	309	0.00	0	1,545.00	1,545.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>546</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>8738</b>	<b>9357</b>	<b>398.67</b>	<b>675.33</b>	<b>195,683.00</b>	<b>196,407.00</b>

\* Category 1: 1-3 years; Category 2: 3-5 years; and Category 3: Fruit bearing, more than 5 years old

47. The estimated replacement cost for the affected trees is US\$ 196,757.

### C. Summary of Impact

**Table 3- 16 Summary of Impact**

ITEMS	UNIT/COST	MIDWEST ROAD SECTION
<b>LAND</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	<b>154,204.92</b>
<b>Occupied ROW</b>		
Farm Land	m <sup>2</sup>	140,322.26
<b>By-Pass</b>		
Farm Land	m <sup>2</sup>	7,979.76
Residential	m <sup>2</sup>	5,902.90
<b>MAIN STRUCTURES</b>		
( By construction classification)		<b>2,801.54</b>
1A	m <sup>2</sup>	202.8
1B	m <sup>2</sup>	498.7
1C	m <sup>2</sup>	135.5
1D	m <sup>2</sup>	318.5
2A	m <sup>2</sup>	94.48
2B	m <sup>2</sup>	291.7
2C	m <sup>2</sup>	94.95
2D	m <sup>2</sup>	73.15
2E	m <sup>2</sup>	232.6
2F	m <sup>2</sup>	81.65
2G	m <sup>2</sup>	94.98
2H	m <sup>2</sup>	103.2
2I	m <sup>2</sup>	437.4
3A	m <sup>2</sup>	33.75
3B	m <sup>2</sup>	90.42
<b>COUNT OF AFFECTED MAIN STRUCTURES</b>	no	<b>186</b>
Totally Affected houses	no	34
Totally affected temporary stalls	no	113
<b>SECONDARY STRUCTURES</b>		
Fence	lm	8,447.10
Gate	set	5

Concrete pipe	lm	1,666.70
Well	m <sup>2</sup>	44
Signboard	unit	32.00
Wooden Bridge	m <sup>2</sup>	862.2
Concrete Stairs	unit	3.00
Eaves	m <sup>2</sup>	910.18
Hydraulic Hoist	m <sup>2</sup>	72.50
Mortar	m <sup>2</sup>	793.94
Brick wall with plaster	lm	1,108.79
Box culvert	LS	47.50
Praying Stall	unit	5.00
Grave	unit	2.00
Concrete column	unit	24.00
Dug pond	m <sup>2</sup>	100.00
Trees (various species)	no	9,357
<b>RELOCATING HOUSES AND BUSINESSES</b>	no	
Relocating Houses	no	34.00
Landless household	no	16.00
Relocating owner of Temporary Store/shops	no	113.00
Losing 10% or more of productive assets	no	19.00
<b>VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
Household headed by women	no	33.00
Household with disability	no	2.00
Poor household	no	1.00
Elderly household heads	no	93.00

#### 4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

48. A Socio-Economic Survey to update the AH's socio-economic profile was conducted in August 2013. The total number of respondents is 216 comprised of 140 males (65%) and 76 female (35%). The number of respondents represents 13% of the total affected households. The SES aims to capture information on AHs' situation and present living standards to aid the updated RP more responsive to the needs of AHs.

49. There are 128 respondents in PR 150B, 53 of the respondents are female; 70 respondents in NR 53 comprised of 48 and 22 male and female respondents respectively; and only One (1) female respondents among 18 in PR 151B.

##### A. Gender of AH Heads, Age and Physical Condition

50. Of the 216 AHs covered in this survey, 140 (65%) were male-headed households, while 76 (35%) were households headed by female. Majority (79%) of the household heads were less than 60 years of age. Seven (7) of the household heads have physical disability, six (6) male and one (1) female.

## B. Marital Status of sample AH Heads

51. Of the 216 sample population within the Midwest Road section, 77.3% (167 HHs) are married; 15.3% ( 33 AHH) are widowed; and 3.7% ( 8 HH) each for single and separated.

52. Of the 76 female AHH sampled, 28 are widow ( 13 female AHH in PR 150B and 15 in NR 53); five (5) are separated, 38 AHHs are married and a significant number ( 5 female AHHs) are single.

**Table 4- 1 Distribution of Heads of AHs by Physical Condition and Age**

COMMUNE	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	NORMAL		DISABILITY		NORMAL		DISABILITY		
	< 60 Y/O	>60 Y/O	< 60 Y/O	>60 Y/O	< 60 Y/O	>60 Y/O	< 60 Y/O	>60 Y/O	
PR 150B									
Taches	19	5	2	0	12	6	0	1	45
Chhouk Sar	12	9	0	1	11	1			34
Khmar Chhmar	8	2			10				20
Akphivot	13	2	2	0	10	2			29
Total	52	18	4	1	43	9	0	1	128
PR 53									0
Klong Popok	1				1				2
Cheap	17	1			4				22
Tuol Kpos	12	6			7	2			27
Kbal Teuk	10	1			6	2			19
Amlaing	5	0	0	1					6
Total	45	8	0	1	18	4	0	0	76
PR 151B									0
Amlaing	11					1			12
Total	11					1			12
TOTAL	108	26	4	2	61	14	0	1	216
PERCENTAGE	50	12.0	1.9	0.9	28.2	6.5	0.0	0.5	100
OVERALL TOTAL	134		6		74		1		216
PERCENTAGE	62.0		2.8		34.3		0.5		100

**Table 4- 2 Civil Status of Head of AHs**

Commune	single		widow/widower		married		separated/divorced		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
PR 150 B									
Taches	0	1	1	6	24	12	1	0	45
Chouk Sor	1	1	1	1	20	9	0	1	34
Khmar Chmar	0	2	2	1	8	6	0	1	20
Akphe Wat	1	1	0	5	15	6	1	0	29
total	2	5	4	13	67	33	2	2	128
PR 53									
Khlong Popouk	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Cheab	1	0	0	2	17	1	0	1	22
Tuol Khpuos	0	0	1	6	17	2	0	1	27
Khbal Touk	0	0	0	6	11	1	0	1	19
Amlaeng NR 53	0		0		5		1		6
total	1	0	1	15	51	4	1	3	76
PR 151 B									
Amleang NR 151 B	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	12
Total	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	12
TOTAL	3	5	5	28	129	38	3	5	216
PERCENTAGE	1.39	2.31	2.31	12.96	59.72	17.59	1.39	2.31	100.00

C. Ethnicity and Religion of the sample AHs

53. Of the total 216 sampled HHs, 179 ( 83%) belongs to Khmer ethnic group and 37 (17%) are Cham. The greatest concentration of Cham ethnic group is in PR 150B with 27 AHH comprised of 15 male headed HH and 12 female AH.

**Table 4- 3 Ethnic Affiliation of Head of AHs by Gender**

COMMUNE	KHMER		CHAM		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
PR 150 B					
Taches	25	16	1	3	45
Chouk Sor	8	3	14	9	34
Khmar Chmar	10	10	0	0	20
Akphe Wat	17	12	0	0	29
total	60	41	15	12	128
PR 53					
Khlong Popouk	1	0	0	1	2
Cheab	18	4	0	0	22
Tuol Khpuos	12	6	6	3	27
Khbal Touk	11	8	0	0	19
Amlaeng NR 53	6		0		6
total	48	18	6	4	76

	PR 151 B				
Amleang NR 151 B	11	1	0	0	12
total	11	1	0	0	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>55.09</b>	<b>27.78</b>	<b>9.72</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>100.00</b>

54. It follows that in terms of religion, 37 AHHs are Islam and the rest of the AHHs are followers of Buddhism.

**Table 4- 4 Religion of Head of AHs by Gender**

Commune	Buddhism		Islam		Total
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
PR 150 B					
Taches	25	16	1	3	45
Chouk Sor	8	3	14	9	34
Khmar Chmar	10	10	0	0	20
Akphe Wat	17	12	0	0	29
total	60	41	15	12	128
PR 53					
Khlong Popouk	1	0	0	1	2
Cheab	18	4	0	0	22
Tuol Khpuos	12	6	6	3	27
Khbal Touk	11	8	0	0	19
Amlaeng NR 53	6		0		6
total	48	18	6	4	76
PR 151 B					
Amleang NR 151 B	11	1	0	0	12
total	11	1	0	0	12
TOTAL	119	60	21	16	216
PERCENTAGE	55.09	27.78	9.72	7.41	100.00

#### D. Educational Attainment of the Heads of Affected Households

55. The female household heads have less education than her male counterpart. Significant number of surveyed female household heads ( 36%; 27 individuals) have not attended any formal education; 34% ( 26 individuals) enrolled in primary education but were not able to complete the course; 13% ( 10 individuals) completed primary education; 12% ( 9 individuals) attended lower secondary and 4% ( 3 individuals) attended upper secondary education.

**Table 4- 5 Educational Attainment of Head of AHs**

COMMUNE	NONE		Primary		Primary		Lower		Upper		Technical/Vocation		University		TOTAL
			Not Completed		Completed		Secondary		Secondary						
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
PR 150B															
Taches	5	7	9	7	3	2	6	2	2	1	1				45
Chhouk Sar	7	7	11	2	1	1	3	0	0	1	0			1	34
Khmar Chhmar	2	2	5	3	1	4	1	1	1	0	0				20
Akphivot	1	1	6	4	3	2	4	4	3	1	0				29
Total	15	17	31	16	8	9	14	7	6	3	1	0	0	1	128
PR 53															
Klong Popok	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				2
Cheap	1	1	10	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	0		1		22
Tuol Kpos	1	4	8	5	0	0	5	0	3	0	0		1		27
Kbal Teuk	2	4	7	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0				19
Amlaing	2		2		1		1		0		0				6
Total	6	9	28	10	3	1	9	2	6	0	0	0	2	0	76
PR 151B															
Amlaing	1	1	6	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0				12
Total	1	1	6	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
TOTAL	22	27	65	26	11	10	26	9	13	3	1		2	1	216
PERCENTAGE	10.2	12.5	30.1	12.0	5.1	4.6	12.0	4.2	6.0	1.4	0.5		0.9	0.5	100

E. Household Size and Number of Person Earning a Living

56. The sample households are 216 comprised of 1,231 individuals. The male population is slightly higher, 53%, than female population which is 47%. The average family size is six (6) members.

57. Of the 1,005 household members, 313 females are employed while only 276 male are employed. The unemployment are caused by : a) Too young, 36 individuals; b) Still in school, 312 individuals; and c) Too old/sick, 68 individuals.

**Table 4- 6 Number of Persons in the Affected Households**

COMMUNE	Male	Female	TOTAL	No of AHs	Average/HH
<b>PR 150B</b>					
Taches	167	125	292	45	6
Chhouk Sar	105	90	195	34	6
Khmar Chhmar	63	62	125	20	6
Akphivot	84	80	164	29	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>PR 53</b>					
Klong Popok	6	4	10	2	5
Cheap	67	57	124	22	6
Tuol Kpos	54	54	108	27	4
Kbal Teuk	38	44	82	19	4
Amlaing	16	11	27	6	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>PR 151B</b>					
Amlaing	47	36	94	12	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1221</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100%</b>		

**Table 4- 7 Number of Gainfully Employed Persons in AHs**

COMMUNE	MALE		FEMALE	
	TOTAL COUNT	EMPLOYED	TOTAL COUNT	EMPLOYED
<b>PR 150B</b>				
Taches	141	79	106	69
Chhouk Sar	83	53	78	60
Khmar Chhmar	53	27	52	34
Akphivot	67	44	68	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>203</b>

		PR 53		
Klong Popok	5	1	3	2
Cheap	49	19	53	30
Tuol Kpos	36	21	45	29
Kbal Teuk	27	13	36	22
Amlaing	10	4	11	6
Total	127	58	148	89
		PR 151B		
Amlaing	36	15	46	21
Total	36	15	46	21
TOTAL	507	276	498	313
PERCENTAGE	50.45	27.46	49.55	31.14
All person	1005	100.00		
Unemployed	416	41.39		
Employed	589	58.61		

#### F. Primary Occupation of the AH Heads and Household Income

58. The occupation of the majority of the AHs ( 59.26%; 128 individuals) is farming; 16.67% ( 36 individuals) are engaged in selling goods; government employees account to 4.63% ( 10 individuals); 3.24% ( 7 individual) engaged in raising livestock and a significant number ( 4.17%; 9 individuals) are either too old or sick.

59. 49% of the male HH derived income from farming. 43 male AH in PR 150B , 30 male AHH in NR 53 and 9 male AHH in PR 151B are engaged in farming. 8% of male AHH engaged in selling goods and 9 male AHHs ( 4%) are government employees.

60. The major occupation of the female household head is farming, 21% and selling goods, 8.3%. Significant number, 35 individuals, of female AHH in PR150 are engaged in farming and 18 female AHHs ( 8 in PR150; 9 in NR 53 and 1 in PR151B) are into selling goods

61. The average monthly income of the affected head of households is \$ 267.10. The female head of households earn an average of \$ 297.90 per month slightly higher than her male counterpart which has a monthly earning of \$ 250.40.

62. 28 ( 13%) of male household heads have a monthly income of \$ 150-199; 12% ( 26 individuals) earn monthly income of \$100-149; 10.65% ( 23 individuals) have a monthly income of \$200-249; 8% (17 individuals) are earning \$ 50-99; those earning monthly income of \$ 250-299 are 15 individuals ( 7%); 4.6% each ( 10 individuals) for those earning \$ 300-349 and \$ 500-999.

63. Among the female household heads, those earning a monthly income of \$ 100-149 and \$150-199 are 13 individuals each ( 6%); those earning income of \$ 200-249 and \$ 500-999 are 10 individuals each ( 4.6%); 3.7% each ( 8 individuals) for those earning income of \$ 50-99 and \$400-449.

**Table 4- 8 Main Occupation of Male Household Heads**

COMMUNE	Total Count	none, still in school	none/retired/old/sick	farming	raising livestock	selling goods	restaurant/eatery	farm laborer	factory/shop worker	government employee	private employee	driver	tailor	community worker	Motor repairing	roumork Taxi/tuktuk	TOTAL
<b>PR 150</b>																	
Taches	26	0	0	7	5	5	1		0	1	2	0	4		1	0	45
Chouk Sor	22	0	1	18	0	3	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	34
Khmar Chmar	10	1	1	7	1	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	20
Akphe Wat	17	0	0	11	0	1	0		0	3	1	0	0		0	1	29
Total	75	1	2	43	6	9	1	0	0	4	3	0	4	0	1	1	128
<b>PR 53</b>																	
Khlung Popouk	1	0	0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2
Cheab	18	1	1	9	0	2	1		0	3	0	1	0		0	0	22
Tuol Khpuos	18	0	1	10	0	2	1		0	1	1	1	0		1	0	27
Khbal Touk	11	0	0	10	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0		0	0	19
Amlaeng NR 53	6	0	1	1	0	3	0		1	0	0	0	0		0	0	6
Total	54	1	3	30	0	8	2	0	1	5	1	2	0	0	1	0	76
<b>PR 151 B</b>																	
Amleang NR 151 B	11	0	0	9	0	1	0		0	0	0	1	0		0	0	12
total	11	0	0	9	0	1	0		0	0	0	1	0		0	0	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4- 9 Main Occupation of Female Household Heads**

	Total Count	none, still in school	none/retired/old/sick	farming	raising livestock	selling goods	restaurant/eatery	farm laborer	factory/shop worker	government employee	private employee	driver	tailor	community worker	Motor repairing	roumork Taxi/tuktuk	TOTAL
<b>PR 150</b>																	
Taches	19		3	10	1	3		0	1	0	0			0		1	45
Chouk Sor	12		0	7	0	3		0	0	0	1			1		0	34
Khmar Chmar	10		0	10	0	0		0	0	0	0			0		0	20
Akphe Wat	12		0	8	0	2		1	0	1	0			0		0	29
Total	53	0	3	35	1	8	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	128
<b>PR 53</b>																	
Khlong Popouk	1		0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0			0		0	2
Cheab	4		0	2	0	1		0	0	0	1			0		0	22
Tuol Khpuos	9		1	3	0	5		0	0	0	0			0		0	27
Khbal Touk	8		0	6	0	2		0	0	0	0			0		0	19
Amlaeng NR 53																	6
Total	22	0	1	11	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	76
<b>PR 151 B</b>																	
Amleang NR 151 B	1		0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0			0		0	12
total	1		0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0			0		0	12
TOTAL	76		4	46	1	18		1	1	1	2			1		1	216
PERCENTAGE	35.2	0.0	1.9	21.3	0.5	8.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	100%

**Table 4- 10 Monthly Income of Male Household Head**

Commune	< \$ 50	50 – 99	100-149	150-199	200-249	250-299	300-349	350-399	400-449	450-499	500-999	1000 and above	TOTAL
<b>PR 150</b>													
Taches		0	2	5	10	2	3	1	0	0	2	1	45
Chouk Sor		3	6	5	0	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	34
Khmar Chmar		0	2	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Akphe Wat		1	3	7	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	29
total	0	4	13	19	14	10	6	2	4	0	2	1	128
<b>PR 53</b>													
Khlung Popouk		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cheab		4	5	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	22
Tuol Khpuos		4	3	3	1	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	27
Khbal Touk		3	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	19
Amlaeng NR 53		1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	6
total	0	12	11	7	6	4	4	1	2	1	6	0	76
<b>PR 151 B</b>													
Amleang NR 151 B		1	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
total		1	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>		<b>7.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4- 11 Monthly Income of Female Household Head**

<b>Commune</b>	<b>&lt; \$ 50</b>	<b>50 – 99</b>	<b>100- 149</b>	<b>150- 199</b>	<b>200- 249</b>	<b>250- 299</b>	<b>300- 349</b>	<b>350- 399</b>	<b>400- 449</b>	<b>450- 499</b>	<b>500- 999</b>	<b>1000 and Above</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>PR 150</b>													
Taches	0	1	1	1	3	4	0	0	4	1	4	0	19
Chouk Sor	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	12
Khmar Chmar	0	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Akphe Wat	0	2	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
total	0	6	10	8	7	5	3	0	7	1	5	1	53
<b>PR 53</b>													
Khlong Popouk	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cheab	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Tuol Khpuos	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	9
Khbal Touk	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	8
Amlaeng NR 53													
total	2	2	3	4	3	1	0	1	1	0	5	0	22
<b>PR 151 B</b>													
Amleang NR 151 B	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
total	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100</b>

G. Income and Income source of other Members of the Household

64. There are 589 household members who are gainfully employed. The number of female household members employed is 315 individuals higher than the male with only 274 individuals. On the average, an employed household member contributes \$ 34 monthly to the household's income. Refer to Table 4-12

65. Although the number of female household members employed is higher than their male counterpart, however the average monthly income of male household members is higher, \$ 34.50, compared to female household member of \$ 33.70.

66. The disparity in income among gender could be attributed to the fact that male workers perform multiple jobs (farming and working at factory) and could be receiving relatively higher salary than females. Household members engaged in farming has almost the same frequency ( Female, 30.7% and Male 29% ) ; Women dominates the factory with 12.9% employment compared to male which is only 7% but private companies seems to be the domain of male workers, 2% to an almost negligible 0.6% for female.

**Table 4- 12 Monthly Income of Other Members of AHs**

Commune	< 50 \$		50 – 100		100 – 150		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
PR 150 B							
Taches	64	53	14	16	1	0	148
Chouk Sor	47	52	6	9	0	0	114
Khmar Chmar	25	34	2	0	0	0	61
Akphe Wat	37	40	5	0	0	0	82
total	173	179	27	25	1	0	405
PR 53							
Khlung Popouk	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Cheab	20	27	0	2	0	1	50
Tuol Khpuos	21	29	0	0	0	0	50
Khbal Touk	12	22	0	0	0	0	34
Amlaeng NR 53	4	7	0	0	0	0	11
total	58	87	0	2	0	1	148
PR 151 B							
Amleang NR 151 B	14	21	1	0	0	0	15
total	14	21	1	0	0	0	15
Total	245	287	28	27	1	1	589
TOTAL OVERAL	532		55		2		589
PERCENTAGE	90.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.3	0	100

**Table 4- 13 Income Source of Other Male Members of AHs**

COMMUNE	farming	raising livestock	selling goods	restaurant/ery	farm laborer	factory/shop worker	government employee	private employee	transport operator	driver	tailor	Taxi/tuk tuk	TOTAL
PR 150 B													
Taches	33	7	8	2	1	8	1	7	3	0	8	1	141
Chouk Sor	37	1	5	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	1	0	83
Khmar Chmar	22	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	53
Akphe Wat	22	0	6	0	4	3	5	1	1	0	0	2	67
total	114	8	19	2	5	20	7	11	4	0	10	3	344
PR 53													
Khlung Popouk	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Cheab	7	4	1	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	49
Tuol Khpuos	11	4	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	36
Khbal Touk	7	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	27
Amlaeng NR 53	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
total	26	10	4	0	0	12	4	1	0	1	0	0	127
PR 151 B													
Amleang NR 151 B	9	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	36
Total	9	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>507</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Some respondents have multiple responses

**Table 4- 14 Occupation of Female Members of AHs**

COMMUNE	farming	raising livestock	selling goods	restaurant/eatery	farm laborer	factory/shop worker	government employee	private employee	tailor	TOTAL
PR 150 B										
Taches	20	3	22	1	0	21	0	0	2	106
Chouk Sor	27	2	9	0	0	21	0	0	1	78
Khmar Chmar	26	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	1	52
Akphe Wat	25	0	7	0	1	3	1	0	3	68
total	98	5	39	1	1	51	1	0	7	304
PR 53										
Khlong Popouk	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cheab	13	2	5	1	0	5	0	2	2	53
Tuol Khpuos	14	3	7	0	1	3	0	1	0	45
Khbal Touk	16	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	36
Amlaeng NR 53	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
total	46	8	17	1	1	10	1	3	2	148
PR 151 B										
Amleang NR 151 B	9	2	6	0	1	3	0	0	0	46
Total	9	2	6	0	1	3	0	0	0	46
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>498</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Some respondents have multiple responses

## H. Sanitation

### 1. Drinking Water

67. Majority of the households ( 69.4%) fetched drinking water from their own well, 13.4% from public well, households buying water from retailers account to 8.3%; 5.1% of the households get water from communal well and 4% each sourcing water from own faucet connected to service provider and from other sources.

**Table 4- 15 Main Source of Potable Water**

COMMUNE	own well	own faucet connected to provider	public well	buy from retailers	neighborhood/ community well	other	TOTAL
PR 150							
Taches	26	1	6	9	3	0	45
Chouk Sor	26	0	6	1	1	0	34
Khmar Chmar	19	0	0	0	1	0	20
Akphe Wat	19	0	5	0	5	0	29
total	90	1	17	10	10	0	128
PR 53							
Khlong Popouk	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Cheab	13	0	4	0	1	4	22
Tuol Khpuos	23	0	4	0	0	0	27
Khbal Touk	13	0	2	4	0	0	19
Amlaeng NR 53	2	0	1	3	0	0	6
total	52	0	12	7	1	4	76
PR 151 B							
Amleang NR 151 B	8	3	0	1	0	0	12
total	8	3	0	1	0	0	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>69.40%</b>	<b>1.90%</b>	<b>13.40%</b>	<b>8.30%</b>	<b>5.10%</b>	<b>1.90%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### 2. Water for washing and bathing

68. Water for washing and bathing were sourced by most households ( 72.7%) from own well; 13.4% of the households use public wells; 5.1% from wells of neighbour or relatives; 4.1% buy water from retailers for washing and bathing and about 2.8% used water from own faucet for washing and bathing.

### 3. Toilet Facility

69. Majority of the surveyed AH do not have toilet to disposed of their excreta ( 49.5); 46% use water-sealed toilet and 4.6% have closed pit.

**Table 4- 16 Main Source of Water for Washing/Bathing of AHs**

Commune	own well	own faucet connected to provider	public well	buy from retailers	neighborhood / well of relatives	other	Total
<b>PR 150</b>							
Taches	29	1	8	5	2	0	45
Chouk Sor	28	0	5	0	1	0	34
Khmar Chmar	18	0	0	0	2	0	20
Akphe Wat	19	0	5	0	5	0	29
total	94	1	18	5	10	0	128
<b>PR 53</b>							
Khlong Popouk	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Cheab	13	0	4	0	1	4	22
Tuol Khpuos	25	0	2	0	0	0	27
Khbal Touk	13	1	3	2	0	0	19
Amlaeng NR 53	2	1	1	2	0	0	6
total	54	2	11	4	1	4	76
<b>PR 151 B</b>							
Amleang NR 151 B	9	3	0	0	0	0	12
total	9	3	0	0	0	0	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>72.70%</b>	<b>2.80%</b>	<b>13.40%</b>	<b>4.20%</b>	<b>5.10%</b>	<b>1.90%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Table 4- 17 Toilet Facilities Used by AHs**

Commune	water-sealed	none	closed pit	Total
<b>PR 150</b>				
Taches	23	22	0	45
Chouk Sor	10	24	0	34
Khmar Chmar	6	14	0	20
Akphe Wat	14	15	0	29
total	53	75	0	128
<b>PR 53</b>				
Khlong Popouk	1	1	0	2
Cheab	10	7	5	22
Tuol Khpuos	20	7	0	27
Khbal Touk	6	10	3	19
Amlaeng NR 53	1	5	0	6
total	38	30	8	76
<b>PR 151 B</b>				
Amleang NR 151 B	8	2	2	12
total	8	2	2	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>45.80%</b>	<b>49.50%</b>	<b>4.60%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

# I. Power for lighting

70. Majority of the AH surveyed use rechargeable batteries for lighting; 42% have electric connection provided by the government; 17% use kerosene lamp; 3.2% owned electric generators and 2.8% have electric connection provided by private company.

**Table 4- 18 Main Source of Power for Lighting**

Commune	Electricity from Government	Kerosene	Own electric generator	Rechargeable	Private Company	Total
PR 150 B						
Taches	3	0	4	37	1	45
Chouk Sor	1	5	1	26	1	34
Khmar Chmar	0	1	0	19	0	20
Akphe Wat	2	3	0	20	4	29
total	6	9	5	102	6	128
PR 53						
Khlong Popouk	0	0	0	2	0	2
Cheab	15	2	0	5	0	22
Tuol Khpuos	17	3	0	7	0	27
Khbal Touk	1	3	1	14	0	19
Amlaeng NR 53	1	0	1	4	0	6
total	34	8	2	32	0	76
PR 151 B						
Amleang NR 151 B	2	0	0	10	0	12
total	2	0	0	10	0	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>19.44</b>	<b>7.87</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>66.67</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>100.00</b>

# J. Household Appliances

71. The most common appliances owned by the surveyed AH is telephone with 185 individuals owning a unit; 147 households have television, 113 households owned oven/stove and 62 households claimed to have no appliances at all.

# K. Transportation

72. 130 households owned Motorbike, 176 owned bicycles, 11 households have cars; 24 households use tractors in transporting their goods while 7 households owned trucks.

**Table 4- 19 Household Appliances**

Commune	Television	Refrigeration	Radio/cassette	Microwave	Washing machine	Telephone	DVD/CD	Oven stove	Electric fan	Computer	None	Total
PR 150 B												
Taches	36	0	8	1	0	43	12	38	9	8	33	45
Chouk Sor	18	0	6	0	0	30	8	29	1	1	19	34
Khmar Chmar	13	0	7	0	0	17	3	10	1	0	6	20
Akphe Wat	24	0	7	0	0	24	8	18	4	1	4	29
total	91	0	28	1	0	114	31	95	15	10	62	128
PR 53												
Khlong Popouk	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cheab	18	1	7	0	0	20	7	5	10	3	0	22
Tuol Khpuos	20	1	13	1	1	22	9	4	2	1	0	27
Khbal Touk	9	0	6	0	0	14	6	6	1	1	0	19
Amlaeng NR 53	3	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	6
total	50	2	28	1	1	61	24	15	14	5	0	76
PR 151 B												
Amleang NR 151 B	6	0	6	0	0	10	2	3	0	0	0	12
Total	6	0	6	0	0	10	2	3	0	0	0	12
TOTAL	147	2	62	2	1	185	57	113	29	15	62	216
PERCENTAGE	21.24	0.29	8.96	0.29	0.14	26.73	8.24	16.33	4.19	2.17	8.96	100.00

**Table 4- 20 Ownership of Transportation**

Commune	Bicycle	Motorbike	Ox cart	Car	Truck	Tractor	None	Total
PR 150 B								
Taches	36	35	0	5	0	0	3	45
Chouk Sor	29	20	1	2	1	0	1	34
Khnar Chmar	19	12	1	1	0	3	0	20
Akphe Wat	25	16	1	0	2	5	2	29
total	109	83	3	8	3	8	6	128
PR 53								
Khlung Popouk	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Cheab	15	11	1	0	1	3	1	22
Tuol Khpuos	20	12	0	2	0	4	3	27
Khbal Touk	17	11	0	1	2	3	2	19
Amlaeng NR 53	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	6
total	56	37	1	3	3	11	8	76
PR 151 B								
Amleang NR 151 B	11	10	0	0	1	5	0	12
Total	11	10	0	0	1	5	0	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>48.09</b>	<b>35.52</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>100.00</b>

L. Ownership of Residential Land outside of ROW

73. 53% of the AH do not have other residential land; 18.5% have other land with title or certification from the authorities; 20.8% are occupying lands with permission from the owner or the authorities.

74. The highest concentration of AHs with no other residential land is in PR 150B with 118 individuals and 8 individuals in NR 53.

**Table 4- 21 Ownership by AHs of Residential Land Outside the ROW**

Commune	No other residential land	With title/Certification	Certification Under Process	Occupying WITH Permission	total
PR 150 B					
Taches	43	1		1	45
Chouk Sor	33	1			34
Khmar Chmar	19			1	20
Akphe Wat	23	3		3	29
total	118	5		5	128
NR 53					
Khlong Popouk	0	2			2
Cheab	4	1		17	22
Tuol Khpuos	1	15		4	27
Khbal Touk	2	14		1	19
Amlaeng NR 53	1	1		4	6
total	8	33		5	76
PR 151 B					
Amleang NR 151 B	0	2		10	12
Total	0	2		10	12
TOTAL	126	40	5	45	216
PERCENTAGE	52.78	18.52	2.31	20.83	100.00

## 5. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

75. The Project will compensate AHs for affected assets and provide assistance allowances based on the entitlement policy of this RP. The compensation for affected assets is based on the results of the RCS conducted in September 23 to January 2014, while the provision of assistance allowances is based on approved RP.

A. Compensation of Affected Assets

1. Compensation of Land in the By-pass road in Aphivot Commune

76. The By-pass road will be affecting a total of 5,954.58 m<sup>2</sup> of farmland in Sre Tachey village and 1, 447.96 m<sup>2</sup> of residential lands in Teuk Chum Village.

77. The RCS determined that the replacement value of residential land in Teuk Chum Village is \$ 4.0 per m<sup>2</sup> thus the total replacement value of the affected residential land is \$ 5,791.84. The value of farmland near an existing road in Sre Tachey Village is \$ 3.0 per m<sup>2</sup> and the total replacement value for the affected farmland is \$ 17, 863.74.

78. The total replacement value for lands affected by the By-pass road is \$ 23,655.58.

2. Compensation for lands affected by road re-alignment in Sleng Village, TuolKpos Commune

79. The realignment of road section in Sleng Village ( from Sta. 11+820 – 11+900 NR 53) is intended to improve the radius of the road and will affect 1,960.83 m<sup>2</sup> of farmlands. The replacement value of farmland near an existing road is \$ 3 per m<sup>2</sup>, thus the total replacement value of the affected land is \$ 5,882.49.

3. Compensation of lands affected by road re-alignment in Prey Chrov Village, Kbal Teuk Commune

80. In order to improve the radius of the road in Prey Chrov village, the section will be re-aligned from Sta. 30+900 – Sta. 31+200 NR 53 and will be affecting 4,454.96 m<sup>2</sup> of residential land and 2,025.18 m<sup>2</sup> of farmlands.

81. Based from RCS, residential land is valued at \$ 5.0 per m<sup>2</sup>, thus total replacement value for affected residential land is \$ 22,274.70; while farmlands, although used for rice production but very proximate to the village and potential for house construction, is valued at \$ 4.0 per m<sup>2</sup>. The total replacement value, therefore, of farmlands is \$ 8,100.72.

82. The total replacement value of lands affected by the re-alignment of road in Prey Chrov Village, Kbal Teuk Commune is \$ 30,375.42.

4. Compensation for loss of Main Structures

83. There are 186 main structures that will be affected by the construction of the Midwest Road. 52 are houses of various construction types and 134 stores/shops.

a. Entirely Affected Main Structures

84. There are 34 houses and 113 stores/shops that will be severely affected by the road construction. The aggregate area of the entirely affected structures is 2, 456.65 m<sup>2</sup> with a total replacement value of \$ 82, 473.39.

b. Partially Affected Main Structures

85. The partially affected main structures are 18 houses and 21 stores/shops with an aggregate area of 326.65 m<sup>2</sup>. The replacement cost for the partially affected main structures is \$ 14, 386.45. In addition to compensation of affected area, owners of partially affected structures will receive 20% of compensation value for repair of the affected structures amounting to \$ 2,877.29. The total compensation due the owners of partially affected main structures is \$ 17,263.74.

5. Compensation for loss of Secondary Structures

86. There are 1,012 secondary structures of various types and construction classification. The computed value for compensating these affected secondary structures is \$ 380,712.13.

6. Compensation for Trees and perennials

87. There are 9,357 trees of various species and different productive age that will be affected by the road construction. The estimated replacement value is \$ 196,757.

B. Compensation of Assistance Allowance for AHs

1. Cash Compensation for Loss of Land Use

88. The DMS confirmed a total of 140,322.26 m<sup>2</sup> are within the ROW and are used by local residents for agricultural production. Based on the Resettlement Policy the occupants of the said ROW land are entitled to receive cash assistance for loss of land use equivalent to \$0.50/m<sup>2</sup>. Thus the total compensation due these land occupants is \$ 70,161.13.

2. Assistance Allowance

89. The 18<sup>4</sup> entirely affected houses that need to move-out of ROW is entitled to one time assistance allowance equivalent to \$ 200 per household. 19 HHs losing 10% or more of their productive agriculture land are also eligible to one time assistance allowance equivalent to \$ 200 per household. The total one time assistance allowance due these severely affected people is \$ 7,400.

90. The 145 vulnerable AHHs will receive in assistance \$ 100 per household and are eligible to participate in the Income Restoration Program. The total allowance due these vulnerable AHHs is \$ 14,500.

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<sup>4</sup> There are 34 entirely affected houses, 16 are owned by landless AH. Separate computation of entitlement for these landless is presented in Table 5-2.

91. For each temporary stalls or shop affected by the project and needs to transfer into residual area are entitled for one time transportation allowance of \$ 33 each. The equivalent cost of transportation allowance is \$ 3,729.

### 3. Compensation for Loss of Business Income

92. The entirely affected shops, 113 AHs, are entitled to receive a one-time assistance for loss of business income of \$ 50. The total amount allocated is \$ 5,650.

## C. Income Restoration

93. The Income Restoration Program (IRP) designed for Midwest Road section is geared at restoring the livelihood of AHs to the same or better pre-project conditions. AHs whose shops will be entirely affected by the project, although, by policy are eligible for participation in IRP, are not expected to experience major disruption in business operation. Therefore, the focus of the IRP are the poor and vulnerable to improve their living situation.

94. A total of 198 AH affected by the construction of Midwest Road are eligible to participate in the IRP that will be developed and implemented for AHs severely affected by the loss of their productive assets or main structures, landless AH, and AH falling under vulnerable group. Those are (1) 19 HHs losing 10% or more of their productive agriculture land; (ii) 93 HHs headed by elderly, 33 HHs headed by women, 1 HH living under poverty line, 16 landless AHHs, 2 AHH with disability.

**Table 5- 1 Number of Severely Affected People Entitled to Participate in IRP**

Classification	Number of HHs entitled to IRP	Remarks
Loss of Productive Land (10% or more)	19	
Landless Households	16	
Households headed by female	33	
Elderly Household head	93	
HH below poverty line	1	
HH with Disability	2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>164</b>	

95. The components of the IRP will be defined in close consultation with AH and may include Training in food production, seed-capital for home-base livestock and food production and training for job placement. The budget of the IRP is estimated at \$ 78,000.

## D. Relocation Strategy

96. The PRSC-WG will endeavour to ensure minimal disruption in the livelihood activities of the owners of the 113 entirely affected stores/shops. Through the PRSC-WG the shop owners will be informed regarding the schedule of

civil works in a specific section of PR 150B, NR 53 and PR 151B at least 3 months in advance.

97. All AHs affected by the entire loss of their shops can move behind the residual area of the ROW. The shifting of entirely affected shops will be done in a way that will allow the AHs to gradually phase out their operation in their present location and gradually begin their operation in their new place. Under this arrangement, the shop owners, whose business caters greatly to road users, will not experience total disruption in their operation.

98. There are a total of 34 AHs whose houses are entirely affected. Of these 18 AHs have remaining land outside the COI upon which they can rebuild their houses<sup>5</sup>. There are 16 AHs whose houses will be entirely affected and are landless who need to relocate outside of ROW. Eight (8) AHs are located in PR 150B-E and the remaining eight (8) reside in PR 150B-W. These AHs will be offered assisted resettlement in the form of provision of a residential plot of land 105m<sup>2</sup>, a latrine each, and two pumping wells in relocation site for 16 HHs free of charge in addition to other compensation and assistance otherwise entitled to. After living for five (5) consecutive years, they are entitled to get land title. The PRSC-WG has looked for a plot of land sizes 2,400m<sup>2</sup> in Aphivat Commune, Toek Phos District for relocation site. This location is along th Provincial Road 150B about 1.5 km form Commune Hall, 2 Km from Secondary School, Health Center, and local market. However, they can opt for self-relocation they will be provided cash assistance for the cost of a 105 m<sup>2</sup> undeveloped land, plus the cost of land filling at \$2.50 per m<sup>3</sup>, the cost of building a latrine \$200 and \$ 70 moving allowance in addition to other compensation and assistance that they are otherwise entitled to. The public consultation with 16 landless HHs on the options for their relocation will be taken after this URP is approved and at least 3 months before commencement of construction. The estimated cost of relocating landless AH is presented in Table 5-2 below:

**Table 5- 2 Cost of Relocating Landless AH from COI**

ITEM	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost ( \$ )	Amount ( \$ )
Underdeveloped land/Village land	m <sup>2</sup>	2,400	2.50	6,000
Land filling	m <sup>3</sup>	1,200	2.50	3,000
Latrine	set	16	200	3,200
Pumping well	set	3	280	840
Assistance Allowance	AH	16	200	3,200
Transportation Allowance	AH	16	70	1,120
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>17,360</b>

## 1. Temporary Impacts

99. To ensure that temporary impacts during construction will be avoided, if not minimized, the contract for civil works will include the following provisions: (a) contractor to pay rent for any land required for construction work space outside the ROW; (b) to the extent possible, only idle land will be used as construction work

<sup>5</sup> The road right of way outside of the COI remains public state land.

space to avoid disruption to households and business establishments; and (c) temporary use of land will be restored or improved to its pre- project condition. The PMU3, assisted by the PRSC, will review any written agreement with the AHs, payment records, and disbursement of payment to ensure proper monitoring and compliance with the Project resettlement policy. Said monitoring will be included in the quarterly progress reports of the PMU3 to be submitted to MPWT, IRC and the ADB.

## 2. Strategy to address gender issues

100. The Project includes the following specific actions to address gender issues in the Project:

- a. Gender issues will be included in training on the Project resettlement policy that will be provided to concerned personnel of the PMU3, the ESO of MPWT, and the RSC-WGs.
- b. Special measures will be taken in the relocation of elderly, disabled and women- headed households in terms of location of new sites for affected shops and houses.
- c. Disaggregated monitoring indicators by gender will be developed for monitoring social benefits, economic opportunities, livelihood, and resettlement activities.

## 3. Develop a strategy to assist the vulnerable households

101. On top of the compensation and applicable allowances AHs will receive for their losses as provided in the entitlement matrix, vulnerable AHs are entitled to participate in the income restoration that will be designed with their active involvement.

## 4. Strategy to assist affected Cham households

102. The DMS identified 242 ethnic Cham households that will be impacted by loss of house and shop structures. Land to be acquired is within the existing road right of way (ROW). Affected people have remaining privately owned land beyond the ROW. In addition they will be able to continue using remaining public land within the ROW. Many of those affected have small stalls on the roadside. They will be permitted to rebuild these on the roadside of the upgraded road and will be compensated for lost income and assisted based on the entitlement matrix.

103. The distribution of Cham households affected by land acquisition is presented in Table 5-3 below:

**Table 5- 3 Distribution of Cham Households Affected by Land Acquisition**

Commune	HH	Ethnicity	
		Khmer	Cham
PR 150B			
Taches	346	317	29
Chhuk Sar	305	93	212
Kha Chhmar	198	198	0
Akphivot	241	241	0
NR 53			
Klong Popok	14	14	0
Cheab	164	164	0
Toul Kpos	163	163	0
Kbal Teuk	132	132	0
Amleang	7	7	0
PR 151B			
Amlaing	111	111	0
TOTAL	1681	1439	242

5. Strategy to ensure Equitable Participation and Distribution of Project Benefits to Households in the Project Area

104. As with all households in the project areas, the project will ensure meaningful consultation with and participation of affected Cham households in decisions which affect them and ensure that project interventions, such as mitigations measures are designed and implemented in a culturally appropriate manner. For example, community representatives in the project areas, including those in which Cham people live are to be consulted on the detailed design of the HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking Prevention Program (HHTPP) as well as associated information campaigns to ensure that they are both culturally appropriate and effective.

105. Social and resettlement monitoring data is to be included and indicators established so as to identify the impacts, participation and restoration of living standards of affected Cham households.

106. In order to minimize project resettlement impacts, the project will foster the participation of affected households in benefit from income restoration as well as employment opportunities in project construction and maintenance activities.

## 6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

107. The owner of the project is MPWT, the Executing Agency. MPWT will be assisted by a number of offices within and outside the Ministry, starting with the Project Management Unit 3 (PMU3) that is tasked with undertaking the Project. The

Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) will work closely with the Executing Agency and the Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee (PRSC) in dealing with resettlement activities such as the preparation, updating, and implementation of the RP. Other agencies/organizations that will be involved also include EA, local authorities (commune council/village development council, district and provincial local authorities, etc.).

#### A. Environmental and Social Office (ESO)

108. The Environmental and Social Office (ESO), under the Department of Planning of MPWT is the lead arm of the PMU3 in the preparation and implementation of the RP. The ESO presently has 9 staff, with plans to get 3 additional persons from other units of the Ministry. The staff members of the ESO work for both resettlement and environmental tasks. However, while all of them claim to be familiar with the conduct of socio-economic survey, only 3 claim to know how to do the inventory of losses. None of the staff has the capacity to write an RP. For this reason, the project supervision consultants will prepare a training program for the staff of ESO in connection with the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of the RP.

109. The ESO will work closely with the IRC and Resettlement Department at the Ministry of Economy and Finance (RD-MEF). Its tasks include the following:

- a. Secure the approval of the RP by the IRC;
- b. Secure prior approval by IRC and the ADB for any variations in the approved RP;
- c. Secure the data base of affected persons and assets that will be gathered during the preparation and updating of the RP;
- d. Prepare progress reports on RP implementation for submission to the MPWT and PMU3.

#### B. IRC and the Resettlement Department

110. The IRC is a collegial body composed of representatives from concerned line ministries, such as the Council of Ministers (COM); the MPWT; and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), including representatives of the Municipality of Phnom Penh, the Governor and Deputy Governor of provinces traversed by the Project road. Created by the Prime Minister through Decision No. 13, dated 18 March 1997, in connection with the resettlement of AHs in the Highway 1 Project (Loan 1659-CAM), it has since been involved in other foreign-assisted government infrastructure projects with involuntary resettlement.

111. The IRC will assume the function of a quasi-regulatory body, ensuring that funds for resettlement are spent properly and that the RP is carried out as

intended. The secretariat of the IRC is RD-MEF. The RD-MEF will assist IRC in the following tasks:

- a. Reviewing and approving the RP, ensuring that the RP is consistent with ADB's 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) and, later, the loan agreement, law and regulations in forces in Cambodia;
- b. Endorsing the approved RP to ADB;
- c. Convening the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) and its Working Group (WG);
- d. Orienting, as needed, the PRSC and its working group (PRSC-WG) on their tasks relative to RP updating and implementation;
- e. Manage and supervise the implementation of RP such as DMS;
- f. Negotiation and contract making with AHS;
- g. Securing from the national treasury the budget for carrying out the RP, ensuring that funds are available in a timely manner and in sufficient amounts;
- h. Approving all disbursements connected with the implementation of the RP, such as payment of compensation and other entitlements, acquisition and preparation of replacement plots, operational expenses of personnel, etc.;
- i. Ensuring that funds for resettlement are spent judiciously; and
- j. With assistance from an independent organization, monitoring the implementation of the resettlement, ensuring that this is carried out in compliance with the approved RP.

### C. Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee

112. The Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) is a collegial body at the provincial level. Headed by the Provincial Governor or Deputy Governor, the members of the PRSC are provincial department directors of line ministries represented in the IRC, and also the chiefs of the districts and communes traversed by the Project road.

113. The technical arm of the PRSC is the Working Group (PRSC-WG). The PRSC-WG is headed by the Director (or a representative) of the Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (PDPWT). The regular members of the PRSC-WG come from the Provincial Government, Provincial Department of Economy and Finance (MDEF), and the Ministry of Interior. The PRSC-WG has a counterpart at the district level composed of personnel from various line agencies.

114. In an effort to make the whole process of resettlement effective, participatory and transparent, the chiefs of the affected communes and villages.

115. The PRSC, through the provincial and district working groups, will have the following functions:

- a. Facilitate a sustained public information campaign, ensuring that the public, especially the AHs, are updated on any developments regarding the Project and resettlement activities;
- b. Cooperate with IRC-WG in conducting the implementation of RP and assist public consultation and information disclosure meeting;
- c. Manage the delivery of compensation and other entitlements to the AHs;
- d. Receive and act on the complaints and grievances of AHs in accordance with the Project resettlement policy; and
- e. Maintain a record of all public meetings, grievances, and actions taken to address complaints and grievances.

#### D. Project Supervision Consultants

116. The Project Supervision Consultants (PSC), together with the ESO and the PRSC-WG, will spearhead the updating of the RP based on the data from DMS and the Replacement Cost Study in a participatory and transparent way and consistent with the Project resettlement policy. Once approved by the IRC and concurred by ADB, the PSC will provide technical advice in the implementation of the approved RP. The PSC will likewise provide capacity-building orientation and skills training, as needed, to concerned personnel of the PMU3, the ESO, and the Provincial Working Groups.

117. Together with the PMU3 and ESO, the PSC will supervise civil works activities to ensure that the contractors adhere with the terms of their contract relative to avoiding and/or minimizing resettlement impacts, in addition to ensuring that contractors provide the necessary compensation and/or assistance to the AHs prior to and/or during construction activities.

118. The PSC will have one international resettlement specialist (6 months, intermittent), a local resettlement specialist (12 months, intermittent), a local livelihood specialist (6 months, intermittent), and a local gender specialist (3 months, intermittent).

#### E. Indicative Implementation Schedule of URP

119. Table 6-1 below provides a summary of inter-related activities connected with the updating and implementation of the RP:

**Table 6- 1Indicative Schedule of Resettlement Activities**

Activities	Schedule
RP Preparation	June - November 2011
ADB Approval of Draft RP	November 2011
RP Updating	Feb – June 2014
Detailed Measurement Survey	March-December 2013
Replacement Cost Survey	Sept 2013-Jan 2014
Submission and ADB approval of URP	September – November 2014
Public Disclosure of Approved URP	November - December 2014
Implementation of approved URP	November 2014-March 2016
Disbursement of Compensation to APs	Jan – Jun. 2015
Relocation of AHs	September 2014
Internal Monitoring (Submission of Quarterly Report)	Aug 2014 – March 2016
External Monitoring Report (Intermittent)	June 2014 – March 2016
Civil Works Construction	August 2014

## 7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

### A. Consultation

120. As parallel activities to DMS, public consultation meetings were conducted. Five (5) meetings were held in Kampong Chhnang province from March to May 2013.

**Table 7- 1 Public Meetings conducted from March -May 2013**

District	Commune	Venue	Date	No. of Participants	Road No.
Kampong Tralach	Taches	Commune Center	March 13, 2013	272	150B-E
Kampong Tralach	Chhouk Sar	Commune Center	March 13, 2013	177	150B-E
Samki Meanchey	Khmar Chmar	Ke Ramsey Pagoda	May 7, 2013	188	150B-W
Samki Meanchey	Khmar Chmar	Ke Ramsey Pagoda	May 30, 2013 (Morning)	119	151B
Tuok Phost	Akphevot	Trapeang Pring Village	May 30, 2013 (Afternoon)	146	53

121. Major topics discussed during the meetings are presented in Table 7-2 below (Names of Participants attached as appendix)

**Table 7- 2 Topics Discussed during Public Meetings**

No.	Commune	Points Raised/ Discussed
1	Taches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of Road improvements on PR-150B, 53 and 151B</li> <li>• Orientation about Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) and beneficiaries               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Introduce Members of IRC working group</li> <li>b. Schedule of DMS activities</li> <li>c. Reiteration of the Cutoff date to be eligible for compensation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Explain Road Right of Way (ROW) and Corridor of Impact (COI)</li> <li>• Enjoined the affected people and authorities to cooperate</li> <li>• Discussed the replacement cost study activities</li> <li>• Dissemination Public Information Booklet (PIB)</li> </ul>
2	Chhouk Sar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of Road improvements on PR-150B, 53 and 151B</li> <li>• Orientation about Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) and beneficiaries               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. Introduce Members of IRC working group</li> <li>e. Schedule of DMS activities</li> <li>f. Reiteration of the Cutoff date to be eligible for compensation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Explain Road Right of Way(ROW) and Corridor of Impact (COI)</li> <li>• Enjoined the affected people and authorities to cooperate</li> <li>• Discussed the replacement cost study activities</li> <li>• Dissemination Public Information Booklet (PIB)</li> </ul>
3	Khmar Chmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of Road improvements on PR-150B, 53 and 151B</li> <li>• Orientation about Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) and beneficiaries               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>g. Introduce Members of IRC working group</li> <li>h. Schedule of DMS activities</li> <li>i. Reiteration of the Cutoff date to be eligible for compensation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Explain Road Right of Way(ROW) and Corridor of Impact (COI)</li> <li>• Enjoined the affected people and authorities to cooperate</li> <li>• Discussed the replacement cost study activities</li> <li>• Dissemination Public Information Booklet (PIB)</li> </ul>
4	Akphevot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of Road improvements on PR-150B, 53 and 151B</li> <li>• Orientation about Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) and beneficiaries               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>j. Introduce Members of IRC working group</li> <li>k. Schedule of DMS activities</li> <li>l. Reiteration of the Cutoff date to be eligible for compensation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

122.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain Road Right of Way (ROW) and Corridor of Impact (COI)</li> <li>• Enjoined the affected people and authorities to cooperate</li> <li>• Discussed the replacement cost study activities</li> </ul> <p>Dissemination Public Information Booklet (PIB)</p>
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123. Key issues/concerns raised by APs during the consultation meetings and how are these addressed in the URP are set out below:

**Table 7- 3 Issues/Concerns Raised by Aps during Meetings**

Key Issues/Concerns	Measures to address the issue
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No money to remove affected structures from the ROW</li> <li>• No place to transfer, we are landless</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APs will be compensated for affected structures and will receive relocation assistance</li> <li>• The government will assist the landless find suitable relocation site and will be provided with relocation assistance</li> </ul>

124. Consultation with APs will continue throughout implementation of the URP and will cover such matters as compensation/assistance payment; relocation and re-establishment of stalls and houses; and income restoration. Particular attention will be given to the poor and other vulnerable APs. All consultation and disclosure activities will be properly documented; minutes of meetings, photos, and attendance sheets will be prepared and recorded.

#### B. Disclosure

125. Public consultation meetings conducted in the project areas March to May 2013 presented information on the project design, expected timing, scope of impacts, eligibility, entitlements and the grievance redress mechanism. Copies of the public information booklet (in Khmer) which sets out salient information of the project, impacts, entitlements as well as the grievance redress mechanism set out in this RP were distributed to affected persons during public consultation meeting. Following formal approval the URP, it will be publicly disclosed on both ADB and MPWT websites. A summarized version of the URP in Khmer language will be distributed to each district and commune in the project area for public access. External monitoring reports will also be publicly disclosed on both ADB and MPWT websites.

## **8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

126. The objective of the grievance redress provisions are to resolve complaints as quickly as possible and at the local level through a process of conciliation; and, if that is not possible, to provide clear and transparent procedures for appeal. AHs are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the preparation and implementation of the RP. A well-defined grievance redress and resolution mechanism will be established to resolve AH grievances and complaints in a timely and satisfactory manner. All AHs will be made fully aware of their rights, and the detailed grievance redress procedures will be publicized through an effective public information campaign. The grievance redress process includes four stages:

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

## **9. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN**

127. Funds for the implementation of the URP are part of the Project budget. Cost has been estimated based on the results of DMS and the RCS as of January 2014.

### **A. Procedures for Fund Flow**

128. The IRC will request the MEF for the funds to implement the RP. The funds will be forwarded to the Provincial Department of Finance. Payment vouchers will be prepared at the RD-MEF for submission to and approval by the IRC. Funds

for compensation and other entitlements will be forwarded by the Provincial Department of Finance to the PRSC for disbursement. Payment of compensation and other entitlements, except for land-for-land arrangements, will be in cash and will be given in commune offices. The AHs will be notified through the village chiefs of the schedule of payment of compensation and other entitlements.

## B. Implementation, administration and contingency cost

129. Implementation costs cover payment of allowances and per diem of concerned personnel involved in the updating and implementation of the RP, including members of the provincial and district resettlement working groups. Administrative costs amounting to 20% and contingencies amounting to 15% have been added on top of the cost of resettlement. MPWT and IRC will ensure that adequate funds are made available as and when necessary for the efficient and timely implementation of resettlement.

## C. Estimated cost of Resettlement

130. The estimated cost of resettlement is \$ **1,365,578.54**, inclusive of hiring an external monitoring agency. Table 9-1 provides a breakdown of resettlement cost.

**Table 9- 1 Breakdown of Resettlement Cost**

ITEMS	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE ( \$/UNIT)	AMOUNT (\$)
<b>LAND</b>				<b>122,231.40</b>
a. By-pass road in Aphivot Commune				
a.1 Farmland	m <sup>2</sup>	5,954.58	3.0	17,863.74
a.2 Residential	m <sup>2</sup>	1,447.96	4.0	5,791.84
b. Re-aligned section in TuolKpos Commune				
b.1 Farmland	m <sup>2</sup>	1,960.83	3.0	5,882.49
c. Re-aligned section in Kbal Teuk Commune				
c.1 Farmland	m <sup>2</sup>	64.35	4.0	257.40
c.2 Residential	m <sup>2</sup>	4,454.96	5.0	22,274.80
d. Cultivated ROW Land ( loss of land use)	m <sup>2</sup>	140,322.26	0.5	70,161.13
<b>MAIN STRUCTURES</b>				<b>99,737.13</b>
a. Partially Affected houses and shops	m <sup>2</sup>	326.65	varied	14,386.45
b. Repair cost of partially affected main structures	\$	14,386.45	20%	2,877.29
c. Entirely affected houses and shops	m <sup>2</sup>	2,456.65	varied	82,473.39
<b>SECONDARY STRUCTURES</b>				<b>380,712.13</b>
a. Extended eaves	m <sup>2</sup>	910.18	varied	11,464.92
b. Fence	lm	8,105.50	varied	251,532.65
c. Assorted other structures			varied	117,532.56
<b>TREES (perennials and Timber)</b>	No.	9,357	varied	<b>196,757.00</b>
<b>Sub-Total (1)</b>				<b>799,437.66</b>

Transportation allowance for relocating houses and shop	AH	131	60	7,860.00
One time assistance for relocating house	AH	18	200	3,600.00
One time assistance for relocating shop	AH	113	100	11,300.00
Assistance to relocating landless	AH	16		17,360.00
Income loss allowance for relocating shops	AH	113	50	5,650.00
One time assistance for vulnerable AHs	AH	145	100	14,500.00
Income Restoration Program ( block fund)		164	Ls	78,000.00
Sub-Total (2)				<b>138,270.00</b>
External Monitoring/Evaluation				<b>73,832.00</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>				<b>1,011,539.66</b>
Administrative Cost (20%)				202,307.93
Costs contingencies ( 15% )				151,730.95
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>1,365,578.54</b>

## 10. MONITORING AND REPORTING

131. The ESO of MPWT and the IRC, through the Resettlement Department at the Ministry of Economy and Finance (RD-MEF), will conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the updating and implementation of the RP. Said monitoring and evaluation is intended to help ensure that the RP is prepared according to the resettlement policy and that it is implemented as planned. The ESO is Government's in-house monitoring body, while the RD-MEF, which will hire an independent organization, will be the Project's external monitor.

### A. Indicators for Internal Monitoring

132. The following indicators will be monitored periodically by ESO:

- Compensation and entitlements are computed at rates and procedures as provided in the approved RP;
- AHs are paid as per agreement with Project authorities;
- Public information, public consultation and grievance redress procedures are followed as described in the approved RP;
- Public facilities and infrastructure affected by the Project are restored promptly; and,
- The transition between resettlement and civil works is smooth.

## B. External Monitoring Agency

133. The IRC has recruited the Action For Development (AFD) organization in February 2014 to carry out external monitoring and post- implementation evaluation. The terms of reference (TOR) has been approved and is included as an appendix of RP. The EMO will provide RD-MEF and ADB a copy of its quarterly monitoring reports. The EMO will likewise conduct a Post-RP Implementation Evaluation Study one (1) year following the completion of resettlement.

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**  
Nation Religion King  
\*\*\*\*\*

ADB Loan No. 2839-CAM (SF)  
Provincial Roads Improvement Project

## **REPLACEMENT COST STUDY – MIDWEST SECTION**

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National Road 150B, 151B, 53

Submitted to

**Ministry of Economic and Finance**  
**Department of Resettlement**

January 21, 2014

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# **REPLACEMENT COST STUDY MIDWEST SECTION**

## **1. Introduction**

1. This report is to present the survey results of the Study of Replacement Cost for provincial roads improvement project, Midwest NR150B, 151B and NR53 funded by ADB, Loan No. 2839-CAM (SF). The Southeast section will be presented in other separated report.
2. Data collection for this study was conducted from September 23-30, 2013, November 12-19, 2013 for Midwest section and from December 16-28, 2013 for Southeast section.

## **2. Objective of the Study**

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

## **3. Survey Methodology**

4. In order to achieve the above research objectives, the study required detailed preparations. First, it was necessary to become familiar with legal framework and associated resettlement and compensation issues in Cambodia. This was done during the first days of research planning.
5. Next, all available literature related to replacement cost study, and more particularly, resettlement and replacement cost study of road improvement projects.
6. The information gathering at the field for the calculation of replacement cost in the project area are as follows:
  - Canvass of construction material in districts traversed by the project road sections;
  - Interview contractors and builders in the local area to determine the current cost of labor in the construction sector;
  - Hold focus group discussion with land owners and villagers together with commune and village officials; and
  - Interview local (commune and village) officials and residents, to find out the current market rate of fixed assets, especially land, in the project area as per record of recent sale transactions
7. Field data survey including measurement of affected stall and houses along the project road. Categories of houses are classified based on the roofing material and its sub-categories also were classified for those houses with similar material and price in average.

## 4. Cambodia Legal Framework and Eligible Entitlements

### 4.1 Land Use within the right of way (ROW) in Cambodia

8. Throughout Cambodia it is very common to see people lives on and uses the land within the right of way (ROW) of a highway or road. Since we have full peace in Cambodia, 1993, the government never publicly claimed the land located within the later announced ROW, average Cambodians moved into the ROW zone, cultivating, operating business, building stores and houses.

### 4.2 Cambodia Legal Framework

9. 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).

10. The Land Law of 2001 (NS/RKM/0801/14, 20 July 2001) governs land and property rights in Cambodia. Based on the provisions of the 1993 Constitution, it determines the regime of ownership of immovable properties that are defined as including land, trees and immovable structures.

11. The rights and responsibilities of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) with respect to eminent domain are specified in the Land Law. The RGC can acquire private land (i) for public purposes under condition of (ii) fair and just compensation, (iii) paid in advance. The Land Law, Article 5, states:

*“No person may be deprived of his ownership, unless it is in the public interest. An ownership deprivation shall be carried out in accordance with the forms and procedures provided by law and regulations and after the payment of fair and just compensation in advance.”*

12. There are other provisions of the Land Law that are relevant to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. The key provisions are indicated below:

- (i) Legal possession as defined by the Law is the sole basis for ownership, and all transfers or changes of rights of ownership shall be carried out in accordance with the required general rules for sale, succession, exchange and gift or by court decision. (Article 6)
- (ii) Any regime of ownership of immovable property prior to 1979 shall not be recognized. (Article 7)
- (iii) State public land includes, among other categories, any property that is made available for public use such as roads. (Article 15)
- (iv) Persons that illegally occupy, possess or claim title to state public land cannot claim any compensation. This includes land established by the RGC as public rights-of-way (ROW) for roads and railways. Moreover, failure to vacate illegally occupied land in a timely manner is subject to expel. (Article 19)
- (v) Persons with legally valid possession of land for five years (at the time the law came into effect) are allowed to register as the owner of the land (Article 30). Persons who

(at the time the law came into effect) held legal possession but had not yet completed the five years were allowed to remain in possession until they were eligible to be registered as the owner. (Article 31)

- (vi) However, temporary possession claims made by persons after the law comes into effect will not be recognized, rescinding a previous right under the 1992 Land Law for acquiring land by taking possession. (Articles 29, 34)
- (vii) Landless people may apply for land for residential and subsistence farming purposes at no cost, as part of a social land concessions scheme. The concessionaire may obtain ownership of this land after fulfilling conditions set out in a separate Sub-Decree on Social Land Concessions. (Articles 50, 51)

13. The RGC Prakas No. 6, "Measures to Crack Down on Anarchic Land Grabbing and Encroachment" (No. 06 BRK, 27 September 1999) prohibits private ownership of State lands, including land adjacent to roads and railways. The Prakas establishes rights-of-way (ROW) for 2-digit national roads such as NR33 of 25 metres from the centerline. Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) Decree No. 961 (2000) declares that, in order to implement Prakas No. 6, the RGC will not pay compensation to people who occupy the ROW, for any structures or assets located on the land.

Table 4.1: Dimensions of Road ROW	
Road Category	ROW Dimensions
National Road 1, 4, 5	30 m from the centerline
Other 1-digit National Roads	25 m from the centerline
2-digit National Roads	25 m from the centerline
Provincial roads	20 m from the centerline
Commune roads	15 m from the centerline

## 5 ADB Policy

14. The objectives of the **ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement** (1995) and as refined in the New Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009) are (i) to avoid impacts on people and the environment, where possible; (ii) where avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse project impacts on the environment and the affected people; and (iii) help the executing agency strengthen its safeguard system. Towards this end, ADB resettlement policy includes the following principles:

- a. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- b. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that

cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

- c. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- d. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- e. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement.
- f. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- g. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- h. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- i. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an acceptable place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- j. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's cost and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- k. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- l. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

15. The objective of ADB Policy on **Indigenous Peoples** (1998) and as refined in the New Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009) is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

16. The ADB Policy on **Gender and Development** (ADB, 2006; ADB, 1998) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate in and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for development activities. For projects that have the potential to have substantial gender impacts, a gender plan is prepared to identify strategies to address gender concerns and the involvement of women in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project.

17. However, since this project has minor negative impact on vendors at the above project area and the demolition was done before the project study, the report of losses assessment has been required for the project based on the ADB safeguard policy rather than a resettlement plan.

## **6. Cost Calculation of Structure**

### **6.1 Material Used for Shop Construction, Stall, House and Fence**

18. To assess the loss of structures of both in this study, consultant will use the market rate from construction shop seller in the area as basis to estimate the impact. Hence compensation to affected people will reflect market rate.

19. In order to produce the table of materials for structures, the consultant interview construction shops along the project road that supply to people living in the area. Averages of construction material were produced provided the assumption that people may buy construction material from different sources.

**Table 6.1:** Price of Construction Material along the Project Road- MIDWEST

Item	Description	Qty	Unit	Average Price - 2013
<b>A</b>	<b>CEMENT</b>			
1	Elephant cement (Big)	1	ton	102.50
2	Elephant cement (Small)	1	ton	
3	Diamond cement	1	ton	
4	Camel cement	1	ton	
5	Mountain cement	1	ton	
6	Dragon Cement	1	ton	
<b>B</b>	<b>STEEL</b>			
1	Vietnam brand name Ø6,8	1	kg	0.80
2	Vietnam brand name Ø10	1	d	7.50
3	Vietnam Ø12, 14, 16 or 18mm	1	d	8.20
4	Steel Net	1	kg	1.50
<b>C</b>	<b>PLYWOOD FOR HOUSE PARTITION</b>	1		
1	Paper plywood	1	piece	6.00
2	8mm plywood	1	piece	10.00
3	10mm plywood	1	piece	12.00
4	12mm plywood	1	piece	15.00
<b>D</b>	<b>FLOORING</b>			
1	Chinese floor tile with low quality	1	m2	6.50
2	Chinese tile for wall 200x300	1	m2	5.50
3	Chinese tile for wall 250x400	1	m2	6.00
4	Chinese floor tile for bathroom	1	m2	5.00
<b>E</b>	<b>DOOR AND WINDOW</b>			
1	Wooden door 800x1800	1	set	90.00
2	Wooden door 800x2000	1	set	110.00
3	Wooden door 1000x2000	1	set	135.25
4	Wooden door 1200x2000	1	set	150.00
5	Plastic door	1	set	28.00
6	Wood window, Duong Chem: 800x1100	1	set	65.00
<b>F</b>	<b>ROOF COVER</b>			
1	Thai Tile (CPAC)	1	pice	0.55
2	Khmer Tile	1	pice	0.25
3	Thatch/palm leaves	1	piece	0.06
4	Steel sheet (2meters long)	1	sheet	2.50
5	Steel sheet (2.4meters long)	1	sheet	2.75
6	Steel sheet (3meters long)	1	sheet	3.40
7	Steel sheet (3.6meters long)	1	sheet	4.50
8	Fiber cement	1	sheet	2.60
<b>G</b>	<b>OTHERS</b>			
1	Terracota (Kansaeng)	1	m2	6.50
2	Brick	1	piece	0.06
3	Gravel 1x2 Black	1	m3	25.00

6	Sand	1	m3	9.50
7	Concrete pipe for well d.800	1	pipe	8.00
8	Concrete pipe for well d.1000	1	pipe	8.75
9	Concrete pipe for drainage d.300	1	pipe	5.00
10	Concrete pipe for drainage d.400	1	pipe	7.50
11	Concrete pipe for drainage d.500	1	pipe	12.00
12	Concrete pipe for drainage d.600	1	pipe	18.00
13	Concrete pipe for drainage d.800	1	pipe	45.00
14	Soil filling	1	m3	1.80
15	Concrete fence column L=1700	1	post	2.75
<b>H</b>	<b>WOOD AND BAMBOO</b>			
1	Wood for column and roofing structure	1	m3	460.00
2	Pole dia. 50-60mm	1	pole	1.00
3	Small pole dia. Smaller than 50mm	1	pole	0.75
4	Bamboo L=5000mm (1meter bamboo = 3000 R)	20	pieces	4.00
5	Bamboo L=3000mm	20	pieces	3.00
<b>I</b>	<b>PAINTING</b>			
1	U 90 interior	1	Bucket	25.00
2	U 90 exterior	1	Bucket	29.00
3	Campanit interior	1	Bucket	22.00
4	Campanit exterior	1	Bucket	27.00
<b>J</b>	<b>PLASTIC PIPE</b>			
1	Dia. No 21	1	pipe	1.20
2	Dia. No 40	1	pipe	2.00
3	Dia No 42	1	pipe	2.50
4	Dia. No 100	1	pipe	10.50
<b>K</b>	<b>CONCRET COLUMN FOR HOUSE</b>			
1	Concrete support column L=500	1	column	5.00
2	Concrete support column L=600	1	column	5.25
3	Concrete support column L=800	1	column	6.00
4	Concrete support column L=1000	1	column	6.25
5	Concrete support column L=1200	1	column	7.00
6	Concrete support column L=1500	1	column	12.00
7	Concrete support column L=2000	1	column	22.50
8	Concrete support column L=2500	1	column	26.25
9	Concrete support column L=3000	1	column	29.00

## 6.2 Replacement Cost For Midwest Section (NR150B, NR53, NR151B)

### 6.2.1 Cost Calculation of Existing Structure: Stall, Shop and House

21. The Midwest section of this study combines three road sections, NR150B, NR53 and NR151B. Type of structures along these sections is not very much different. They can be classified into types and category<sup>1</sup> as in below table. All structures are classified into four categories in which each category has different types.

**Table 6.4:** Compensation Rates for Stall, Shop and House

Type		Wall ជញ្ជាំង	Column សសរ	Floor កម្រាល	No. of Floor ចំនួនជាន់	Unit Cost (\$/m <sup>2</sup> )
		STALL, SHOP AND HOUSE				
1. Thatch/Leave Roof ដំបូលស្បូវ/ស្លឹក	1a	No wall (stall on ROW) គ្មានជញ្ជាំង	Small pole for supporting roof structure កូនឈើ	Use soil as floor កម្រាលដី	Single មួយជាន់	5.00
	1b	Thatch/ Leave ស្បូវ/ស្លឹក	Pole or used wood កូនឈើ ឬឈើមិនល្អ (ប្រើមួយទឹក)	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-0.6m ឈើមិនល្អ ឬប្លង់ដោយមានមេ ឈើតូចៗ ឬមេប្លង់ មានកំពស់ពីដី ០.៣- ០.៦ម	Single: 0.3m-0.6m higher than natural soil មួយជាន់: ខ្ពស់ជាងដីពី ០.៣- ០.៦ម	11.00
	1c	Thatch/ Leaves or partly metal ស្បូវ/ស្លឹក ឬភាគខ្លះមានលាយ សង្កសី	Pole or used wood កូនឈើ ឬឈើមិនល្អ (ប្រើមួយទឹក)	Bamboo or used wood or mix of bamboo and wood with small wooden structure ប្លង់ ឬឈើមិនល្អ ឬមានឈើនិងប្លង់ លាយគ្នា ដោយមាន មេឈើតូចៗ	Single: House-on- still; Ground floor is soil; more than 2.0 - 2.5 meters high មួយជាន់: ខ្ពស់ជាងដី កំពស់ពី ២.០-២.៥ម	17.50

<sup>1</sup> The structure's category and type in this study is not equivalence to same category in other study (in Southeast Section).

Type		Wall ជញ្ជាំង	Column សសរ	Floor កម្រាល	No. of Floor ចំនួនជាន់	Unit Cost (\$/m2)
	1d	Used wood/ wood with thatch (10-15% of total wall area) ឈើមិនស្រូវ/ឈើលាយស្រូវឬស្លឹក (១០-១៥%នៃជញ្ជាំងសរុប)	Pole or used wood កូនឈើ ឬឈើមិនល្អ	Concrete floor សាប	Single មួយជាន់	21.00
2. Metal/ Fiber Cement Roof ដំបូលសង្កសី/ហ្វឺប៊្រស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍	2a	No (selling stall on ROW) មិនមាន (តូបលក់ដូរ)	Pole កូនឈើ	No: use soil as floor មិនមាន: កម្រាលដី	Single មួយជាន់	8.50
	2b	Thatch/ leaves and used wood (15-20%) ស្រូវ/ស្លឹក និងឈើមិនស្រូវ (១៥-២០% នៃជញ្ជាំងសរុប)	Pole/ wood កូនឈើ/ឈើ	- Bamboo/ used wood: 0.3m-0.6m high from ground ឬស្រូវ/ឈើមិនល្អ: កំពស់ពីដី ០.៣-០.៦ម - Concrete floor: on compacted ground សាប: មិនមានសរសៃដែក	Single មួយជាន់	15.50
	2c	Metal សង្កសី	Pole/ wood កូនឈើ/ឈើ	Concrete floor on compacted land/ raised land of less than 20cm high សាបមិនមានសរសៃដែក/ចាក់ដីលើកំពស់មិនលើសពី២០សម	Single មួយជាន់	21.00
	2d	Wood/ Brick with no plaster ឈើ/ឥដ្ឋអត់បូក	Pole/ wood កូនឈើ/ឈើ	Concrete floor on compacted soil សាបមិនមានសរសៃដែក	Single មួយជាន់	31.00
	2e	Wood/ Brick with no plaster ឈើ/ឥដ្ឋអត់បូក	Pole/ wood កូនឈើ/ឈើ	- Concrete floor on compacted soil សាបមិនមានសរសៃដែក - Wood floor: 0.30m-0.60m above soil ឈើ: កំពស់០.៣-០.៦ម ពីដី	Single: 0.30m-0.60m above soil មួយជាន់: ០.៣-០.៦មពីដី	41.00

Type		Wall ជញ្ជាំង	Column សសរ	Floor កម្រាល	No. of Floor ចំនួនជាន់	Unit Cost (\$/m2)
	2f	Thatch ស្បូវ	-Concrete column at from ground ជើងតាងពីដីមក -Wood column/ pole on upper floor សសរឈើ/កូន ឈើផ្នែកខាងលើ	House on still: Bamboo or used wood with wooden structure ផ្ទះផុតពីដី: ឫស្សី ឬឈើមិនល្អ ដោយមានមេឈើ	Single: House-on- still; Ground floor is soil; more than 2.0 - 2.5 meters high មួយជាន់:ផ្ទះផុតពីដី, ដីក្រោមផ្ទះ និងលើកកំពស់២.០- ២.៥មពីដី	42.00
	2g	Metal 80% and Thatch 20% សង្កសី៨០% និងស្បូវ២០%	Pole/ wood កូនឈើ/ឈើ	House on still: wood with wooden structure ផ្ទះផុតពីដី: កំរាលឈើ និងមានមេឈើ	Single: House-on- still; Ground floor is soil; more than 2.0 - 2.5 meters high មិនមាន: ផ្ទះផុតពីដី, និងលើកកំពស់២.០- ២.៥មពីដី	45.00
	2h	Brick with plastering: exterior and interior ឥដ្ឋបូក: ទាំងក្រៅ និងក្នុង	Concrete បេតុង	Tile on compacted soil រៀបកាវូលើដីបង្ហាប់	Single: only ground floor មួយជាន់: មានតែជាន់ក្រោមប៉ុ ណ្ណោះ	71.00
	2i	Wood wall ជញ្ជាំងឈើ	- Concrete for first floor បេតុងសំរាប់ជាន់ ផ្ទាល់ដី - Wood column on first floor ឈើសំរាប់ជាន់លើ	- Compacted soil at ground floor ដីបង្ហាប់ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី - Wood floor with wooden structure on first floor កំរាលឈើនិងមេឈើ ជាន់ខាងលើ	Single: House-on- still; Ground floor is soil; more than 2.0 - 2.5 meters high មួយជាន់: ផ្ទះផុតពីដី, ខាងក្រោមកំរាលដី, កំពស់លើសពី២.០ម- ២.៥ម	80.00
3. Tile Roof ដំបូលត្រើវ	3a	Thatch: for house on still ស្បូវ: សំរាប់ផ្ទះផុតពីដី	Wood ឈើ	Wood with wooden structure កំរាលឈើនិងមានមេ ឈើ	Single: House-on- still; Ground floor is soil; more than 2.0 - 2.5 meters high មួយជាន់: ផ្ទះផុតពីដី, ដីខាងក្រោមផ្ទះ, កំពស់លើសពី២.០- ២.៥មពីដី	80.50

Type		Wall ជញ្ជាំង	Column សសរ	Floor កម្រាល	No. of Floor ចំនួនជាន់	Unit Cost (\$/m2)
	3b	Wood plank with wooden structure បន្ទះក្ដារនិងមានមេឈើ	- Concrete from ground បេតុងសំរាប់ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី - Wood on first floor ឈើសំរាប់ជាន់ទី១	Wood with wooden structure ឈើនិងមានមេឈើ	Single: House-on-still; Ground floor is soil; more than 2.0 - 2.5 meters high មួយជាន់: ផ្ទះផុតពីដី, ដីខាងក្រោមផ្ទះ, កំពស់លើសពី២.០-២.៥ម៉ែត្រ	104.50
4. Concrete ជំហូលបេតុង	4a	Brick wall ជញ្ជាំងឥដ្ឋ	Concrete column with foundation សសរបេតុងមានគ្រឹះជើងតាង	Ground floor and mezzanine (half floor) ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី និងមានឡៅត្បើ	One story plus half floor with concrete slab (compensation rate for this type is based on every affected floor area) ផ្ទះមួយជាន់មានឡៅត្បើ មានដំបូលទែរ៉ាស់ (សំណងសំរាប់ផ្ទះប្រភេទនេះត្រូវគិតកំរាលគ្រប់ជាន់ដែលប៉ះពាល់)	180.50
	4b	Brick wall ជញ្ជាំងឥដ្ឋ	Concrete column with foundation សសរបេតុងមានគ្រឹះជើងតាង	Ground floor, mezzanine, first floor and possibility of additional floor house ក្បែរជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី, ឡៅត្បើ, ទីមួយ និងអាចមានជាន់បន្តបន្ទាប់ទៀត	Multiple stories house (compensation rate for this type is based on every affected floor area) ច្រើនជាន់ (សំណងសំរាប់ផ្ទះប្រភេទនេះត្រូវគិតគ្រប់ជាន់ដែលប៉ះពាល់)	169.50

## 6.2.2 Cost Calculation of Fence and Gate

22. The road project will need to remove some property fences of different classification. Material chosen will alter the cost of building a fence and gate. Below costing the summary table of fence and gate based on market rate of construction material available in the project area.

Type	Description	Unit	Unit Cost US Dollar	Remark
A	FENCE របង			
f 1	Loose Fence (palm leave, bamboo, small	1 LM	1.00	Some of the materials used not

	wooden bar or mix of available local material) របងមិនរឹងមាំ (ធាងភ្លោត, ឫស្សី, របារកូនឈើ ឬសំភារៈផ្សេងៗដែលមានក្នុងស្រុក)			available in the market. In this case labor cost will be estimated for the calculation សំភារៈមួយចំនួនដែលយកមកប្រើ ពុំមានលក់នៅទីផ្សារទេ។ ក្នុងករណីនេះត្រូវគិតតែតម្លៃពលកម្មជូនគ្រួសារប៉ះពាល់។
f 2	Wooden post with bamboo rebar or wood rebar សសរឈើមានរបារឫស្សី ឬក្ដារ	1 LM	2.50	
f 3	Concrete post 1.5meter interval, 1.5 meter high with 8 horizontal wire សសរបេតុងកំពស់១.៥ម គម្លាតប្រហែល១.៥ម និងមានលូសបន្លា	1 LM	6.50	
f 4	Concrete post 2meter interval; brick wall at lower part with plastering both sides of about 60-80cm; 2 meters high (from ground) with wire or wire mesh; brick wall at lower part 0.3m-0.6m high សសរបេតុង គម្លាតប្រហែល២ម មានរៀបឥដ្ឋខាងក្រោមកំពស់៦០-៨០សម និងមានលូសបន្លា ឬសំណាញ់ដែក	1 LM	20.50	
f 5	Concrete Post with plastering brick wall; 1.6m-2.0m high; 3.5m-4.0m interval សសរបេតុងចន្លោះ៣.៥ម-៤.០ម រៀបឥដ្ឋ កំពស់១.៦ម-២.០ម	1 LM	40.20	Ventilation brick in some as part of brick wall also classified in same type របងប្រភេទខ្លះមានឥដ្ឋខ្យល់ក៏ចាត់ចូលក្នុងប្រភេទនេះដែរ
f 6	Concrete column with plastering brick wall of 20cm; 1.8m-2.2m high; 3.5m-4.0m interval; decorative concrete baluster and decoration capital សសរបេតុងចន្លោះ៣.៥ម-៤.០ម ឥដ្ឋ២០ កំពស់ ១.៨ម-២.២ម មានលម្អជើងទាននិងក្បាលសសរ	1 LM	65.00	
<b>B</b>	<b>GATE ក្លោងទ្វារ</b>			
1	Main entrance gate with 0.4m-0.6m column of 2.0m-2.5m high; Steel door ក្លោងទ្វារចូល ទំហំសសរ៤០-៦០សម កំពស់២.០-២.៥ម មានទ្វារដែក	LS	350.00	
2	School entrance or other public property entrance ក្លោងទ្វារសាលា ឬទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិសាធារណៈ	LS	320.00	Public property. Fence will be compensated based on above type ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិសាធារណៈ។ របងនឹងត្រូវសងតាមប្រភេទដែលមានរៀបរាប់ខាងលើ

3	Pagoda gate (three gables) ក្លោងទ្វារវត្ត	LS	17,500.00	Decorated Pagoda Entrance with three gables ក្លោងទ្វារវត្តមានហោជាង ក្បាច់ចំនួន៣ ត្រួតជាប់គ្នា
4	Pagoda gate (single gable) ក្លោងទ្វារវត្ត	LS	7,500.00	Decorated Pagoda Entrance with single gable ក្លោងទ្វារវត្តមានហោជាង ក្បាច់ចំនួន០១ ជាន់ប៉ុណ្ណោះ

### 6.2.3 Cost Calculation of Other Structure

23. To get the cost of this structure it is also based on the interview with local people for their knowledge, labor cost together with price list from construction material shops.

Item	Description	Unit	Unit Rate US Dollar	Remark
	<b>OTHER STRUCTURE</b>			
1	Dug well – earth well (3-5m) អណ្តូងដីក-ជញ្ជាំងដី (មិនមានកង់លូទេ)	1	65.00	
2	Dug well (with concrete ring 800mm) and 6-12 meters depth អណ្តូងដីក (កង់លូអង្កត់ផ្ចិត៨០សមនិងមានជ័រ៧៦-១២ម)	1	90.00	
	Pumped well អណ្តូងស្នប់		280.00	
3	Earth grave ផ្នូរអំពីដី	1	900.00	
4	Cement grave ផ្នូរអំពីស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍	1	2,000-3,500	
5	Concrete in front of house សាបមុខផ្ទះ	1m2	6.50	
6	Concrete block កាប៊ូក្រា	1m2	6.20	
7	Terracotta ឥដ្ឋកន្សែង	1m2	8.00	
8	Main hold 1m x 1m ប្រអប់លូ ១ម គុណ ១ម	LS	35.00	
9	Brick drainage លូបង្ហូររៀបឥដ្ឋ	1LM	40.00	0.6 meter depth, 1 meter wide with concrete cover ជ័រ៧៦០សម ទទឹង១ម មានគម្របពីលើ
10	Drainage pipe, dia. 40-50cm លូបង្ហូរបេតុង អង្កត់ផ្ចិត៤០-៥០សម	1LM	15.00	
11	Drainage brick wall 200 – no plastering មុខលូបង្ហូរអំពីឥដ្ឋ២០សម មិនបូក	1m2	14.00	

12	Drainage brick wall 200 – with plastering មុខលូបង្ហូរអំពីគម្ពីរ២០សម មានប្រកស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍	1m2	18.50	
13	Dug pond ស្រះជីក	1m2	8.00	2.0m-2.5m depth ជំរៅ២.០-២.៥ម
14	Front roof extension (metal roof) ដំបូលញ៉ាប់អំពីសង្កសី	1m2	13.50	
15	Walk passage into people's property ផ្លូវដើរចូលផ្ទះ ឬដីទ្វារ (ភាគច្រើនអំពីឈើ ក្តារ)	1m2	4.50	For structure that not able to move as it may damage more than 50%. Full compensation is recommended. បើគ្រឿងបង្កមិនអាចលើកចេញបាន ដោយអាចខូចខាតលើសពី៥០% នោះតម្លៃសំណងត្រូវសងពេញថ្លៃ
16	Concrete stairs (ready made) for wooden house ជណ្តើរអំពីស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍សម្រាប់ដាក់ផ្ទះឈើ	LS	75.00	
17	Hydraulic Hoist (Car wash stands) ប៉ុងលាងឡាន	1m2	22.50	This area include reinforced concrete and level for car washing រួមទាំងសាប ដែលមានក្រុងបឋុស្សី និងប៉ុងសម្រាប់ឡានឡើងលាង និងពិនិត្យមើលបាតក្រោម
18	Spirit house ព្រះភូមិ		65.00	Big size ធំ
			45.00	Medium size មធ្យម
			30.00	Small size តូច
19	Animistic hut តូម/រោងអ្នកតា	nr	250.00	This animistic hut is located in public area of Ta Ches village. Include all ceremony to be held for relocation រួមរាល់កម្មវិធីសម្រាប់ពិធីសែនព្រេនតាមទំនៀមទម្លាប់របស់អ្នកភូមិ
20	Shop Signboard ស្លាកយីហោបាង	nr	35.00	Small size ខ្នាតតូច
			60.00	Medium size ខ្នាតមធ្យម
			85.00	Big size ខ្នាតធំ
21	Concrete pipe for drainage d.300 លូបង្ហូរទឹកស្អុយចេញពីផ្ទះ	nr	5.00	
22	Concrete pipe for drainage d.400	nr	7.50	
23	Concrete pipe for drainage d.500	nr	12.00	
24	Concrete pipe for drainage d.600	nr	18.00	
25	Concrete pipe for drainage d.800	nr	45.00	
26	Concrete pipe for drainage d.1000-1200	nr	60.00	

#### 6.2.4 Land Value Estimation

24. The land market in Cambodia has very little sign of going up in urban area. From interview with local people, village chief and other property owner the land in rural area has no activity at all since the down turn of world economic. Up to now there is no transaction in the study area, according to commune chief along the project influence area.

25. According to the data collection (from group discussion and interview with commune chief) the price of land was calculated based on its category. Definition of land category are as following:

- a. Commercial Land: Land near National Road Number 5 (near junction of NR5 and NR150B; NR150B and NR53).
- b. Build up area: refer to land or house serves as living and also doing business i.e near market or build-up area in rural, mostly at district level.
- c. Village residential land: land along the study road where village is located or vacant land within the village area.
- d. Agriculture land: land for doing agriculture purpose along road project.
- e. Forest land: land that is far from village and is chiefly covered with small trees and undergrowth.

26. Except from junction of NR5 and NR150B to riverside, the rest of national roads are pass through similar category of land i.e. residential, agriculture and forestland.

27. The project road has 4 bypasses. The average cost of land can be summarized in below table.

**Bypass 1: Teuk Chum Village, Aphiwat Commune**

No.	Bypass Land ផ្លូវរៀង	Average Price / m <sup>2</sup> US Dollar	Remark
1	Residential land – have house ដីផ្ទះ - មានផ្ទះ	4.00	The plot is already raised up and currently has house. ដីនេះបានលើកដីចាក់រួចហើយ និងសព្វថ្ងៃមានផ្ទះនៅស្រាប់
2	Land for housing construction ដីសំរាប់សាងសង់	3.00	The land is currently use as rice production but located in the village and potentially for housing construction សព្វថ្ងៃដីនេះនៅកំពុងប្រើប្រាស់ជាដីកសិកម្មនៅឡើយទេ ប៉ុន្តែស្ថិតនៅក្នុងភូមិ និងអាចសាងសង់ផ្ទះបាន
3	Rice field land ដីស្រែ	2.50	Currently use as rice production and has no access from main road សព្វថ្ងៃកំពុងប្រើប្រាស់ធ្វើកសិកម្ម និងមិនមានផ្លូវចូលពីផ្លូវ

**Bypass 2: SreTachey Village, Aphiwat Commune**

No.	Bypass Land ផ្លូវរៀង	Average Price / m <sup>2</sup> US Dollar	Remark
1	Rice field land ដីស្រែ	3.00	Border with the existing road. Location near commune office, school and pagoda. ជាប់នឹងផ្លូវមានស្រាប់សព្វថ្ងៃ

			ស្ថិតនៅជិតសាលាឃុំ, សាលារៀន និងវត្ត
2	Rice field land ដីស្រែ	2.50	No access from main road មិនមានផ្លូវចូលពីផ្លូវ

### Bypass 3: Sleng Village, TuolKpos Commune

No.	Bypass Land ផ្លូវរៀង	Average Price / m2 US Dollar	Remark
1	Rice field land ដីស្រែ	3.00	Border with the existing road. Location near commune office, school and pagoda. ជាប់នឹងផ្លូវមានស្រាប់សព្វថ្ងៃ ស្ថិតនៅជិតសាលាឃុំ, សាលារៀន និងវត្ត
2	Rice field land ដីស្រែ	2.50	No access from main road មិនមានផ្លូវចូលពីផ្លូវ
3	Pond ស្រះទឹក	1.00	Historically this is an old pond called “TeukPhos” and the pond never dry even during dry season. This is a public property and managed by the commune of TuolKpos. ស្រះប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ ហៅថា ទឹកផុស ហើយស្រះនេះមិនដែលរីងទោះជានៅរដូវប្រាំងក៏ដោយ។ ជាទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិសាធារណៈរបស់ឃុំ។

### Bypass 4: Prey Chrov Village, KbalTeuk Commune

No.	Bypass Land ផ្លូវរៀង	Average Price / m2 US Dollar	Remark
1	Residential land ដីលំនៅដ្ឋាន ភូមិ	5.00	The plot is already raised up and currently has house. ដីនេះបានលើកដីចាក់រួចហើយ និងសព្វថ្ងៃមានផ្ទះនៅស្រាប់
2	Land for construction ដីសំរាប់សាងសង់	4.00	The land is currently use as rice production but located in the village and potentially for housing construction. The land is not yet raised up but not very low compare to other nearby land ដីនេះសព្វថ្ងៃប្រើប្រាស់ជាកសិកម្ម ប៉ុន្តែស្ថិតនៅក្នុងភូមិ និងអាចសាងសង់លំនៅដ្ឋានបាន។

			ដីប្រភេទនេះមិនទាន់លើកដីចាក់នៅឡើយទេ ប៉ុន្តែមិនជ្រៅពេកទេបើធៀបនឹងដីជិតៗនោះ
		3.00	The land is currently not used and low/deep compared to other nearby residential land. ដីមិនបានប្រើប្រាស់ មិនទាន់លើកដីចាក់ និងជ្រៅខ្លាំងបើធៀបនឹងដីភូមិ
3	Rice field land ដីស្រែ	2.50	No access from main road មិនមានផ្លូវចូលពីផ្លូវ

## 6.2.5 Crops and Trees

28. In order to simplify the study, trees have been classified in three types as following:

- Sapling- below one year: will not get compensation as it can be re-planted,
- Small tree- one to three year: 1/3 of full price,
- Young tree- bearing some fruit: 2/3 of full price,
- Mature- full bearing tree: compensate full price.

29. From the survey, full compensation cost of trees is calculated and summary in below table:

No.	Type	Unit	Unit Cost US Dollar	Remark
	<b>TREE</b>			
1	Mango-ស្វាយ	Tree	49.00	
2	Coconut-ដូង	Tree	44.00	
3	Tamarin- អំពិល	Tree	38.00	
4	Lemon/Lime-ក្រូចឆ្មារ	Tree	37.00	
5	Jack -ខ្នុរ	Tree	42.50	
6	Custard apple-ទៀបស្លឹក	Tree	14.00	
7	Sugar Palm tree-ត្នោត	Tree	47.00	
8	Bamboo- ឫស្សីព្រៃ	Cluster	10.00	
	Bamboo - ឫស្សីពឹងពង	Cluster	20.00	
	Bambo - ឫស្សីស្រុក	Cluster	30.00	
9	Acacia/ Eucalyptus អាកាស្យា	Tree	6.00	
10	Cashew-ស្វាយចន្ទី	Tree	22.00	
11	Pring tree-ព្រីង	Tree	24.50	

No.	Type	Unit	Unit Cost US Dollar	Remark
12	Kantuort - កន្ទុក	Tree	6.00	
13	Jujube - ព្រ្យា	Tree	5.00	
14	Krokhob - ក្រខុប	Tree	2.50	
15	AmpilTeuk - ចាន់គីរី	Tree	13.00	
16	Sdao - ស្ដៅ	Tree	12.50	
17	Chom-phu - ជម្ពូរ	Tree	6.00	
18	Oy Moy - អូយម៉ូយ	Tree	5.00	
19	Sandoricum tree - កំពឹងរាជ	Tree	10.00	
20	Kor - គរ	Tree	5.50	
21	Krasang - ក្រសាំង	Tree	25.00	
22	Makak - ម៉ាក	Tree	13.00	
23	ChreyKrem - ជ្រៃគ្រឹម	Tree	5.00	
24	Tkov - ថ្មីវ	Tree	8.00	
25	TrakobBarang - ត្រខុបបារាំង	Tree	11.50	
26	Kangork - ក្បាក	Tree	7.50	
27	Deum Chhat - ដើមឆ័ត្រ	Tree	5.00	
28	Kvet - ដើមខ្វិត	Tree	14.00	
29	Orange - ក្រូចពោធិសាត់	Tree	26.00	
30	Areca nut tree - ដើមស្លា	Tree	17.50	
31	AmpilTeuk - អំពិលទឹក	Tree	12.50	
32	Guava - ត្របែក	Tree	8.00	
33	Longan - មៀន	Tree	35.00	
34	TeukDohKor - ទឹកដោះគោ	Tree	31.50	
35	Leung Reach - លឿងរាជ	Tree	5.00	
36	Others	Tree	5.00	
	<b>CROP</b>			
1	Papaya	Tree	5.00	
2	Banana	Tree	2.00	

### I. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

1. The legal and policy framework for addressing the adverse social impacts of the Project is provided by relevant policies and laws of the Royal Government of Cambodia and of the ADB.

#### A. Relevant Laws

##### 1. 1993 Constitution

2. **The 1993 Constitution of Cambodia** sets two basic principles for land acquisition. The first is Article 44 which 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). The second principle is Article 20 which 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”. These two principles are also adhered to in almost all countries.

3. Articles 73 and 74 of the Constitution provide for special consideration and support to vulnerable people including mothers and children, the disabled and families of combatants who sacrificed their lives for the nation. Indigenous minorities however are not explicitly included in these two articles but included in the Land Law.

##### 2. 2001 Land Law

4. The 2001 Land Law governs land and property rights in Cambodia. Based on the provisions of the 1993 Constitution, it defines the regime of ownership of immovable properties, such as land, trees and fixed structures.

5. The rights and responsibilities of the Government with respect to eminent domain are specified in the Land Law. The Government can acquire private land for public purposes but has to pay a fair and just compensation in advance of the land acquisition. The Land Law, Article 5, states that “No person may be deprived of his ownership, unless it is in the public interest. An ownership deprivation shall be carried out in accordance with the forms and procedures provided by law and regulations and after the payment of fair and just compensation in advance.”

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

- a. Legal possession as defined by the Law is the sole basis for ownership, and all transfers or changes of rights of ownership shall be carried out in accordance with the required general rules for sale, succession, exchange and gift or by court decision. (Article 6)
- b. Any regime of ownership of immovable property prior to 1979 shall not be recognized. (Article 7)
- c. Only persons or legal entities of Khmer nationality are entitled to own land in Cambodia; or to buy or sell land. (Articles 8, 66)
- d. State public land includes, among other categories, any property a) that has a natural origin, such as forests, courses and banks of navigable and floatable rivers or natural lakes; b) that is made available for public use such as roads, tracks, oxcart ways, pathways, gardens, public parks and reserved land; or, c) that is allocated to render

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a public service, such as public schools, public hospitals or administrative buildings. (Article 15)

- e. Persons that illegally occupy, possess or claim title to State public land cannot claim any compensation. This includes land established by the Government as public rights-of-way for roads and railways. Moreover, failure to vacate illegally occupied land in a timely manner is subject to fines and/or imprisonment. (Article 19)
- f. Ownership of the lands is granted by the State to indigenous communities<sup>1</sup> as collective ownership, including all the rights and protections enjoyed by private owners. The exercise of collective ownership rights are the responsibility of the traditional authorities and decision-making mechanisms of the indigenous community, according to their customs and subject to laws such as the law on environmental protection. (Article 26)
- g. No authority outside the community may acquire any rights to immovable properties belonging to an indigenous community. (Article 28)
- h. Persons with legally valid possession of land for five years (at the time the law came into effect) are allowed to be registered as the owner of the land (Article 30). Persons who (at the time the law came into effect) held legal possession but had not yet completed the five years were allowed to remain in possession until they were eligible to be registered as the owner. (Article 31)
- i. However, temporary possession claims made by persons after the law comes into effect will not be recognized, rescinding a previous right under the 1992 Land Law for acquiring land by taking possession. (Articles 29, 34)
- j. Landless people may apply for land for residential and subsistence farming purposes at no cost, as part of a social land concessions scheme. The concessionaire may obtain ownership of this land after fulfilling conditions set out in a separate Sub-Decree on Social Land Concessions. (Articles 50, 51)
- k. Acquisition of land through gifts is permitted with the following conditions: (i) the gift of immovable property is only effective if it is made in writing and registered with the Cadastral Registry Unit; (ii) once accepted, gifts of immovable property are irrevocable; and, (iii) the donor may retain the right of usufruct in the property, and the right of use and habitation of an immovable property. (Articles 80-84)

### 3. Other relevant laws and edicts

7. In addition to the Land Law, there are also other laws, decrees, sub-decrees and other regulations and guidelines that may be relevant to the resettlement in design and

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

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implementation of subprojects under the Project. The Sub-Decree on Social Concessions, enforced on 19 March 2003, provides legal basis for allocations of State private land for purposes of the alleviation of landlessness and poverty, including the replacement of land lost in the context of involuntary resettlement.

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

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

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

10. *Prakas* No. 6, entitled “Measures to Crack Down on Anarchic Land Grabbing and Encroachments”, sets a ROW of 50 m for NR 2, 3, 6, and 7, and a ROW of 60 m for NR 1, 4, 5, 11, 22, 64, and 78. Exceptions are made for urban areas traversed by these national roads, where the ROW can be reduced, subject to the decision of the Government. In support of this *Prakas*, the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) on 6 April 2000 issued Decree No. 961 prohibiting compensation for structures and other assets located in the road ROW.

11. *Prakas* No. 6 must have been prompted by the influx of people inside the road ROW following the ouster from power of the Khmer Rouge in 1979 after a reign of four years. During that short period, private property was abolished and all land records destroyed. The years that followed after 1979 until the restoration of private property in 1989 were very disorderly, often chaotic, exacerbated by more armed conflicts. Returning people who were forced to do manual farm labor during the Khmer Regime occupied any vacant or empty property they could find along the road and in town centers. To make the re-occupation of abandoned properties and the distribution of land more systematic, the post-1979 government introduced usufruct rights, organizing families in rural areas into groups that collectively owned land and assets. Each group of families had a head, and land, of suitable size according to its fertility, was distributed to individual families.

### 4. Expropriation Law

12. The **Expropriation Law**, passed by the National Assembly on 29 December 2009 and promulgated by the King on 04 February 2010, contains 8 Chapters with 39 Articles. It provides clear procedures on acquiring private properties for national and public interests. Key Articles of the Law are listed below.

- a. Article 2: the law has the following purposes: (i) ensure reasonable and just deprivation of a legal right to ownership of private property; (ii) ensure payment of reasonable and just prior compensation; (iii) serve the public and national interests; and (iv) development of public physical infrastructure.
- b. Article 7: Only the State may carry out an expropriation for use in the public and national interests.
- c. Article 8: the State shall accept the purchase of part of the real property left over from an expropriation at a reasonable and just price at the request of the owner of and/or the holder of right in the expropriated real property who is unable to live near the expropriated scheme or to build a residence or conduct any business.
- d. Article 12: an expropriation committee shall be established and headed by a representative from the Ministry of Economy and Finance and composed of representatives from relevant ministries and institutions. The organization and functioning of the expropriation committee shall be determined by a sub-decree.
- e. Article 22: an amount of compensation to be paid to the owner of and/or holder of rights in the real property shall be based on the market value of the real property or the alternative value as of the date of the issuance of the *Prakas* on the expropriation scheme. The market value or the alternative value shall be determined by an independent commission or agent appointed by the expropriation committee.

### B. ADB Policies

13. The objectives of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) are (a) to avoid impacts on people and the environment, where possible; (b) where avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse project impacts on the environment and the affected people; and (c) help the executing agency strengthen its safeguard system. Towards this end, ADB resettlement policy includes the following principles:

- a. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- b. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

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- c. Provide physically and economically affected persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- d. Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- e. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement.
- f. Ensure that affected persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- g. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- h. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- i. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an acceptable place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- j. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's cost and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- k. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- l. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

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

15. The ADB Policy on **Gender and Development** (2006) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate in and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for development activities. For projects that have the potential to have substantial gender impacts, a gender plan is prepared to identify strategies to address gender concerns and the involvement of women in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project.

### **C. Coping with the Resettlement Policies of Funding Agencies**

16. In dealing with ODA funded projects, the Government has adapted on a project-by-project basis to the resettlement policies of donor agencies. Thus, starting in 1999 with the ADB-assisted Phnom Penh to Ho Chi Minh City Highway Improvement Project (Loan 1659-CAM), projects supported by such funding agencies are governed by the resettlement policies of these agencies and relevant laws and government regulations not consistent with the same are waived.

17. The Table below summarizes how the resettlement policy ADB is applied in Cambodia.

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**Table VII.1 Resettlement Policy and Its Application in Cambodia**

<b>ADB Policy</b>	<b>ADB Policy Application in Cambodia \ Resettlement Work</b>
Involuntary Resettlement Policy is applied to all development projects resulting in (i) loss of productive assets, including land, income and livelihood; (ii) loss of housing, possibly entire community structure, systems, and service; (iii) loss of other assets; loss of community resources, habitat, cultural sites, and goods.	ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy is being applied to ADB-financed projects in Cambodia.
Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	Involuntary resettlement has been avoided as much as possible through consideration of alternative project locations and narrowing the irrigation ROWs to a designated corridor of impact (COI) and realigning the COI.
Where population displacement is unavoidable, all viable project options should be explored to minimize displacement.	Various project options (e.g. bypass road design) have been explored to minimize displacement to as few households as possible.
People unavoidably affected should be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project.	Land-for-land is offered in some cases, though not all affected persons who lost land have been allocated a relocation site. Cash compensation for affected house, trees and other structures and privately owned land. Additional assistance is given to female headed, disabled, elderly, and very poor households, and cost of removal and transport of salvage materials. Some rehabilitation assistance has been given but not yet specified to restore to pre-project level. Future job opportunities at relocation sites have not generally been considered, with some exceptions. Compensation paid does not ensure income restoration and living standards, with a few exceptions.
Existing social and cultural institutions of re-settlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and re-settlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities.	The existing social and economic situations of the affected persons and their hosts have, in some cases, been supported, but not consistently applied.
The full cost of resettlement and compensation should be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.	Compensation costs are budgeted in projects funded by the Banks. It is not possible to determine if this is consistently applied in non-bank-funded projects.
The absence of a formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, and appropriate assistance provided to help improve their status.	Absence of legal title to land has not been a determining factor in compensation payments, as long as the AHs are outside of the ROW and other state land. It is against the law to compensate for ROW land; however, such compensation has been paid on some ADB-financed projects as agricultural land use assistance <sup>2</sup> .

<sup>2</sup> Land use assistance is provided for productive land in the ROW.

Table VIII.1 Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
<b>Loss of Land (all kinds)</b> <b><u>OUTSIDE</u> the ROW</b>	<b>Partial loss;</b> i.e., only a portion of the land of the AH is acquired by the Project and the residual un-affected is <b>STILL VIABLE</b> for continued use.	All AHs with recognized proof of ownership who will be affected by the construction of by-pass road in Chaung Mounng commune (PR150B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>For the affected portion of the land: cash compensation at replacement cost (based on findings of replacement cost study or RCS; in case there is no active market in the locality, based on productive capacity or attributes; without deduction for taxes and transaction costs)</li> <li>To the extent possible, AHs will be <b>allowed to harvest</b> their annual and perennial crops and timber products prior to construction.</li> <li>If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
	<b>Entire land is lost;</b> i.e., the whole land is affected by the Project, or the residual un-affected is <b>NO LONGER VIABLE</b> for continued use and, therefore, the entire land will be acquired by the Project.	All AHs with recognized proof of ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>For the entire land: <b>cash compensation at replacement cost</b> (based on findings of replacement cost study or RCS; in case there is no active market in the locality, based on productive capacity or attributes; without deduction for taxes and transaction costs)</li> <li>To the extent possible AHs will be <b>allowed to harvest</b> their annual and perennial crops and timber products prior to construction.</li> <li>If during RP updating, farmer AHs are found to be <b>severely affected</b> (i.e., the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of their total income capacity), the AH will be provided (i) <b>rehabilitation assistance</b> through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (ii) <b>one time assistance allowance</b> of \$200 per household.</li> </ul>

### Appendix 3: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
<b>Loss of use of Productive Land</b> <b><u>INSIDE</u> the ROW</b>	<p><b>Partial loss;</b> i.e., only a portion of the land cultivated by the AH within the COI is affected.</p> <p>(Identities of the AHs will be determined during DMS and RP updating)</p>	All AHs utilizing ROW land for productive use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>To the extent possible AHs will be <b>allowed to harvest</b> their crops prior to construction.</li> <li>AHs will be <b>tolerated to cultivate</b> the residual area of the ROW.</li> <li>For the affected portion, <b>cash assistance for loss of land use</b> equivalent to \$0.50/m2.</li> <li>If during RP updating, said farmers are found to be <b>severely affected</b> (i.e., the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of their total income capacity), the AH will (i) be assisted by the PRSC in <b>finding affordable replacement land</b> with similar productive attributes for these farmers to <b>lease</b>; (ii) be provided <b>rehabilitation assistance</b> through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (iii) be provided <b>one time assistance allowance</b> of \$200 per household..</li> <li>If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
<b>House, House-cum-store; Independent Shops</b>	<p><b>Partial loss of house, house-cum-store; independent shop;</b> i.e., only a portion of the main structure of the house, house-and-store, or shop is affected and the remaining unaffected portion is <b>STILL VIABLE</b> for use.</p>	Owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>For the affected portion, <b>cash compensation at replacement cost</b> (i.e., present cost of construction materials in the locality, plus cost of labor and repair [i.e., 20% of the cost of labor and materials] of the unaffected portion). AHs to get cash <b>compensation at least 3 months ahead of civil works</b> in the locality to provide them sufficient time to <b>gradually re-organize the house and/or shop</b>, thereby avoiding any</li> </ul>

### Appendix 3: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
			<p>disruption in the livelihood of the same.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
		Renters of said structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li><b>No other entitlements</b> if not relocating and if business operation is not disrupted.</li> </ul>
	Entire house, house-and-store, store is lost; i.e., entire main structure is affected, or the unaffected portion of the main structure is <b>NO LONGER VIABLE</b> for continued use.	Owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li><b>Cash compensation at replacement cost</b> for the entire structure (i.e., present cost of construction materials and labor in the locality). AHs to get cash <b>compensation at least 3 months ahead of civil works</b> in the locality to provide them sufficient time to <b>gradually re-organize the house and/or shop</b>, thereby avoiding any disruption in the livelihood of the same.</li> <li><b>One time assistance allowance</b> per household as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Houses and regular shops (i.e., can be closed with four walls) that will <b>move back in residual area of the ROW</b>: (i) \$100 for affected house; and (ii) \$33 for the affected regular store).</li> <li>Houses and regular shops that will <b>relocate outside the ROW</b>: (i) \$200 for affected house; and (ii) \$100 for the affected regular store).</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Transportation (moving) allowance</b> as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shops and stalls made of light and temporary materials: \$20</li> <li>Regular shops and houses moving into the residual area of the ROW:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Appendix 3: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
			<p>\$40</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Regular shops and houses relocating within the same village outside of the ROW: \$60</li> <li>➤ Houses relocating in another village outside of the ROW: \$70</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Income loss allowance for AHs of entirely affected house-and-stores and independent shops:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Unregistered: Businesses owners who cannot show any tax receipt and cannot otherwise confirm income amount will be provided one-time cash assistance of \$50</li> <li>➤ Cash compensation equivalent to the daily net income (as reflected in tax receipts) multiplied by the days of business disruption</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If <b>landless</b>, to be provided free of charge with <b>substitute plot</b> with an area of approximately <b>105 m<sup>2</sup></b> outside of the ROW with secure tenure under the Cambodian law and regulations, accessible, with or close to source of potable water<sup>1</sup>, and with latrine, or will be provided with cash assistance for self-relocation at a location of their choosing.</li> <li>• If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
		Renters of entirely affected house and house-and-store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>• <b>Transportation (moving) allowance</b> of \$50</li> <li>• <b>One time assistance allowance</b> of \$33 per household for relocating tenants of affected regular shop and house.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> In the case that a piped water system is not present in the locality, AHs will be provided with access to a pumping well

### Appendix 3: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rental allowance</b> equivalent to 2 months of rent of a similar building in the locality.</li> <li>• If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
Miscellaneous/other structures (porch, extended eaves, spirit house, fence, etc.)	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>• <b>Cash compensation at replacement cost</b> for the affected assets (i.e., present cost of construction materials and labor in the locality).</li> </ul>
Crops and trees	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners regardless of tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months in advance</b> of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>• To the extent possible, AHs will be <b>allowed to harvest</b> their annual and perennial crops prior to construction.</li> <li>• Perennial and timber trees will be compensated in cash as per replacement cost study.</li> </ul>
Public Facilities (Government-owned structures)	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Institutions that own the affected assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institution to be <b>notified at least 3 months in advance</b> of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>• To be reconstructed, restored and/or relocated by the civil works contractor</li> </ul>
Higher risks of hardship due to project impacts	Loss of house and shops, paddy land within the ROW	<b>Vulnerable Groups:</b> AHs belonging to one or more of the following vulnerable groups: (i) living below the poverty line; (ii) AHs headed by women and AHs headed by the elderly with no social support; and (iii) households that are headed by persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>One time assistance allowance</b> of \$100 per household</li> <li>• Participate in income restoration program</li> </ul>
Impacts during Construction			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractors will be responsible for paying rental in cash for land outside the ROW which will be not less than the net income that would have been derived</li> </ul>

### Appendix 3: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
			<p>from the affected property during disruption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restoration of land within 3 months after use.</li> <li>• Non-land assets within the residual area of the ROW and/or outside of the ROW that are adversely impacted by construction activities will be compensated at replacement cost by the civil works contractor.</li> </ul>

## **PUBLIC INFORMATION BROCHURE**

### **Cambodia Provincial Roads Improvement Project**

#### **PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET**

#### **1. QUESTION: What is the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Cambodia Provincial Roads Improvement Project?**

**ANSWER:** The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) proposes to use funds from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to improve Provincial Road Improvement Project No. 314D, 13 at Svay Rieng and Prey Veng province and road numbers, 150B, 53 and 151B at Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu province, and to upgrade and expand the border facilities at Prey Var in Kampong Rou district (Svay Rieng province). The TA is part of a regional project to improve road links between Cambodia and Viet Nam on road No. 314D from NR-1 at Svay Teab to Kampong Rou district and NR-13 from National road No. 1 to National Road No.8 at Prey Veng province, NR-150B,53 and 151B from Taches to Amleang commune in Tphong district (Kampong Speu province).

The project will also support a sustainable road maintenance regime in the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), HIV/AIDS and

human trafficking prevention program, road safety and climate change adaptation measures.

#### **2. QUESTION: Who is responsible for the Project?**

**ANSWER:** The RGC represented by the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) will supervise the implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP). The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) has established a Social and Environmental Office (SEO) to implement and monitor the implementation of the RP for affected land, structures, crops and trees along the road.

#### **3. QUESTION: Are the improvements of the roads and cross-border facility intended to benefit us?**

**ANSWER:** Yes. The roads will be improved to paved condition to provide a safer, cost-effective provincial road network with all-year access to markets and other social services for provincial centers in the project areas Improved roads will enable the transportation of goods and people to be quicker, more efficient and cheaper. The new and improved roads will improve inter-provincial connectivity as well as cross-border trade and movement at the Prey Var-Moc Va border crossing point.

#### **4. QUESTION: If there are road**

**construction activities in our locality, will we be affected?**

**ANSWER:** There will be three main types of land acquisition impacts: (i) expansion of the existing roads within the existing road rights of way; (ii) creation of a 1.2km new alignment on PR150B at (Akphevaot Commune) requiring privately owned farming land; and (iii) expansion of the Cross Border Facility at Prey Var requiring approximately 5ha of land, of which.

As part of the Provincial Road Improvement Project, MPWT will establish a Corridor of Impact (COI) on 10m each side of the existing road. The COI is narrower than the road right-of-way (ROW) that has been established along road section. The COI has a width of maximum 20 m (10 m either side of the road centerline). MPWT will place demarcation markers on the ground before a detailed measurement survey (DMS) starts. Its purpose is to define an area reserved for the road improvements, and to establish who is affected by the Project.

Everyone that is occupying or using land in the COI must move out of the COI. All people must also remove from land

acquired to expand the border facilities or for the road realignment. During

detailed design, every effort will be made to minimize the impacts.

A preliminary census and inventory of losses (IOL) was conducted in May-June 2011 to determine the potentially affected persons and the severity of impacts on their properties. Based on the IOL, a preliminary list of eligible persons and . After the detailed design for road improvements is finalized and the COI demarcated, DMS will be conducted and a final list of eligible persons prepared.

**5. QUESTION: What if my land will be affected by the Project?**

**ANSWER:** Acquired privately owned land will be compensated at replacement cost which is market value plus reasonable transaction costs of domestic independent Land within the existing road right of way will not be compensated. However, those losing use of productive (farming) land within the road right of way will be entitled to assistance for loss of land use of productive land.

**6. QUESTION: What are the entitlements that we have in order to be compensated?**

**ANSWER:** Cut off dates for entitlement to compensation and assistance have been established for each project section corresponding to the date of

completion of the inventory of losses. The respective cut off dates are 20 May 2011 for PR314D; 2 June 2011 for NR13 and CBF; 12 June 2011 for PR150B; 17 June 2011 for NR13; and 19 June 2011 for PR151B. Those persons who have occupied and used the land prior to this cut off date are entitled to compensation if the project construction affects their land and/or structures. Anyone who encroaches and occupies the land after the cut off date will not be eligible for compensation or assistance.

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

**ANSWER:** Yes. Houses and structures that will be affected by the Project shall be compensated at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials. Partially affected houses will be compensated for the lost affected portion as well as repair costs. Other structures (e.g. fences, wells, pavement) will also be compensated at replacement cost.

**8. QUESTION: What about my crops and trees?**

**ANSWER:** For annual crops, affected persons will be given advance notice that the land on which their crops are planted will be used by the Project and that they must harvest their crops in time. If standing crops are ripening and

cannot be harvested, eligible affected persons can be compensated for the loss of the unharvested crops at the current market value. For perennial crops, affected persons will be compensated for the loss of fruit and timber trees at replacement value, which value will take account of lost potential income and time required to re-establish the perennial trees. This will compensate for lost income until the newly planted seedlings bear fruit. Affected persons will be awarded the full value of any lost crops/fruit where the plants are near or ready to harvest.

**9. QUESTION: What about public property resources?**

**ANSWER:** Affected buildings and structures will be restored to original or better condition.

**10. QUESTION: If in case there will be relocation of houses or businesses involved, how can the Project help me rebuild my house during relocation?**

**ANSWER:** Affected persons will have the option of moving back outside the corridor of impact but within the road right of way, or moving outside the right of way altogether. Those relocating within the road right of way will be permitted to remain there until the land is needed by the Government for any future public works but will not be permitted to build permanent structures.

If such future displacement is required those required to relocate will be entitled to similar forms of assistance as provided under this resettlement plan. Those relocating outside the road right of way altogether under this project will be entitled to higher levels of support compared to those relocating within the road right of way.

Affected persons will receive compensation at replacement cost for affected structures plus transitional allowances to assist in the process of relocating. Transitional assistance will consist of: (i) Transportation allowance; (ii) One time assistance allowance of \$100 if moving back within the road right of way or \$200 if moving outside the road right of way; (iii) income loss allowance for disrupted businesses; and (iv) additional assistance for vulnerable households. Renters will be eligible for three months rental assistance.

The specific amounts for compensation rates as well as allowances and assistance will be advised at the time the resettlement plan is updated.

**11. QUESTION: If in case our livelihoods are affected, how can the Project help me restore my livelihood and living standards?**

**ANSWER:** The census and detailed measurement survey (DMS) will take note of the livelihoods of affected

persons and any impacts the Project may have. The Project will provide various forms of assistance to enable affected people to restore their livelihoods and living conditions to at least pre-project levels. For vulnerable households (e.g. those classed as poor, disabled, etc.), the Project will seek to improve living standards to at least minimum national standards. Such forms of assistance will include: (i) one time assistance allowance to households losing more than 10% of the productive assets or being required to relocate their houses or shops outside the corridor of impact depending of the type and severity of impact; (ii) for those losing loss of use of productive land within the road right of way, cash assistance for loss of land use; (iii) cash assistance to cover transportation costs; (iv) cash grant for temporary disruption to business income for affected shops/stalls; (v) potentially other forms of income restoration measures to be determined during updating of the resettlement plan in consultation with those affected; and (vi) additional special assistance to vulnerable households.

In addition the Project will seek to maximize project work opportunities to adults in the affected local communities (both men and women) during the implementation phases. Such opportunities will be announced in the

local areas.

**12. QUESTION: What is the detailed measurement survey and when will it be conducted?**

**ANSWER:** The DMS is a detailed survey of 100% of affected persons to document all affected assets including land, houses, shops, other structures, crops and trees. It establishes the official list of affected persons who are eligible for compensation and other assistance. It will be conducted after detailed engineering for the road and border facilities is completed, and the COI has been marked on the ground. The activity will be carried out early in the project implementation stage in 2012. The activity will only be carried out in the presence of the affected persons. The affected persons and the local authorities will be informed prior to the activity.

**13. QUESTION: How will the Project consult with me and provide information?**

**ANSWER:** The Project has prepared a communication and consultation plan. The Project will keep local communities informed of significant activities. Regular information will be provided to the commune offices, village chiefs and local community-based organizations as well as other culturally recognized community leaders. The local commune offices will

maintain a public notice board where significant information and schedules will be posted. In addition to this affected households will be consulted directly through public consultation meetings on significant matters affecting them. Such public consultation meetings will take place (i) prior to the conduct of the DMS (to advise survey schedules and procedures), (ii) following the DMS (to advise of DMS results and proposed mitigation measures), (iii) during preparation of the updated resettlement plan (to identify appropriate livelihood restoration measures, advise of compensation rates and details of allowances and assistance measures as well as details of resettlement arrangements); and (iv) on-going through implementation of the resettlement plan. In addition the Project will publically disclose the approved updated resettlement plan through a public information brochure (distributed to all affected households), by providing a translated version to each local district and commune office for public access and by uploading it on ADB's website.

**14. QUESTION: If I disagree or problems arise during project implementation such as compensation, technical, and other project-related issues, do I have the right to voice my complaint?**

**ANSWER:** Yes. If the affected person is not clear about or not satisfied with the compensation package offered or, if for any reason, the compensation does not materialize according to the agreed schedule, the affected person has the right to lodge a complaint. The grievance redress mechanism consists of a four stage process as follows:

**First Stage, Commune Level:** An aggrieved person may bring his/her complaint to the commune leader. The commune leader together with the representative/s of the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG) coming from the district offices will call for a meeting of the Group to decide on a course of action to resolve the complaint within 15 days following the lodging of the complaint by the aggrieved person. The commune leader is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that are coursed through it.

**Second Stage, district Resettlement Sub-committee Working Group:** If after 15 days the aggrieved person does not hear from the commune leader, or if the person is not satisfied with the decision taken by the commune and district officials, the complaint can be brought to the office of the PRSC-WG (provincial level), either in writing

**Third Stage, Provincial Grievance Committee:** If after 15 days the

aggrieved person does not hear from the district Resettlement sub-Committee DRSC WG , or if the person is not satisfied with the decision taken by the district officer , the complaint may be brought to the office of the Provincial Resettlement Committee, through the PRSC , either in writing or verbally. The PRSC has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The IPRSC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that reaches it.

**Final Stage, Court of Law:** If after 15 days following the lodging of the complaint the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision taken by the PRSC , or if the person does not hear from the PRSC , the complaint may be brought to a court of law for adjudication. The rules of court will be followed in the resolution of the complaint.

**15. QUESTION: When is the project expected to start?**

**ANSWER:** The project is expected to commence in April 2012. The updated resettlement plan will require at least 4 months to prepare and site clearance is expected to commence in the 4th quarter of 2012. Affected communities will be kept informed of updated activity schedules from May 2012.

**16. QUESTION: How will you know if**

**these undertakings are kept and the objectives of this Project are met?**

**ANSWER:** All project activities will be monitored by: The Social and Environment Office of the Project Management Unit-3 of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport and by an External Monitoring Agency (EMA).

Monthly Report and Quarterly Reports will be prepared and submitted to ADB. A post-resettlement impact evaluation will also be undertaken to assess whether impacts of the Project have been mitigated adequately and the pre-project standard of living of affected persons have been restored as a result of the resettlement and project. ADB will also monitor these activities in its regular supervision missions during project implementation. Semi-annual reports of the EMA will be disclosed to affected communities.

**17. QUESTION: Are there any other documents available to know more about the Project and resettlement issues?**

**ANSWER:** The draft RP prepared during the feasibility studies for the Project can be obtained from the commune, district and provincial offices. Following detailed engineering design and the DMS, the RP will be updated and the final version will be available in these offices.

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

(i) Provincial Department of Public Works (PDPW) Resettlement Sub-Committee in the following provinces: Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang, Prey Veng and Kampong Speu Ministry of Public Works and Transport (Phnom Penh) .

(ii) Project Management Unit 3, Provincial Roads Improvement Project

Attention: Social and Environment Office

Address: 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Eastern Building, Corner Norodom Blvd. & Street 106, Phnom Penh

Phone: 023 724565

Fax: 023 724 595

(iii) Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee, Resettlement Department, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Phnom Penh) – Tel/Fax: 023 42 66 82

(iv) Asian Development Bank Resident Mission - Phnom Penh.

Tel: (023) 215 805,

Fax: 023 215 807

**Terms of Reference  
For  
External Monitoring Agency (EMA)  
for the Provincial Roads Improvement Project  
Resettlement Plan Implementation**

**A. Background**

The Royal Government of Cambodia proposes to rehabilitate of National Road (NR) 56, found in the Provinces of Banteay Meanchey and Otdar Meanchey. The Government of Cambodia, through the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for a loan to prepare the Provincial Roads Improvement Project. The project aims to rehabilitate an aggregate of approximately 176 km of provincial road (PR) 314D, national road (NR) 13, PR150B, NR53, and PR151B, located in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang, and Kampong Speu provinces, to paved condition to provide a safer, cost-effective provincial road network with all-year access to markets and other social services for provincial centers of southeastern and mid-western Cambodia. The existing cross border facility (CBF) at Prey Var-Mocva will be expanded and developed to facilitate efficient cross border transport and trade between Cambodia and Vietnam.

Two Resettlement Plans (RPs) has been prepared in accordance with the Social Safeguard Policy of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the laws and regulations of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC); and, with an initial Inventory of Losses (IOL). RP1 covers the Improvement of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B and RP2 Covers PR 314D, NR 13 and Cross Border Facility Prey Var-Mocva. The RP1 has started the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) in April 2013 and RP2 will be started DMS in September 2013.

The major impacts caused by the Project in the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B include demolition of structures used for residence and business, and acquisition of occupied land in the road right-of-way (ROW). According to the inventory of losses (IOL) conducted on 6 – 21 June 2011, 39 houses, 34 house-and-stores, and 89 shops in PR150B; 17 houses, and 43 shops in NR53; and two houses and ten shops in PR151B are adversely affected by the rehabilitation of the Project roads; 38 houses and house-and-stores in PR150B; 12 houses in NR 53; and one house in PR151B are entirely affected and must shift behind the corridor of impact. Moreover, 67 independent shops in PR150B, 29 shops in NR53, and three shops in PR151B are entirely affected. Some 150,291 m<sup>2</sup> of ROW land in PR150B are used or occupied by private households for farming, for residence and business; while 18,229 m<sup>2</sup> of ROW land is occupied by private persons in NR53; and 2,485 m<sup>2</sup> in PR151B.

The major impacts caused by the project in the rehabilitation of 314D and NR13 include demolition of structures used for residence and business, and acquisition of occupied land in the road right-of-way (ROW). According to the inventory of losses (IOL) conducted in 20 May 2011 – 2 June 2011, around 697 households (215 in 314D and 482 in NR13) in 19 communes (7 in 314D and 12 in NR13) are affected by the loss of fixed assets and sources of incomes or livelihoods.<sup>1</sup> Forty-five households in 314D and 108 households in NR13 are affected by impacts on their homes and house-and-shops, of which 20 households in 314D and 26 households in NR13 will lose entirely their homes and house-and-shops and will need to reconstruct behind the construction corridor. Moreover, 62 households in 314D and 114 households in NR13 are affected by impacts on their independent shops (i.e., detached from other buildings), of which 45 households in 314D and 57 households will have to relocate their business behind the construction corridor. In 314D, some 27,936 square meter (m<sup>2</sup>) of land in the ROW are used or occupied by private households (12,004 m<sup>2</sup> for agriculture and 15,932 m<sup>2</sup> for residence and business), while in NR13, around 47,398.3 m<sup>2</sup> of land in the ROW are used or occupied by private households (44,681 m<sup>2</sup> for agriculture and 2,717 m<sup>2</sup> for residence and business). Other fixed structures affected include fences, concrete pavements, extended eaves, pipe culverts and sign boards. In addition, 96 electric and telecommunication posts (75 in 314D and 21 in NR13) need to be relocated behind the COI. Around 12,140 perennials and timber trees (2,234 in 314D and 9,906 in NR13) need to be removed from the COI.

<sup>1</sup> This number excludes the 14 houses and shops in 314D and the 44 houses and shops in NR13 whose owners could not be determined at the time of the IOL because said structures were unattended or locked.

1. In the expansion of the CBF at Prey Var, an aggregate of 24,945.12 m<sup>2</sup> of private land will be acquired, in addition to twohouses and onestore with a combined floor area of 90 m<sup>2</sup>. Fifteenperennial and 583 timber trees owned by these private individuals will likewise be acquired. Twoabsentees (i.e., living abroad or in Phnom Penh) and onelanded local farmer own the affected plots of land. Twoother households have built structures on the land of twoof the landowners to oversee the properties. The existing CBF facilities are standing on a 10,982 m<sup>2</sup> government land.

The purpose of the RPs is to identify the impact on the local population of upgrading and rehabilitation the roads and CBF; and, to provide measures for compensation where the population is negatively affected by the works, primarily through the acquisition of farmland and encroachment onto residential and commercial sites.

AHs are grouped into three broad categories, viz. Individual, Household and Communities and within each group other sub-groups are defined. In particular within the household category there are vulnerable groups defined as those that are socially or economically disadvantaged and who will suffer more, economically and socially, from relocation and improvement than the general population. AHs falling into one or more of the following categories are defined as vulnerable groups:

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

## **B. Management and Monitoring**

The Resettlement Plans requires that the external agency contracted to provide external monitoring of the implementation of the RPs. The external monitor will indicate any corrective measures necessary to the RPs during its implementation and on the overall effects that resettlement is having on the APs and on their socioeconomic status.

A particular responsibility of the external monitor will be to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of measures to replace any loss of livelihoods of APs and of measures to utilize resettlement planning and implementation to maximize the benefits to the immediately adjacent and wider populations of the road improvement and of its integration with social, economic and infrastructural development in the road corridor and the wider region.

## **C. Requirement for External Monitoring**

### **(a) Monitoring and Evaluation**

The monitoring and evaluation agency will address specific issues such as the following:

- (i) Payment of compensation and allowances as per approved Updated RPs (URPs). Identify whether all AHs are covered under the URPs and confirm that they are all eligible for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing, and any such factors that may discriminate against achieving the project objectives. Timing of disbursement of payment and documentation DMS and payments;
- (ii) Public consultation and awareness of resettlement entitlements;
- (iii) Coordination of resettlement activities with construction schedule;
- (iv) land acquisition and transfer procedures;
- (v) construction of replacement houses and structures;
- (vi) level of satisfaction of APs with the provisions and implementation of the RP;

- (vii) Grievance redress mechanism;
- (viii) Capacity of APs to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standards. Special attention will be given to severely affected APs and vulnerable APs;
- (ix) Trends in living standards. Throughout the RP implementation process, the EMA will observe and conduct surveys to monitor the progress APs are making to restore living standards. Special attention will be paid to any differences based on gender and ethnicity. Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be reported;
- (x) Resettlement impacts caused during construction activities; and
- (xi) Receive complaints from APs if any and explain to the aggrieved APs the eligibility for compensation and livelihood restoration set out in the approved URP.

#### **(b) Post evaluation**

Post-evaluation activities will also be carried out six months after the completion of all resettlement activities.

#### **D. Specific Purpose of External Monitoring**

The Project requires the services of a domestic monitoring and evaluation team to conduct an independent assessment of the extent to which resettlement and rehabilitation objectives are being met. Specifically, the objectives of the monitoring program are:

- (i) to ensure that the standard of living of APs are restored or improved;
- (ii) to monitor whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are being met in accordance with the Resettlement Plan, and if not to suggest corrective measures;
- (iii) to assess if rehabilitation measures and compensation are sufficient and comply with the ADB Policy on *Involuntary Resettlement*;
- (iv) to identify problems or potential problems; and
- (v) to identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate and resolve problems.

#### **E. Methodology**

**(a) Monitoring and Evaluation:** The methods for external monitoring and evaluation include:

- (i) Review of RP approved by both Government and ADB including Loan Agreement.
- (ii) Review of detailed measurement survey documents to be able to establish a baseline for monitoring and evaluating project benefits. The EMA to check on a random basis the DMS process with APs from identification to agreement on DMS results
- (iii) Review of SES baseline prepared during RP preparation (PPTA) and RP updating (following detailed design)<sup>2</sup>. If land acquisition (i.e., RP implementation) does not occur for at least two years, EMA will carry out another SES. A post resettlement survey will be carried out one year following completion of resettlement activities. Sampling will include 20% of severely affected APs as well as at least 10% of all other APs. The same APs interviewed during RP updating will be interviewed.
- (iv) Participatory rapid appraisals (PRA). Consultation with APs and various stakeholders such as resettlement committee, PMU, community leaders; key informant interviews; focus group discussions; community public meetings; direct

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<sup>2</sup> SES to be carried out by MPWT, IRC and project supervision consultants in parallel with DMS during RP updating.

field observations; and in-depth case studies of good practices and problems identified by internal or external monitoring and required special efforts to resolve.

- (v) Verification of Replacement cost survey: The EMA will verify whether compensation paid was at replacement cost. A special market study to validate whether the rates used in compensating for land and other non-land assets were at replacement costs will be undertaken.
- (vi) The ability of APs to be able to purchase comparable replacement land with the compensation money, location of such land / distance from affected land / any assistance that APs require from the Project to find suitable replacement land to buy.
- (vii) The EMA will carry out random checks of payments disbursed to AHs during monitoring. The EMA will submit a resettlement audit report per project upon completion of compensation payment to AHs.

### G. Team Composition, Timing, and Submission of Reports

The domestic EMA will be composed of one team leader with extensive experience in monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities in Cambodia and with strong ability in preparing resettlement compliance/monitoring reports. He/she should demonstrate good communication skill and have at least a bachelor degree in a relevant field. The team leader will be assisted by two (2) social enumerators. All reports will be submitted to IRC.

Duration of Field visits and report preparation will be as follows:

- Inception = 7 days field visit/data gathering (including travel) and 3 days report preparation
- Quarterly Monitoring = 7 days field visit (including travel) and 7 days report preparation
- Post Evaluation = 20 days field visit (including travel) and 10 days report preparation  
(06 months after completion of RP implementation)

Submission of inception and quarterly report will be within a week (7 days) after monitoring activities while submission of post-evaluation report will be within a week (7 days) after post-evaluation activities.

A total of 124 person-months each will be allocated to each EMA staff as shown in the table below:

Table 1: Staffing, Timing of Monitoring

	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11
	Inception		Monitoring			Monitoring			Monitoring		
Team Leader	10		14			14			14		
1 social staff	10		14			14			14		
1 social staff	10		14			14			14		

Table 1: Staffing, Timing of Monitoring (Contd.)

	Month 12	Month 13	Month 14	Month 15	Month 16	Month 17	Month 18	Month 28	TOTAL
	Monitoring			Monitoring			Monitoring	Post-Eval	
Team Leader	14			14			14	30	124
1 social staff	14			14			14	30	124
1 social staff	14			14			14	30	124

The quarterly report will summarize the findings of the EMO, including (a) progress of RP implementation, including any deviations from the provisions of the RP; (b) identification of problem issues and recommended solutions to inform implementing agencies and resolve issues in a timely manner; (c) identification of specific gender and ethnic minorities issues, as relevant; and (d) report on progress of the follow-up of issues and problems identified in the previous reports. (See Annex 1 for sample of monitoring reports)

### H. Expression of Interest

Please prepare an estimation of the time and finances required to undertake this work. Should you be awarded the contract, a price would be negotiated to undertake and initial consultation

and investigation with the community, after which a fixed amount contract would be set and agreed.

Expressions of Interest should be addressed to:

H.E. Nhean Leng, Under Secretary of State of Ministry of Economy and Finance and Chairman of Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee

Expressions of Interest should be received no later than 07 August 2013

Inquiries may be directed to: Mr. Sun Sokny, Chief of Multilateral Projects, 012 929 955.

**(Sample)**

# FIRST COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

## I. Project Background

Brief background, project area traversed by the project (1 paragraph)

## II. Scope of resettlement impacts and Budget

A summary showing scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts (IOL vs. DMS). See sample below used for Vietnam Expressway :

Implementing Agency :				
	Unit	IOL estimate	DMS estimate	Final
Total Land	ha			
Agriculture	ha			
Garden/Perennial tree land	ha			
Fish pond	ha			
Forest/woodland	ha			
Residential	ha			
Non-agricultural	ha			
Other	ha			
Relocating Households	no.			
Relocating small shop owners	no.			
Losing > 10% of productive assets	no.			
Women headed household	no.			
Household head with disability	no.			
Household below the poverty line	no.			
Poor ethnic minority household	no.			
Elderly household heads	no.			
Bamboo railway operators				

Budget		
Budget	RP	Updated RP
Land		
Structures		
Trees/crops		
Utilities		
Allowances		
Income restoration		
Relocation sites		
Admin		
Total		

### III. Project Entitlements as per Approved RP

(insert entitlement matrix as per approved RP)

#### IV. Schedule

As indicated in the RP vs. New Schedule after Loan Approval

Insert table – RP Schedule vs Updated RP Schedule (from updating to implementation.  
See sample below used for Vietnam Expressway :

<b>Budget</b>		
Budget	RP	Updated RP
ROW Setting		
DMS		
Engagement of NGO to design income resto		
Data Processing		
Validation of Replacement Cost		
Submission to ADB		
ADB Approval		
Updated RP Implementation		
- payment		
- relocation		

See detailed activities in **Annex 1**.

[illegible]

## SECOND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

(APPLICABLE TO THE REST OF THE MONITORING PERIOD PER QUARTER)

### I. Schedule

Reiterate Schedule as indicated in the 1<sup>st</sup> compliance monitoring report

### II. Follow-Up Action on Issues Identified in the previous monitoring period

Report on progress of the follow-up of issues and problems identified in the previous report. See sample table below.

Reporting Period	Issues	Status (if resolved or not)	Reason/Additional Action Required
2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr 2008	(i) (ii)		
Until			
??			

*Note: When referring to previous EMA reports (whether 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>d</sup>, reports, etc, please state paragraph/section numbers for easy reference.*

### III. Status of Accomplishment During the Monitoring Period (Analysis)

Based on the EMA workplan provided in the 1<sup>st</sup> compliance monitoring report (See Section VIII),

State accomplishments during the monitoring period. To do this, the following questions have to be answered:

Questions:

- What has been achieved? Why?
- What has not been achieved? Why?
- What has been added in the activities (deviations)? Why?

\* If there are any activity that is yet to be implemented (or not applicable at the time of monitoring), just state so and focus on what are the relevant activities.

### IV. Issues Identified during the Monitoring Period

Project Area	Issues
_____	(i) (ii)

### V. Time-Bound Recommendation

Following the issues mentioned in Section IV, state time-bound recommendation

Project Area	Issues	Recommendation	Timing	Responsible Group
_____	(i) (ii)			

### VI. List of Persons Met

#### Annex 1 – Detailed Activities

See Sample of Table in 1<sup>st</sup> Compliance Monitoring Report. Once the Updated RP is approved, the table has to be revised to reflect RP Implementation Activities (from disbursement of payment, relocation, etc)

### Guide to EMA during Monitoring

As per Resettlement Plan prepared, issues that need to be monitored and evaluated are but not limited to the following:

- (i) APS are adequately informed of project objectives, impacts, compensation policy and entitlements through an effective Information Dissemination and Consultation Program;
- (ii) APs are encouraged to participate in activities to plan and implement different aspects of the resettlement programs, including identification of replacement land, development of resettlement sites, relocation of market stalls and businesses, design and implementation of the Income Restoration Program and the Gender Strategy;
- (iii) APs are informed about and involved in the data collection for the DMS; the DMS results, official list of eligible APs and proposed compensation rates resulting from the Replacement Cost Survey are disseminated to APs; and, the negotiations regarding compensation packages are conducted in a participatory and transparent manner;
- (iv) the agreed compensation packages and other allowances due to APs are paid in full; the payment activities are carried out in public and in a transparent manner; and, the compensation has been duly paid prior to the start up of construction works on the Project;
- (v) the selection of replacement land and the selection, design and development of resettlement sites are carried out by the district Resettlement Sub-Committee and other local officials in accordance with the criteria and procedures of the approved Resettlement Plan; and, with full participation and concurrence of APs;
- (vi) the relocation of businesses and market stalls is carried out by the district Resettlement Sub-Committee and other local officials in accordance with the criteria and procedures of the approved Resettlement Plan; and, with the full participation and concurrence of relevant APs;
- (vii) the design and implementation of the Income Restoration Program is carried out in a participatory and transparent manner; and, that severely affected and vulnerable APs are effectively assisted to restore livelihoods and income levels, including restoration or replacement of employment, self-employment, production, service or commercial activities are undertaken in a manner which is effective and with sustainable benefits;
- (viii) effective measures are taken to ensure that the resettlement program is gender-sensitive and encourages women to participate, including female APs, local leaders and officials who are women, NGOs that support gender and development, etc.;
- (ix) relocation and replacement of communal facilities, including pagoda structures, wells, ponds, drainage or other communal structures included in the Resettlement Plan are undertaken in a timely and sustainable manner in accordance with the wishes of the community concerned;
- (x) actions and initiatives taken by APs to benefit from resettlement and from economic or social development opportunities arising from the Project are known to and assisted by the MPWT and other concerned agencies;
- (xi) the grievance procedures are adequately explained to APs; verbal and written grievances are handled in accordance with the Project policies (where need be with the assistance of the EMA, by procedures agreed during the Inception Phase); and, grievances, if any, are duly resolved in a fair and transparent manner.