

Updated Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 2839

April 2015

CAM: Provincial Roads Improvement Project (PR-314Dand NR13)

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-314d>

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UPDATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN

April 2015

CAM: PROVINCIAL ROADS IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

(PR-314D and NR 13)

Prepared by the Ministry Public Works and Transport for the Asian Development
Bank

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
RCS	–	replacement cost study
ROW	–	right of way
RSCWG	–	resettlement sub-committee working group
SES	–	socioeconomic survey
SEU	–	social and environmental unit
TA	–	Technical Assistance

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US Dollar 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 categorized as affected people. Persons not covered in the census are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements, unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and the inventory of losses (IOL); or (ii) they have lawfully acquired the affected assets following completion of the census and the IOL and prior to the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).</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 affected (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary expropriation of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.</p> <p>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 a program instituted for the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.</p> <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</p>



Inventory of Loss (IOL)	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.
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	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	These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) households headed by women with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

1. The 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. This resettlement plan (RP) is for, NR13, and PR314D (See Figure 1 below for the project location map), while the Cross Border Facility (CBF) will be included in a separated Updated Resettlement Plan. 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 PR314D and NR 13, expansion 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 Jan – Sept, 2014, a total of 3,562HHs will be affected by Southeast section, 1,027 HHs are along PR 314D, 125 HHs are along NR 13 in Prey Veng Province and 2,410 HHs in Svay Rieng Province. Impacts on main structures include 108 houses and 472 shops. In PR 314D are 49 houses and 130 store/shops; 59 houses, and 342 shops in NR13. Of these impacts on structures, 44 houses and 357 shops are entirely affected and must shift behind the corridor of impact. These consist of 44 houses and 357 shops, in PR314D 22 houses and 93 shops in NR 13; 17 houses and 264 stores and. Some 54,993 m² of ROW land within the project area are used or occupied by private households for farming, and affected private lands include 824.60 m² commercial land, 1,022.72 of residential land.

3. Other fixed structures affected include fences, concrete pavement, box culverts, extended eaves, drainage pipes and sig boards. Approximately 24,861 of trees of various species and maturity need to be removed from the Project's COI.

C. Measure to Minimize Impacts and Resettlement

4. In order to minimize, if not avoid 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 applies the Project resettlement policy as describe in the RP approved in November 2011.

6. This URP also applies 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 twenty (20) 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 51 women-headed households and 67AHs that are headed by persons within the retirement age bracket of the Government (i.e., 60 years and older). 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. Implementation Arrangements

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

H. Monitoring

10. 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.

I. Resettlement Budget and Indicative Schedule of RP Implementation

11. The total cost of resettlement for PR 314D and NR 13 is estimated at \$ 1,965,787.09. The indicative schedule of RP preparation and implementation is given below:

Activities	Schedule
RP Preparation	June - November 2011
ADB Approval of Draft RP	November 2011
RP Updating	March 2014- April 2015
Detailed Measurement Survey	Jan – Sept 2014
Replacement Cost Survey	Sept 2014-Jan 2015
Submission and ADB approval of URP	Apr. 2015
Public Disclosure of Approved URP	June 2015
Implementation of approved URP	June 2015 – June 2017
Disbursement of Compensation to APs	Aug – Nov. 2015
Relocation of AHs	September 2015
Internal Monitoring (Submission of Quarterly Report)	Sept 2015 – Oct 2017
External Monitoring Report (Intermittent)	November 2014 – March 2017
Civil Works Construction	March 2015

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1. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

12. 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, while the Cross Border Facility (CBF) will be included in a separated Updated Resettlement Plan

B. Project Description

13. This updated RP covers the upgrading of (i) PR 314D in Svay Rieng Province with a length of 26.6 km; (ii) NR 13 in the provinces of Sey Rieng and Prey Veng with a length of 62.5kms.

1 Provincial Road 314 D

14. Provincial Road 314D is a gravel road and it starts from NR1 in Prasout Village, Kandieng Reay commune, Svay Teab District, Province of Svay Rieng. It runs for 26.6 km to the south and ends at the Cambodia-Vietnam Border in Prey Var village, Thmei commune, Kampong Rou district. The ROW of 314D is totally 40 m, measured 20 m each way from the road centerline¹. With the exception of several locations where the road crosses a bustling business center (such as Rou village in Kampong Rou), the existing ROW is basically clear of structures, interspersed occasionally by huts used for selling goods. Shops within 8 m either way from the centerline of the road are found in Ro Village. Table below lists the districts and communes traversed by 314D.

Table 1- 1 Districts and Communes Traversed by PR 314D

Province	District	Km Point	Communes	Village
Svay Rieng	1- Svay Teab	PK: 0+000 to 5+200	Kandieng Reay	Prasotr Ti Muoy
				Prasotr Ti Pi
		PK: 0+000 to 2+500	Prasout	Angk Ta Mouk
				Prey Rumduol
				Pou Vong
				Tuol Trabaek
	2- Kampong Rou	PK: 5+500 to 9+700	Preah Ponlea	Pring Chrum
				Trapeang Run
				Tradaet
		PK: 9+500 to 14+100	Prey Thum	Prey Sakum
				Trapeang Chhlonh
				Rou
		PK: 14+100 to 18+500	Nhor	Svay Anat
				Trapeang Trav
		PK: 18+500 to 21+150	Ksetr	Ruessei Am
				Ou
		PK: 21+150 to 26+800	Thmei	Prey Voar

2 National Road 13

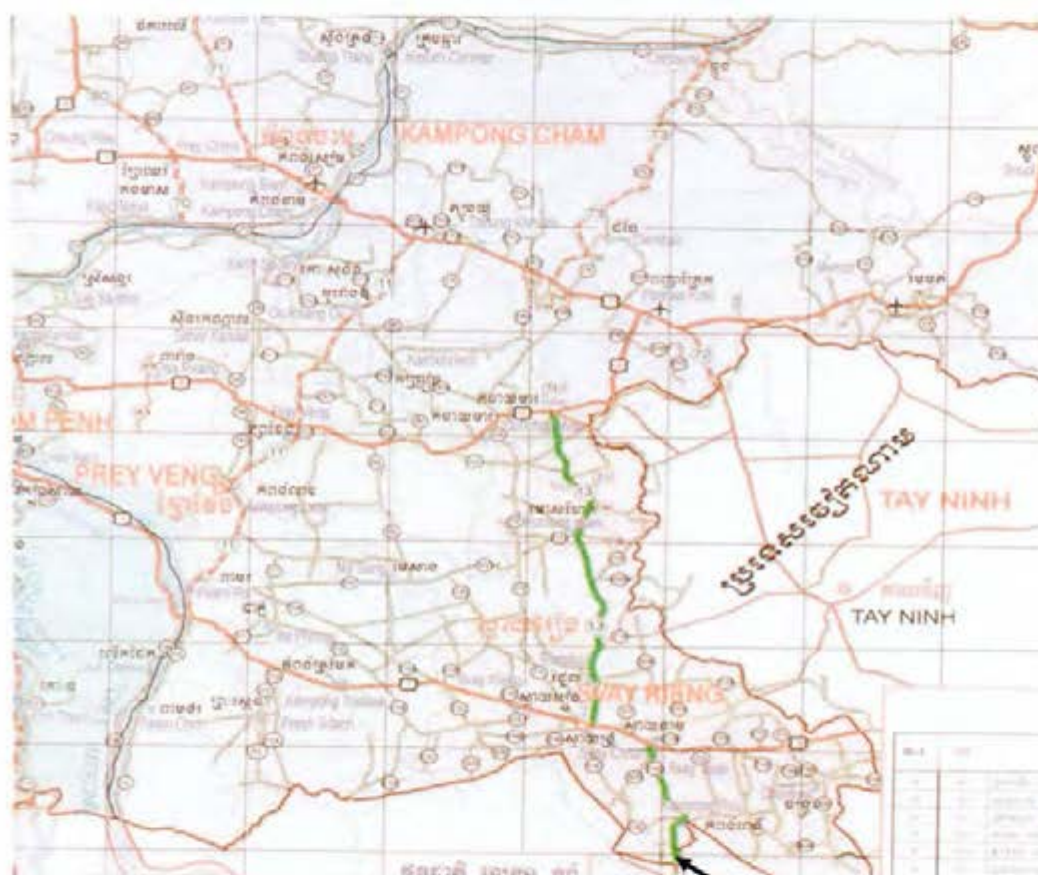
¹ Government decree Parakas 6, "Measures to Crack Down on Anarchic Land Grabbing and encroachment (dated 27 September 1999)", set the ROW for 2-digit national roads at 25 m from the road centerline and for provincial roads at 20 m from the road centerline.

15. NR13 starts from NR1 at Thmey village, Sangkhor commune, Svay Rieng town in Svay Rieng province. It runs northward for about 65 km before joining NR8 in Veal Smach village, Krabau commune, Kamchay Mear district in the province of Prey Veng. For the first 43 km, the road, with a carriageway of typically 6 m, is paved with double surface treatment (DBST). The remaining 22 km of the road is earth and gravel. There is visibly more traffic on NR13 than on 314D. However, there are more densely populated areas traversed where houses and shops are built close to the carriageway, such as in Chak village (Kompong Chak commune), Kampong Trach village (Kampong Trach commune), and Samruong village (Angk Prasrae commune). Also, there are more perimeter fences put up by the residents close to the carriageway.

Table 1- 2 Districts and Communes Traversed by NR 13

Province	District	Km Point	Communes	Village
Prey Veng	Kamchay Mear	PK: 0+000 to 3+800	Krabau	Tboung Voat
Svay Rieng	Romeas Haek	PK: 3+800 to 6+500	Andoung Trabaek	Trapeang Smach
				Andoung Trabaek
		Pk: 6+500 to 12+300	Tras	Tros
				Voat
				Trapeang Banteay
				Muni Proeksa
		PK: 12+300 to 16+900	Amkpil	Tuek Vil
				Trapeang Prei
				Ta Mau
				Trapeang Popel
				Ampil
				Track
		PK: 16+900 to 24+500	Kampong Trach	Chong Ou
				Ta Trav
				Kampong Trach
		PK: 24+500 to 35+500	Andoung Pou	Bos Kokir
				Trapeang Tbal
				Trapeang Choar
				Trapeang Banteay
				Areaks Svay
		PK: 35+500 to 38+100	Angk Prasrae	Samraong
				Trapeang Rumdenh
				Thnal Peam
	Rum Duol	PK: 38+100 to 42+200	Kampong Ampil	Trasak
				Trapeang Damrei
		PK: 42+200 to 48+500	Chrung Popel	Trapeang Kruos
				Trapeang Kraet
				Preah Angk Kaev
				Krouch
		PK: 48+500 to 52+800	Sangkae	Kouk Srama
				Ta Naeng
				Poun

		PK: 52+800 to 55+300	Kampong Chak	Ta Chou
				Chak
				Prey Keav
	Svay Rieng	PK: 55+800 to 62+400	Sangkhor	Thmey
				Bak Ronorse
				Thlork
				Preah Tonle
				Po Phlear
				Akna Kot



Figure

1 Location Map of PR314D, NR13 and CBF

C. Civil Works to be Undertake

CBF

16. NR13 and 314D will be paved with double bituminous treatment (DBST) and will have a standard carriageway of 7 m (i.e. 3.5 m either way from the centerline), a paved shoulder of 1.5 m on each side of the carriageway, and shoulder edge 0.5 m on each side. All bridges will be replaced and extended to 10 m width as the road. Culverts will be extended or replaced as necessary. Ditches through major commune centers will be lined and covered, and road embankments will be raised in flood-prone areas.

17. In town centers, the cross section of the road will be altered to limit resettlement and the effects on main structures and provide a safer environment for road side vendors

and pedestrians. The shoulders will be paved and a raised curb will be provided leading to a 2 m wide sidewalk in front of the businesses.

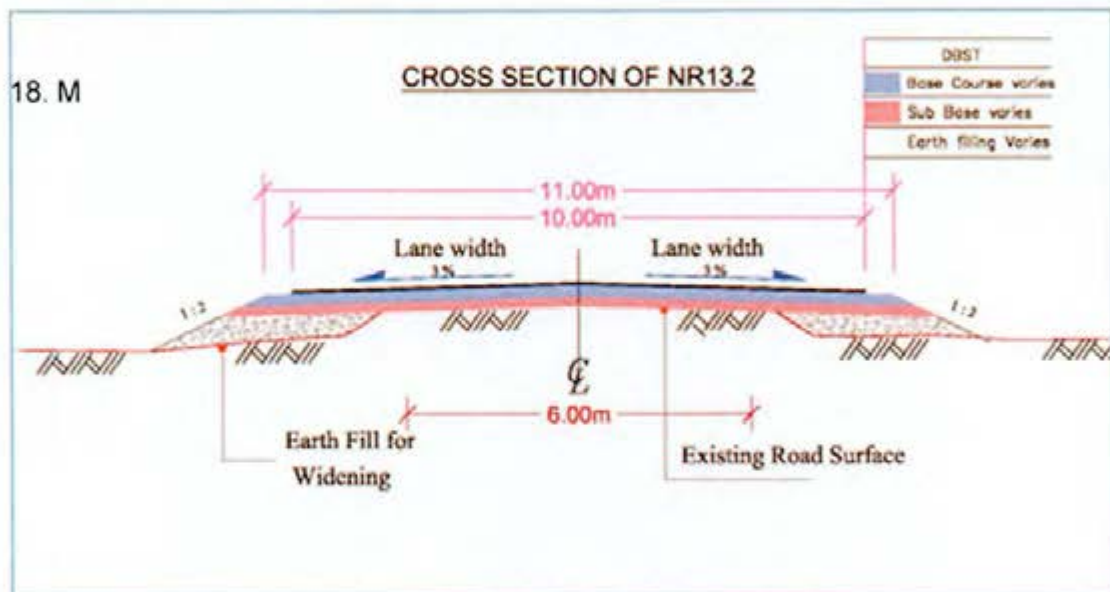


Figure 2 Typical Cross Section of NR13

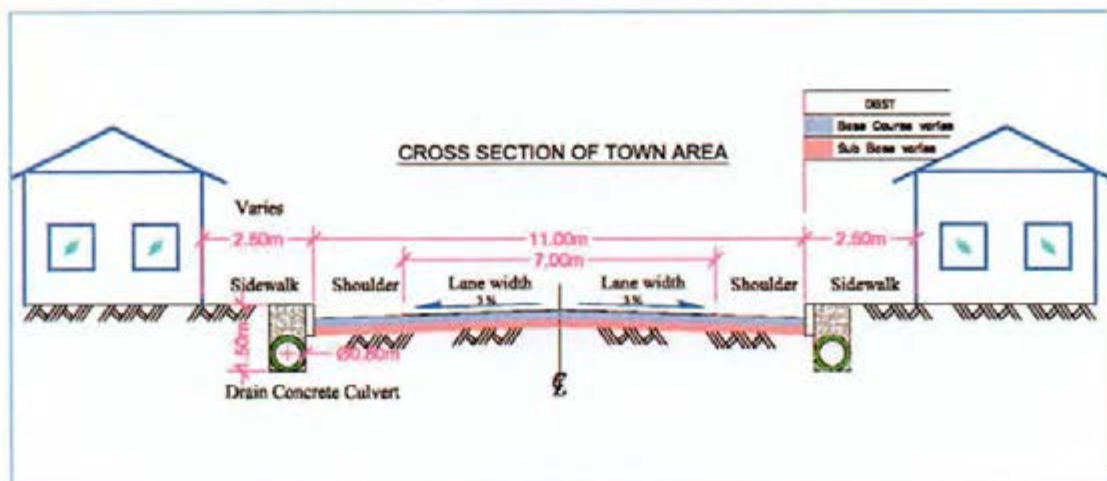


Figure 3 Typical Cross Section in Town Area

D. Measures Adopted to Minimize Resettlement

18. The following measures have been adopted to minimize resettlement:

- a. A corridor of only 10 m from either side of the road centerline will be cleared of obstructions. 314D has a ROW of 40 m (i.e., 20 m from either side of the road centerline) while NR13 has a ROW of 50 m (i.e., 25 m from either side of the road centerline).
- b. PR314D will be realignment within the town of Kampong Rou as shown in Figure 4. This will be an improvement to provide curvature through two right-angled bends and protect access to a school. The realignment will take part on the land of a Government office located on the west side of the road.



Figure 4 Realignment in Kampong Rou, PR314D

19. The construction of concrete and covered side drains in major commune centers will also reduce the COI in said locations. The carriageway and paved shoulder will only be 4.5 m from the centerline and additional 2 m would be needed for the construction of a side drain on each side of the road. The covered side drain can double as sidewalk. Following completion of detailed engineering design, the data on affected assets and people have been updated reflecting reduction in the COI in commune centers.

20. Owners of entirely affected shops will be allowed to construct replacement structures before demolishing the existing ones in order to minimize, if not avoid, income loss arising from the disruption of business operation. Prior to and after the conduct of the IOL, local officials and residents have been advised to refrain from building new fixed structures along the COI.

E. Updated Resettlement Plan

21. 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.

2. PROJECT ENTITLEMENTS

22. This updated RP applies the same legal basis and Project's Resettlement policies, on asset acquisition as set out in the 2011 approved RP. The resettlement policy framework and entitlement matrix setting out relevant legislation, policies and entitlements are presented in this updated RP. Table 2-1 below shows the Resettlement Policy and its application in Cambodia.

Table 2- 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) 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.

ADB Policy	ADB Policy Application in Cambodia \ Resettlement Work
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 ² .

A. Cut-Off Date

23. 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 20-25 May 2011 for PR314D, 26 May to 2 June 2011 for NR13. 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.

B. Entitlements

24. 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.

Table 2- 2 Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
Loss of Land (all kinds) <u>OUTSIDE</u> the ROW	Partial loss ; i.e., only a portion of the land of the AH is acquired by the Project and the residual un-affected is STILL VIABLE for continued	All AHs with recognized proof of ownership who will be affected by the construction of CBF in Prey Var road realignment in Kampong Rou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality. For the 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

² Land use assistance is provided for productive land in the ROW.

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

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
			<p>cultivate the residual area of the ROW.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the affected portion, cash assistance for loss of land use equivalent to \$0.50/m². If during RP updating, said farmers are found to be severely affected (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 finding affordable replacement land with similar productive attributes for these farmers to lease; (ii) be provided rehabilitation assistance through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (iii) be provided one time assistance allowance of \$200 per household. If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.
House, House-cum-store; Independent Shops	Partial loss of house, house-cum-store; independent shop; 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 STILL VIABLE for use.	Owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality. For the affected portion, cash compensation at replacement cost (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 compensation at least 3 months ahead of civil works in the locality to provide them sufficient time to gradually re-organize the house and/or shop, thereby avoiding any disruption in the livelihood of the same. If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.
		Renters of said	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
		structures	<p>the start of civil works in the locality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other entitlements if not relocating and if business operation is not disrupted.
	<p>Entire house, house-and-store, store is lost; i.e., entire main structure is affected, or the unaffected portion of the main structure is NO LONGER VIABLE for continued use.</p>	<p>Owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AHS to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality. • Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire structure (i.e., present cost of construction materials and labor in the locality). AHS to get cash compensation at least 3 months ahead of civil works in the locality to provide them sufficient time to gradually re-organize the house and/or shop, thereby avoiding any disruption in the livelihood of the same. • One time assistance allowance per household as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Houses and regular shops (i.e., can be closed with four walls) that will move back in residual area of the ROW: (i) \$100 for affected house; and (ii) \$33 for the affected regular store). ➢ Houses and regular shops that will relocate outside the ROW: (i) \$200 for affected house; and (ii) \$100 for the affected regular store). • Transportation (moving) allowance as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Shops and stalls made of light and temporary materials: \$20 ➢ Regular shops and houses moving into the residual area of the ROW: \$40 ➢ Regular shops and houses relocating within the same village outside of the ROW: \$60 ➢ Houses relocating in another village outside of the ROW: \$70 • Income loss allowance

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
			<p>for AHs of entirely affected house-and-stores and independent shops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Unregistered: Businesses owners who cannot show any tax receipt and cannot otherwise confirm income amount will be provided one-time cash assistance of \$50 ➤ Cash compensation equivalent to the daily net income (as reflected in tax receipts) multiplied by the days of business disruption • If landless, to be provided free of charge with substitute plot with an area of approximately 105 m² outside of the ROW and in a location acceptable to the AH, with secure tenure under the land concession law, accessible, with or close to source of potable water, and with latrine. • If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.
		Renters of entirely affected house and house-and-store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality. • Transportation (moving) allowance of \$50 • One time assistance allowance of \$33 per household for relocating tenants of affected regular shop and house. • Rental allowance equivalent to 2 months of rent of a similar building in the locality. • If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.
Miscellaneous/other structures (porch, extended eaves, spirit house, fence,	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality. • Cash compensation at replacement cost for the

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
etc.)		or without building permit	affected assets (i.e., present cost of construction materials and labor in the locality).
Crops and trees	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners regardless of tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality. To the extent possible, AHs will be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops prior to construction. Perennial and timber trees will be compensated in cash as per replacement cost study.
Public Facilities (Government-owned structures)	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Institutions that own the affected assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institution to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality. To be reconstructed, restored and/or relocated by the civil works contractor
Higher risks of hardship due to project impacts	Loss of house and shops, paddy land within the ROW	Vulnerable Groups: 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"> One time assistance allowance of \$100 per household Participate in income restoration program
Impacts during Construction			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Restoration of land within 3 months after use. Non-land assets within the residual area of the

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
			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.

3. PROJECT IMPACTS

A. Methodology in Updating the RP

25. 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.

26. 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. Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

27. The DMS for PR314D was conducted from January to 31 March 2014, while the DMS for NR 13 started in March and was completed in 23 September 2014. The total number of AHs is 3,562 of which 2,535 is in NR 13, 1,027 in PR 314D. 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 in cooperation with the PRSC-WG.

28. 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 other relevant Provincial Departments.

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

2. Replacement Cost Survey (RCS)

30. The Replacement Cost Study (RCS) was first carried out at the same time that the IOL was conducted sometime in 20-25 May 2011 for PR314D, 26 May to June 2, 2011 for NR13, and 5-7 August 2011 for CBF. 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 June to November 2014 using the same methodology used in 2011 RCS.

3. Updated Costs

31. 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 (The complete RCS report is attached as Appendix 1).

a. Unit Cost of Land

32. The RCS reported that Real Estate sector of Cambodia is gradually recovering from the effects of the economic down turn it experienced in 2008. Land prices are gradually stabilizing especially in areas with development potentials such as the Vietnam-Cambodia borders. However, there is no recorded land sales transaction yet in Svay Rieng.

33. The project considered re-aligning road section in Kompong Rou commune to provide smooth curvature through two (2) right-angled bends and avoid affecting a Primary school.

Table 3- 1 Land Prices within Re-aligned section and CBF Expansion

No.	Category of Land	Average price/m ² USD	Remarks
Re-alignment at Kampong Ro District, PR 314D			
1	Build-up Area – Kampong Ro	25.0	Area near Kampong Ro District
NR 13			
2	Residential Land-First Plot	30.00	Junction with NR 13 and NR 8
3	Residential Land- after 1 st Plot	25.00	Junction with NR 13 and NR 8

b. Unit Costs of Structures

34. The units costs for structures (Houses, Shops and Stalls) are presented in table below:

Table 3- 2 Unit Cost for Houses, Stall and Shops

Table 3-2 Unit Cost for Houses, Stair and Shop							
Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2) 2011	Unit Cost (\$/m2) 2014
1. Thatch/Leaveave Roof	1 A	No wall	Small pole for supporting roof structure	Use soil as floor	Single	3.90	4.80
	1 B	No wall	Small pole or used wood	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-0.6m	Single: 0.3m-0.6m higher than natural soil	5.84	8.00

Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2) 2011	Unit Cost (\$/m2) 2014
	1 C	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials	Pole or used wood	Use soil as floor or with moveable bamboo bed or wooden bed	Single	7.32	9.50
	1 D	Used metal with used wood or mixed temporary materials	Pole or used wood	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-1.2m	Single: 0.6m-1.2m higher than natural soil	9.29	13.50
	1 E	Earth wall	Pole or used wood	Use soil as floor	Single	6.28	8.50
	1 F	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials	Pole or used wood	Lean Concrete	Single	13.78	19.00
2. Metal / Fiber Cement Roof	2 A	No wall	Pole or used wood	Use soil as floor	Single	7.20	9.50
	2 B	No wall	Pole or used wood or low quality wood	Concrete	Single	13.23	16.00

Type	Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2) 2011	Unit Cost (\$/m2) 2014
2 C	Earth wall with some temporary wall material such as metal sheet, wood, thatch, plastic.	Pole or used wood or low quality wood	Use soil as floor	Single	9.40	16.50
2 D	Earth wall with some temporary wall material such as metal sheet, wood, thatch, plastic.	Pole or used wood or low quality wood	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-1.2m	Single: 0.3m-1.2m higher than natural soil	10.11	17.50
2 E	Wood wall with temporary material less than 10%	Pole or used wood or low quality wood	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-1.2m	Single: 0.3m-1.2m higher than natural soil	18.48	28.00
2 F	Metal wall	Pole or used wood or low quality wood	Use soil as floor	Single	10.04	13.50
2 G	Thatch wall	Pole or used wood or low quality wood	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-1.2m	Single: 0.3m-1.2m higher than natural soil	10.08	17.00



Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2) 2011	Unit Cost (\$/m2) 2014
	2 H	Thatch wall	Pole or used wood or low quality wood	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 1.2m-2.5m	Single: 1.2m-2.5m higher than natural soil	10.90	18.50
	2 I	Wood wall at first floor and only column at ground floor	Wood column with concrete support 0.60m	Wood floor (house on still), ground floor can be used for other purpose, not higher than 2.5m	Single: 1.2m-2.5m higher than natural soil	42.45	86.00
	2 J	Brick wall with plastering	Concrete column 20cm x 20cm	Concrete floor	Single	33.66	70.50
	2 K	Brick wall for ground floor and wood wall for first floor	Hardwood columns	Tile at ground floor and wooden floor with wood structure at first floor	Two stories: Ground floor with tile and first floor with wood plank	66.64	113.50
3. Tile Roof	3 A	Wooden wall with wooden structure	Wood column	Concrete floor	Single	52.76	80.50
	3 B	Wood wall at first floor and only column at ground floor	Wood column with concrete support 2.5m	Wood floor (house on still), ground floor can be used for other purpose, not higher than 2.5m	Single: 1.2m-2.5m higher than natural soil	59.89	102.50
	3 C	Wood wall at first floor and only column at ground floor	Wood column with concrete support 2.5m	Tile at ground floor and wooden floor with wood structure at first floor	Two stories: Ground floor with tile and first floor with wood plank	71.18	114.50

Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2) 2011	Unit Cost (\$/m2) 2014
4. Concrete	4 A	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)	102.45	182.50
	4 B	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)	141.59	174.00

c. Unit Cost of Fences

35. The road will also be affecting private fences of different classification. The table below presents the summary of affected fences:

Table 3- 3 Updated Unit Cost of Affected Fences

Type	Description	Unit	Unit Cost US Dollar		Remark
			2011	2014	
A	FENCE				
F1	Loose Fence (palm leave, bamboo, small wooden bar or mix of available local material)	1 LM	0.95	1.50	Some of the materials used not available in the market. In this case labor cost will be estimated for the calculation
F2	Wood border post for land	LS	1.43	3.00	
F3	Wooden post with bamboo rebar or wire	1 LM	14.36	3.50	
F4	Concrete post 1.5meter interval, 1.5 meter high with 8 horizontal wire	1 LM	4.04	6.50	Concrete post 1.5meter interval, 1.5 meter high with 8 horizontal wire

F5	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	1 LM	7.99	21.50	
F6	Concrete column with foundation	1pcs		39.50	
F7	Concrete Post with plastering brick wall 10cm; 1.6m-2.0m high; 3.5m-4.0m interval	1 LM		42.20	Ventilation brick in some as part of brick wall also classified in same type
F8	Concrete column with brick wall but no plastering or fence with mountain stone	1LM		44.50	
F9	Steel grille with concrete foundation	1LM		55.00	
F10	Concrete column with plastering brick wall of 20cm; 1.8m-2.2m high; 3.5m-4.0m interval; decorative concrete baluster and decoration capital	1 LM	62.31	67.00	
F11	Concrete column with plastering brick wall of 20cm; 1.8-2.5m high; 4m interval; steel grille decoration	1LM		72.00	
F12	Pagoda wall	1LM		285.00	
B GATE					
G1	Main entrance gate with 0.4m- 0.6m column of 2.0m-2.5m high; Steel door	LS	122.15	350.00	Steel gate is not included
G2	School entrance or other public property entrance	LS	189.83	350.00	Public property. Fence will be compensated based on above type.
G3	Pagoda gate	LS		9,500.00	Single decorative cladding
				12,000.00	Triple decorative cladding
G4	Pagoda balustrade at the entrance gate	1 LM	44.24	55.00	Normally the entrance balustrade is at road entrance and some pagoda this balustrade locates in the ROW
G5	Steel rolling door	1M2		38.00	

d. Updated Cost of Other Categories of Structures

36. Prices for affected other structures is presented below:



Table 3- 4 Cost of Other Structures

Item	Description	Unit	Unit Rate US Dollar		Remark
			2011	2014	
	OTHER STRUCTURE				
SS1	Fish pond	1m2		25.00	2 meters to 4 meters depth
SS2	Dug well – earth well (3-5m)	1		65.00	
SS3	Dug well (with concrete ring 800mm) and 6-12 meters depth	1	75.00	90.00	
SS4	Pumped well	1	120.00	265.00	
SS5	Earth grave	1	150.00	900.00	
SS6	Concrete grave	1	500.00	2,000-3,500	
SS7	Concrete in front of house	1m2	5.99	6.50	
SS8	Concrete block	1m2	5.59	6.20	
SS9	Terracotta	1m2	7.78	8.00	
SS10	Main hold 1m x 1m	LS	35.97	35.00	
SS11	Brick drainage	1LM	31.96	40.00	0.6 meter depth, 1 meter wide with concrete cover
SS12	Drainage pipe, dia. 30-40cm	1LM	12.09	7.50	
SS13	Drainage pipe, dia. 50-60cm	1LM	19.97	18.00	
SS14	Drainage pipe, dia. 80cm	1LM		45.00	
SS15	Drainage pipe, dia. 100cm	1LM		60.00	
SS16	Drainage pipe, dia. 120cm	1LM		75.00	
SS17	Drainage brick wall 200 – no plastering	1m2		14.00	
SS18	Drainage brick wall 200 – with plastering	1m2		18.50	
SS19	Dug pond	1m2	6.00	8.00	2.0m-2.5m depth
SS20	Roof extension - metal roof	1m2	14.00	13.50	
SS21	Concrete veranda (Concrete house)	1m2		54.00	
SS22	Concrete walk passage into property	1m2		18.00	
SS23	Wood walk passage into people's property	1m2	3.69	4.50	For structure that not able to move as it may damage more than 50%. Full compensation is recommended.
SS24	Thatch/leaves roof extension	1m2		6.80	
SS25	Concrete stairs (readymade) for wooden house	LS		75.00	
SS26	Hydraulic Hoist (Car wash stands)	1m2		22.50	This area include reinforced concrete and level for car washing
SS27	Spirit house	1		65.00	Big size
				45.00	Medium size
				30.00	Small size
SS28	Animistic hut	nr		250.00	This animistic hut is located in public area and this compensation includes necessary ceremonies.

SS29	Separated Shop-Signboard	LS		35.00	Small size
				60.00	Medium size
				85.00	Big size
SS30	Brick retaining wall – 100mm	1m2		18.00	
SS31	Brick retaining wall – 200m	1m2		30.00	
SS32	Gasoline station	1m2		125.00	
SS33	Water supply pipe d.60mm	1LM		9.50	
SS34	Water supply pipe d.80mm	1LM		11.00	
SS35	Water supply pipe d.100mm	1LM		14.50	
SS36	Box culvert 0.8m	1LM		32.00	
SS37	Box culvert 1m	1LM		51.20	
SS38	Box culvert 1.6m	1LM		82.00	

e. Crops and Tress

37. 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 lumber of years to become mature.

Table 3- 5 Unit Cost for Trees

No.	Type	Unit	Unit Cost US Dollar	Remark
TREE				
1	Mango-ស្វាយ	Tree	56.00	
2	Coconut-ដូង	Tree	46.50	
3	Tamarin-អំបិល	Tree	39.50	
4	Lemon/Lime-ស្រូវឆ្មារ	Tree	29.00	
5	Jack -ឈូ	Tree	50.00	
6	Custard apple-ទៀបស្លឹក	Tree	9.50	
7	Sugar Palm tree-ប្រាង្គ	Tree	50.00	
8	Longan - វង្ស	Tree	50.00	
9	Bamboo-ប្លង់ប្រសើរ	Bundle	30.00	15 bamboo per bundle
	Bamboo- ប្លង់ប្រសើរតូច	Bundle	20.00	15 bamboo per bundle
	Bamboo-ប្លង់ប្រសើរ	Bundle	10.00	15 bamboo per bundle
10	Persimon tree-ស្រោច	Tree	17.00	
11	Acacia/ Eucalyptus-អាកាស្យូត	Tree	6.50	
12	Cashew-ស្វាយចន្ទី	Tree	19.00	
13	Pring tree-ស្រែង	Tree	25.00	
14	Kantuort -កន្ទុក	Tree	6.50	
15	Jujube - ត្បូង	Tree	6.00	
16	Kro khob -ក្រូខុប	Tree	2.50	
17	Sdao - ស្មៅ	Tree	13.00	
18	Chom-phu - ចម្រុះ	Tree	5.50	
19	Oy Moy - អូយម៉ូយ	Tree	7.00	

No.	Type	Unit	Unit Cost US Dollar	Remark
20	Sandoricum tree-កំពិល	Tree	17.00	
21	Kor - ករ	Tree	6.50	
22	Krasang -ក្រសាំង	Tree	26.50	
23	Makak-ម៉ាកាក់	Tree	13.00	
24	Chrey Krem - ច្រើនក្រើម	Tree	5.00	
25	Tkov - ត្រកូវ	Tree	10.00	
26	Trakob Barang - ត្រកុបបារាំង	Tree	11.50	
27	Ka ngork - កាណក	Tree	7.50	
28	Deum Chhat - ដើមដំគ្រុក	Tree	4.00	
29	Kvet - ដើមត្និត	Tree	14.00	
30	Orange - ក្រូចនាងសាត់	Tree	26.00	
31	Pomelo - ក្រូចផ្លែ	Tree	35.00	
32	Areca nut tree - ដើមន្ទា	Tree	17.50	
33	Ampil Teuk - ដំបិលទឹក	Tree	18.00	
34	Pine tree - ដើមស្រួច	Tree	12.00	
35	Angkear Dei - អង្ការដី	Tree	8.00	
36	Rubber tree - កៅស៊ូ	Tree	15.00	
37	Smach - ស្មាច់	Tree	6.00	
38	Guava - ក្រូចប្រេង	Tree	7.50	
39	Ang Kanh - ដើមអង្កាញ់	Tree	5.00	
40	Champey - ដើមចំបី	Tree	10.00	
41	Teuk Doh Kor - ទឹកដោះដោ	Tree	31.50	
42	Leung Reach - ល្បើងរាជ	Tree	5.00	
43	Sugar cane - ដំបៅ	Bundle	1.00	
44	Sa-am - ស្នំ	Tree	5.00	
45	Others	Tree	5.00	
	CROP			
1	Papaya	Tree	5.50	
2	Banana	Tree	2.00	
3	Cassava	Tree	0.50	
4	Anana	Tree	0.25	

38. 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:

- 1 – 3 years old: compensated at 1/3 its full price (as it can be replanted)³;
- 3 -5 years old: compensated at 2/3 its full price; and

³ The compensation will cover for the cost of labor and materials for balling the plant/trees

- c. More than 5 years old: full amount of compensation

B. Inventory of Affected Fixed Assets

1. Land

The results of the recently conducted DMS confirmed a total of 56,840.40m² of land that will be affected by the Southeast Road project.

39. A total of 54,993.08 m² are within the ROW and are used by APs for agricultural production. A total of 347 AHs will be affected of which 105 are female HH. Based on the Resettlement Policy, the occupants of the said ROW lands are entitled to receive cash assistance for loss of land use equivalent to \$0.50/m². The total cash assistance due these land occupants is \$ 27,496.54.

40. The road realignment in Nhor commune to avoid affecting the Kompong Ro primary school, road widening in Kro Boav commune will require the acquisition of 1,847.32m² private land and are classified as commercial (824.60 m²); Residential (1,022.72 m²) and no farmland. Table 3-6 below shows the affected lands according to use.

Table 3- 6 Affected Lands According to Use

Inside ROW					
Commune	Residential	Commercial	Farmland	Forest Land	TOTAL (m ²)
PR 314 D					
Kandeang Reay			No affected		No affected
Prosout			2,441.75		2,441.75
Prah Ponlea			1,234.50		1,234.50
Prey Thom			384		384
Nhor			3,095.50		3,095.50
Ksaet			65		65
Thmey			4,400.45		4,400.45
Subtotal			11,621.20		11,621.20
NR 13					
Kro Boav	-	-	-	-	-
Andong Trabaek			No Affected		No Affected
Tras			No Affected		No Affected
Ampil			8,852		8,851.98
Kampong Trach			60		60
Andong Po			8,867		8,867.15
Ang Prasre			6,285		6,284.85
Kampong Ampil			2,102		2,102.00
Chrung Popel			3,156		3,155.75
Sang Kae			2,525		2,524.70
Kampong Chork			775		775.15
Sangkhor			10,750		10,750.30
Subtotal			43,371.88		43,371.88
TOTAL inside ROW	0.00	0.00	54,993.08	0.00	54,993.08

**Outside ROW Land According to Use
PR 314 D**

Kandeang Reay				
Prosout				
Prah Ponlea				
Prey Thom				
Nhor		824.6		824.6
Ksaet				
Thmey				
Subtotal		824.60		824.6

NR 13

Kro Boav	1,022.72	-	-	-	1,022.72
Andong	-	-	-	-	-
Trabaek	-	-	-	-	-
Tras	-	-	-	-	-
Ampil	-	-	-	-	-
Kampong Trach	-	-	-	-	-
Andong Po	-	-	-	-	-
Ang Prasre	-	-	-	-	-
Kampong Ampil	-	-	-	-	-
Chrung Popel	-	-	-	-	-
Sang Kae	-	-	-	-	-
Kampong Chork	-	-	-	-	-
Sangkhor	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,022.72	-	-	-	1,022.72
Grand total	1,022.72	824.60			1,847.32

41. The total cost for acquiring lands outside the ROW is \$ 51,296.60. For PR 314D, Nhor commune, the affected commercial land costs \$20,615.00, the residential land in NR13, Kro Boav commune, costs \$ 30, 681.60.

42. 105 Female AHs will lose a total of 18,710.37 m² of productive land inside the ROW (7 female AHs, 3,132 m² in PR 314D and 98 Female AHs, 15,578.37 m² in NR 13) classified as farmland and outside the ROW, 566.62 m² of residential land owned by 3 female AHs will be affected.

**Table 3- 7 Land losses (in m2) According to Gender of AH Head
A. Occupied ROW**

Gender of AH	Number HH	Residential	Commercial	Farmland	Forest Land	TOTAL (m ²)
Road 314 D						
Male	30			8,489.20		8,489.20
Female	7			3,132.00		3,132.00
<i>Owners not known</i>						
Subtotal	37			11,621.20		11,621.20
Road 13						
Male	212			27,793.51		27,793.51
Female	98			15,578.37		15,578.37
<i>Owners not known</i>	-					
Subtotal	310			43,371.88		43,371.88
Total Inside ROW	347	-	-	54,993.08	-	54,993.08

B. Outside ROW						
PR-314D						
Male	1	-	824.6			824.6
Female	0	-				
Owners not known		-				
Subtotal	1		824.6			824.6
NR 13						
Male	3	456.1				456.1
Female	3	566.62				566.62
Owners not known		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	6	1,022.72		0		1,022.72

2. Main Structures

43. There are 580 main structures that will be affected by the project of which, 108 are houses and 472 shops or stores.

44. Of the 108 affected houses, 44 (39%) are severely affected. NR 13 accounts for the most number of affected houses, 52 units; 49 affected houses in PR 314D.

45. Of the total 472 affected store/shops, 76% (357 units) are severely affected. Affected structures are concentrated in NR 13 with 342 units (72%) the rest of the affected stores/shops, 130 units, are in PR 314D.

Table 3- 8 Number of Affected Main Structures According to Use

Table 3-3 Number of Affected Main Structures According to Use				
COMMUNE	HOUSE	HOUSE &	STORE/SHOP	TOTAL
		STORE	RESTAURANT	
314D				
Kandeang Reay	0	0	8	8
Prosout	4	0	17	17
Prah Ponlea	2	0	3	3
Prey Thom	1	0	2	2
Nhor	13	0	49	49
Ksaet	19	0	6	6
Thmey	10	0	45	45
Total	49		130	179
Road 13				
Krabao	2		7	9
Andong Trabaek	2	0	12	14
Tras	1	0	6	7
Ampil	3	0	19	22
Kampong Trach	13	0	87	100

Andong Po	4	0	23	27
Ang Prasre	3	0	20	23
Kampong Ampil	5	0	13	18
Chrung Popel	13	0	30	43
Sangke	4	0	27	31
Kampong Chork	3	0	37	40
Sangkhor	6	0	61	67
Total	59	0	342	401
Grand total	108	0	472	580

46. **Gender of Household Heads with Affected Main Structure** – Of the 44 severely affected houses, affecting more than 50% of the floor area, 15 units are owned by female household heads. 24 of the 69 partially affected houses are likewise owned by female household heads.

47. Female household heads own 171 of the 357 severely affected shops and 42 of the 115 partially affected shops.

48. **Floor Area of Affected Main Structures** – The 580 affected main structures (houses and Store/Shops) within the Southeast Road have an aggregate area of 9,198.72 m². 17.8% of the affected main structures are classified as 2D construction (Earth wall with some temporary wall materials such as metal sheet, wood, thatch, plastic); 16.6% classified as 2J construction (Wood wall at first floor and only column at ground floor); 13.7% under 2C (Earth wall with some temporary wall materials such as metal sheet, wood, thatch, plastic); 11.0% under 2A (No wall, Pole or used wood as column); 10% under category 1A (No wall with small pole for supporting roof structure); 9.1% 2F (Metal wall with Pole or used wood or low quality wood); 6.4% 1C (Thatch/leaves/plastic or mixed temporary materials); and 4.2% under 1B category (No wall with small pole or used wood as column). The summary is presented in Table 3-10 below

49. **Replacement Cost of Affected Main Structures** – The total replacement cost for the affected main structures is US\$ 193,063.66. Refer to Table 3-11.

3. Secondary Structures

50. There are 6,054 secondary structures of various types that will be affected by the project. The most number of affected secondary structures are drainage pipes of various diameter, 2,626 units and fences of various construction, 1,415 units.

51. The estimated replacement cost for affected secondary structures is US \$358,888.10.

4. Affected Trees

52. There are 24,861 trees of various species and maturity affected with an estimated replacement costs of US\$ 250,877.00

Table 3- 9 Count of Affected Main Structures According to Gender of AH Head

COMMUNE	HOUSES						STORES/SHOPS					
	MALE HEADED			FEMALE HEADED			MALE HEADED			FEMALE HEADED		
	SEVERE	PARTIAL	TOTAL	SEVERE	PARTIAL	TOTAL	ENTIRE	PARTIAL	TOTAL	ENTIRE	PARTIAL	TOTAL
314D												
Kandeang Reay							6		6	2		2
Prosout	1	1	2		2	2	10	2	12	5		5
Prah Ponlea	2		2				1	1	2	1		1
Prey Thom		1	1				1	1	2			
Nhor	6	4	10	1	2	3	25	11	36	8	5	13
Ksaet	3	9	12	3	4	7	2	1	3	3		3
Thmey	4	4	8	2		2	19	10	29	10	6	16
Subtotal	16	19	35	6	8	14	64	26	90	29	11	40
Road 13												
Andong Trabaek	1	1	2	0	0	0	5	4	9	1	2	3
Tras	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	1	4
Ampil	1	0	1	0	2	2	9	5	14	4	1	5
Kampong Trach	3	7	10	0	3	3	34	8	42	41	4	45
Angdong Po	0	2	2	0	2	2	5	6	11	9	3	12
Ang Prasre	0	1	1	1	1	2	6	6	12	6	2	8
Kampong Ampil	0	4	4	0	1	1	2	2	4	4	5	9
Chrong Popel	2	1	3	4	6	10	10	2	12	15	3	18
Sangke	1	2	3	1	0	1	11	1	12	15	0	15
Kampong Chork	0	2	2	1	0	1	12	3	15	18	4	22
Sangkhon	0	3	3	2	1	3	26	8	34	23	4	27
Krabao	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	5
Subtotal	8	26	34	9	16	25	122	47	169	142	31	173
Grand total	24	45	69	15	24	39	186	73	259	171	42	213

Table 3- 10 Count and Area (m²) of Affected Main Structures by Construction Classification

AFFECTED MAIN			ROAD	CLASSIFICATION OF AFFECTED MAIN STRUCTURES																						
STRUCTURES			SECTION	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2F	2G	2H	2I	2J	2K	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B	TOTAL
COUNT	ENTIRE	ALL MAIN STRUCTURES	PR 314D	26	5	11	6		4	14	5	15	10		10				7					2		115
			PR 13	42	37	15	2	0	4	56	3	36	80	0	4	0	6	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	292
	PARTIAL	ALL MAIN STRUCTURES	PR 314D	7		12				5	3	7	6		16				6		2					64
			PR 13	7	1	8	2	0	0	12	0	26	34	0	17	1	2	0	11	0	1	1	0	0	0	123
TOTAL				82	43	46	10	0	8	87	11	84	130	0	47	1	8	1	28	0	3	3	0	2	0	594
AREA IN (m²)	ENTIRE	ALL MAIN STRUCTURES	PR 314D	311	52.1	158	159		121	296	61	253	269		377				532					18.2		2606.94
			PR 13	445	334	209	14.4	0	33.9	611	39	560	1046	0	96.9	0	212	28	89	0	0	36	0	0	0	3753.83
	PARTIAL	ALL MAIN STRUCTURES	PR 314D	53.5		53.9				55.6	29	52.8	46.3		209				36.1		45.8					581.635
			PR 13	27.2	2	39.4	15	0	0	49.6	0	213	283	0	155	8	20	0	139	0	10.6	31	0	0	0	991.4
TOTAL				836.7	388	460	188.4	0	155	1012	129	1079	1644	0	838	8	232	28	796.1	0	56.4	67	0	18.2	0	7933.81
PERCENTAGE				10.55	4.89	5.8	2.375	0	1.95	12.8	1.6	13.6	20.7		10.6	0.1	2.9	0.3	10.03		0.71	0.8		0.23		100

Table 3- 11 Replacement Cost of Affected Main Structures

Table 3- 11 Replacement Cost of Affected Main Structures																								
	ROAD SECTION	CLASSIFICATION OF AFFECTED MAIN STRUCTURES																						
		1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2F	2G	2H	2I	2J	2K	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B	
MAIN STRUCT	NR 314D	364	52.1	212	159		121	351	89.6	305.9	315.8		586.4				567.7		45.8			18.2		3188.575
	NR13	473	336	249	29.4	0	33.9	660	39.3	772.5	1329	0	251.5	8	232	27.5	227.8	0	10.6	66.7	0	0	0	4745.226
	TOTAL	837	388	460	188		155	1011	129	1078	1645	0	837.9	8	232	27.5	795.5	0	56.4	66.7	0	18.2	0	7933.801
UNIT PRICE (USD)		4.8	8	9.5	13.5	8.5	19	9.5	16	16.5	17.5	28	13.5	17	18.5	86	70.5	114	80.5	103	115	183	174	
REPLA	NR 314D	1747	417	2012	2140	0	2306	3338	1433	5048	5526	0	7917	0	0	0	40022	0	3687	0	0	3322	0	78914.876
	NR13	2269	2685	2361	397	0	645	6274	628	12747	23262	0	3395	136	4284	2365	16057	0	852	6836	0	0	0	85192.025
REPLACEMENT COS		4016	3102	4373	2537	0	2951	9612	2061	17795	28788	0	11311	136	4284	2365	56079	0	4539	6836	0	3322	0	164,106.90

Table 3- 12 Count and Estimated Cost of Affected Secondary Structures

Table 3- 12 Count and Estimated Cost of Affected Secondary Structures							
OTHER STRUCTURES	Code	Unit	Unit Rate (\$)	NR 13	PR 314D	TOTAL	TOTAL COST
A. FENCE							
a. Wooden Pole for House Plot	F2	1 LM	3	372	239	611	1833
b. W.F with rebar Bamboo	F3	1 LM	3.5	145		145	507.5
c. Concerete P.F. with wire	F4	1 LM	6.5	102	87	189	1228.5
d. F. Brick 10	F8	1 LM	42.2	87	25	112	4726.4
e. F Brick 20	F10	1 LM	55	20	6	26	1430
g. Concrete Column	F9	1LM	44.5	299	30	329	14685
B. GATE							
a. School Entrance	G2	LS	350		2	2	700
b. Pagoda Gate	G1	LS	12,000.00	14	2	16	192000
c. Steel Door	G5	m ²	38	100	29	129	4902
C. DRAINAGE							
a. Pipe dia 0.30m - 0.40m	SS12	1LM	7.5	287	6	293	2197.5
b. Pipe dia 0.50m - 0.60m	SS13	1LM	18	1391	54	1445	26010
c. Pipe dia 0.80 m	SS14	1LM	45	710	4	714	32130
d. Pipe dia 0.60	SS37	1LM	29.5	111			3274.5
d. Pipe dia 100 m	SS15	1LM	60	57	2	59	3540
e. Pipe dia 1.2 m	SS16	1LM	75	4		4	300
D.CULVERT							
a. Box culvert 0.80m	SS36	1LM	32	256	2	258	8256
b. Box culvert 1m - 1.5m	SS37	1LM	51.2	263	7	270	13824
c. Box culvert 1.6m - 2m	SS38	1LM	82	6		6	492
E. WELL							
a. Well	SS2	1	65	8		8	520
b. Concrete pipe	SS3	1	90	7	1	8	720
c. Pump	SS4	1	265	28	9	37	9805

d. Water Supply Pipe	SS33	1LM	9.5	2		2	19
E. SIGN BOARD							
a. Small	SS29	LS	35	13	17	30	1050
b. Big	SS29	LS	85	3	6	9	765
F. CONCRETE STAIR	SS25	LS	75	3		3	225
G. Statue (Concrete)	SS41	1	1,500	4	4	8	12000
H. EAVES							
a. Metal	SS20	1 m ²	13.5	355	76	431	5818.5
b. Thatch	SS24	1 m ² *	6.8	13	3	16	108.8
I. Car wash (Hydraulic hoist)	SS26	unit	22.5	4		4	90
J. Gasoline Station	SS32	Unit	125		1	1	125
K. SPIRIT HOUSE		Count					0
a. Small	SS27	unit	30	94	52	146	4380
b. Big	SS27	unit	65.5	45	2	47	3078.5
L. STUPA	SS7	Unit	3,800		1	1	3800
M. DUG POND	SS19	1 m ²	8	5	25	30	240
N. Slope Protection (Brick 10)	SS30	m ²	18	4		4	72
O. Concrete Veranda	SS21	m ²	54		3	3	162
P. Concrete In front of house	SS7	m ²	6.5	392	118	510	3315
Q. Concrete block	SS8	m ²	6.2	17	8	25	155
R. Wood walk passage	SS23	m ²	4.5	1		1	4.5
TOTAL				5222	821	5932	358,489.70

Table 3- 13 Replacement Cost for Affected Trees by Category

No.	Type of Perennial	Code	Cost	Categories			Total	Replacement Cost			Total
				1*	2	3		1*	2	3	
1	Mango	T-1	56	15	243	952	1210	280	9072	53312	62,664.00
2	Coconut	T-2	46.5	0	22	133	155	0	682	6184.5	6,866.50
3	Palm Tree	T-3	50	15	42	504	561	250	1400	25200	26,850.00
4	Longan	T-4	50	0	8	13	21	0	266.7	650	916.67
5	Milk fruit tree	T-5	31.5	0	10	41	51	0	210	1291.5	1,501.50
6	Egg fruit សេដា	T-6	17	0	0	3	3	0	0	51	51
7	Tamarind អំពិលជូរ	T-7	39.5	3	11	76	90	39.5	289.7	3002	3,331.20
8	Crape fruit គ្រូចផ្លាស់	T-8	35	1	2	6	9	11.7	46.7	210	268.33
9	Orange គ្រូចពោធិសាត់	T-9	26	2	3	3	8	17.3	52	78	147.33
10	Sour Lemon គ្រូចឆ្មារ	T-10	29	0	10	12	22	0	193.3	348	541.33
11	Jumbolan blum ត្រីង	T-11	25	9	48	175	232	75	800	4375	5,250.00
12	Cashew ស្វាយចាន់ទី	T-12	19	1	165	347	513	6.3	2090	6593	8,689.33
13	Jackfruit ខ្នុរ	T-13	50	1	63	209	273	16.7	2100	10450	12,566.67
14	Otaheite apple ម្កាក់	T-14	13	0	4	11	15	0	34.7	143	177.67
15	Custard Apple ទៀបខ្មែរ	T-15	9.5	29	64	35	128	91.8	405.3	332.5	829.67
16	Jujube tree ពូទ្រា	T-16	6	2	60	57	119	4	240	342	586
17	Guava ត្រប់ក	T-17	7.5	13	481	300	794	32.5	2405	2250	4,687.50
18	Sour fruit កន្ទួត	T-18	6.5	6	66	32	104	13	286	208	507
19	Kapok Tree ក្បាវ	T-19	6.5	13	196	267	476	28.2	849.3	1735.5	2,613.00
20	Duem Thkov ផ្លូវ	T-20	10	4	64	111	179	13.3	426.7	1110	1,550.00
21	Duem onhmonh អ្នកម្តាយ	T-21	7	0	18	11	29	0	84	77	161

22	Duem Ampel tuek អំពិលទឹក	T-22	18	5	50	139	194	30	600	2502	3,132.00
23	Big Bamboo ឫស្សីស្រក	T-23	30	15	1	318	334	150	20	9540	9,710.00
24	Big Bamboo ឫស្សីពឹងពង	T-24	20	15	2	447	464	100	26.7	8940	9,066.67
25	Small Bamboo ឫស្សីត្រៃ	T-25	10	6	4	317	327	20	26.7	3170	3,216.67
26	Sugare Cane អំពៅ	T-26	1	271	0	0	271	90.3	0	0	90.33
27	Papaya ឈ្លូង	T-27	5.5	51	0	0	51	93.5	0	0	93.5
28	Babana ឈើក	T-28	2	2485	0	0	2485	2485	0	0	2,485.00
29	Pineapple ម្នាស់	T-29	5	348	0	0	348	580	0	0	580
30	Areca palm ស្លា	T-30	17.5	0	3	41	44	0	35	717.5	752.5
31	Persian Lilac ស្ពៅ	T-31	13	0	1	23	24	0	8.7	299	307.67
32	kror sang ក្រសាំង	T-32	26.5	0	0	1	1	0	0	26.5	26.5
33	Akasa កាស្យា	T-33	6.5	79	2933	8639	11651	171.2	12709.7	56153.5	69,034.40
34	Others ផ្សេងៗ	T-34	5	2020	9	1646	3675	3366.7	30	8230	11,626.70
	TOTAL			5409	4583	14869	24,861	\$7,966.00	\$35,390.00	\$207,521.50	\$250,877.64
	*Not yet bearing fruits Category 1 (1-3 years); Category 2 (4-5 years); and Category 3 (5-10 years)										

C. Summary of Impact

Table 3- 14 Summary of Impacts

ITEMS	UNIT/COST	SOUTHEAST ROAD
		SECTION
LAND	m ²	56,840.40
Occupied ROW		
Farm Land	m ²	54,993.08
Outside ROW		
Commercial	m ²	824.60
Residential	m ²	1,022.72
MAIN STRUCTURES		
(By construction classification)		9,198.72
1A	m ²	907
1B	m ²	388
1C	m ²	593
1D	m ²	344
1F	m ²	155
2A	m ²	1,012
2B	m ²	129
2C	m ²	1,258
2D	m ²	1,645
2F	m ²	838
2G	m ²	8
2H	m ²	232
2I	m ²	27.5
2J	m ²	1,522
3A	m ²	56.4
3B	m ²	66.7
4A	m ²	18.2
COUNT OF AFFECTED MAIN STRUCTURES	no	401
Totally Affected houses	no	44
Totally affected temporary stalls	no	357
SECONDARY STRUCTURES		
Fence	lm	1,415.00
Gate	lm	148
Drainage pipe	lm	2,626.00
Culvert	lm	534.00
Well	m ²	56
Signboard	unit	40
Wooden Bridge	m ²	1
Concrete Stairs	unit	3
Eaves	m ²	447
Hydraulic Hoist	m ²	4

Gasoline Station	m ²	1
Spirit House	m ²	196
Stupa	lm	4
Dug pond	m ²	30
Slope protection	m ²	4
Concrete veranda	m ²	3
Concrete in front of house	lm	511.00
Concrete block	m ²	26
Wood walk passage	lm	1
Trees (various species)	no	23,921
RELOCATING HOUSES AND BUSINESSES	no	
Relocating Houses	no	44
Relocating owner of Store/shops	no	357
Losing 10% or more of productive assets	no	2
VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS		
Household headed by women	no	51
Elderly household heads	no	67

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

53. A Socio-economic Survey to update AHs' economic profile was conducted from September 25 to November 5, 2014.

54. The total number of respondents is 462. There were 135 respondents from PR 314D of which, 52 are female while 327 respondents coming from NR 13 comprised of 183 female and 144 males.

A. Gender of AH Heads, Age and Physical Condition

55. Of the 462 AHs covered by the survey, 227 (49%) were male-headed households, while 236 (51%) were female-headed households. Majority (77.5%) of the household heads were 60 years old and below. Seven (7) of the household heads (3 males and 4 females) have disability and are all above 60 years of age.

56. In PR 314D of the 135 sample AH heads, 89 (66%) are ages 60 years old and below while 46 (34%) are over 60 years old. Two (2) male and One (1) Female household heads ages over 60 years old have disabilities.

57. Of the 327 sample AHs in NR 13, 269 (82.3%) ages 60 years old and below while 58 (17.7%) are over 60 years of age. One (1) male and three (3) female household heads ages over 60 years old have disabilities.

B. Marital Status of sample AH heads

58. Across area, majority of the sample AH heads are married (360, 78%); 86 household heads (18.6) are widowed and 8 (1.7%) each for single and separated. Among the widowed, 79 (17.1%) are female while of the eight (8) AH heads that are single, six (6) or 1.3% are female.

59. The marital distribution is also similar to PR 314D. Majority (101 or 74.8%) are married; 30 (22.2%) are widowed; three (3) or 2.2% are separated. Among the female households heads, 28 (21%) are widowed; three (3) are separated and one (1) is single.

60. In NR 13, majority (259, 79.2%) of the AH head are married; 56 (17.1) are widowed; seven (7) or 2.1% are single and five (1.5%) are separated.

61. Among the female household heads; 51 are widowed; five (5) are separated and five (5) are single.

Table 4- 1 Distribution of Head 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 314 D									
Kandeang Ray	10	2			1	2		0	15
Prosout	11	3			4	6		0	24
Prah Ponlea	4	3				1		1	9
Prey Thom	1				1	1		0	3
Nho	27	8		2	11	15		0	63
Thmey	11	1		0	8	1		0	21
Total	64	17		2	25	26		1	135
NR 13									
Sang khor	15	7			23	5			50
Kampong Chork	14	2			12	3		1	32
Sang Kae	6	2			12	3			23
Ang Poupel	13				14	4			31
Kampong Ampel	5	1			8	1		1	16
Ang Prahsrea	11	2			16	4		1	34
Angdounng Pou	10	5		1	9	1			26
Kamponng Trach	23	4			25	5			57
Ampel	5	1			12	2			20
Trors	6				3				9
Kro Bao	4				9	1			14
Andoung Trabaek	7				7	1			15
Total	119	24	0	1	150	30	0	3	327
OVER-ALL TOTAL	183	41	0	3	175	56	0	4	462
Percentage	39.6	8.9	0.0	0.6	37.9	12.1	0.0	0.9	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 314 D									
Kandeang Ray		0	0	1	12	2		0	15
Prosout		0	0	7	14	3		0	24
Prah Ponlea		0	0	2	7	0		0	9
Prey Thom		0	0	1	1	1		0	3
Nho		1	2	14	35	9		2	63
Thmey		0	0	3	12	5		1	21
TOTAL		1	2	28	81	20		3	135
NR 13									
Sang khor	1	1	2	10	19	16		1	50
Kampong Chork	0	0	0	6	16	10		0	32
Sang Kae	0	1	0	2	8	12		0	23
Ang Poupel	1	0	0	6	12	12		0	31
Kampong Ampel	0	1	0	2	6	6		1	16
Ang Prahsrea	0	0	1	7	12	13		1	34
Angdoun Pou	0	0	1	2	15	8		0	26
Kamponng Trach	0	1	1	7	26	21		1	57
Ampel	0	1	0	4	6	9		0	20
Trors	0	0	0	1	6	1		1	9
Kro Bao	0	0	0	2	4	8		0	14
Andoung Trabaek	0	0	0	2	7	6		0	15
Total	2	5	5	51	137	122	0	5	327
OVER ALL TOTAL	2	6	7	79	218	142	0	8	462
PERCENTAGE	0.4	1.3	1.5	17.1	47.2	30.7	0.0	1.7	100

C. Ethnicity and Religion of the sample AH

62. All of the sample affected households belong to the Khmer ethnic group and all are believers of Buddhism.

Table 4- 3 Ethnic Affiliation of AHs by Gender

Commune	Khmer		Cham		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
PR 314 D					
Kandeang Ray	12	3			15
Prosout	14	10			24
Prah Ponlea	7	2			9
Prey Thom	1	2			3
Nho	37	26			63
Thmey	12	9			21
TOTAL	83	52			135
NR 13					

Sang khor	22	28			50
Kampong Chork	16	16			32
Sang Kae	8	15			23
Ang Poupel	13	18			31
Kampong Ampel	6	10			16
Ang Prahsrea	13	21			34
Angdoun Pou	16	10			26
Kamponng Trach	27	30			57
Ampel	6	14			20
Trors	6	3			9
Kro Bao	4	10			14
Andoung Trabaek	7	8			15
TOTAL	144	183	0	0	327
OVER ALL TOTAL	227	235	0	0	462
PERCENTAGE	49	51	0	0	100

Table 4- 4 Religion of Head of AHs by Gender

Commune	BUDDHISM		ISLAM		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
PR 314 D					
Kandeang Ray	12	3			15
Prosout	14	10			24
Prah Ponlea	7	2			9
Prey Thom	1	2			3
Nho	37	26			63
Thmey	12	9			21
TOTAL	83	52			135
NR 13					
Sang khor	22	28			50
Kampong Chork	16	16			32
Sang Kae	8	15			23
Ang Poupel	13	18			31
Kampong Ampel	6	10			16
Ang Prahsrea	13	21			34
Angdoun Pou	16	10			26
Kamponng Trach	27	30			57
Ampel	6	14			20
Trors	6	3			9
Kro Bao	4	10			14
Andoung Trabaek	7	8			15
TOTAL	144	183	0	0	327
OVER ALL TOTAL	227	235	0	0	462
PERCENTAGE	49	51	0	0	100

D. Educational Attainment of the Heads of Affected Households

63. Across area, the common education attained by household heads is Primary, but not completed 161 (34.8%); those who reached lower secondary education accounts to 25.1% (116 individuals); 17.5% (81 individuals) completed primary education; three (3) AH (0.6%) have Vocational education; two (2) AH (0.4%) reached collegiate level but was not able to complete the course; five (5) AH (1.1%) have college degree and a significant number , 59, AHs (12.8%) have no education at all.

64. For female AH Heads, the highest education attained is Upper Secondary 3.7% (77 individuals); 47 Female AHs (10%) reached lower secondary; those completed primary education is 10% (46 individuals); 77 AH (16.7%) not able to complete primary education and 48 female AHs (10.3%) have no schooling at all.

Table 4- 5 Educational Attainment of Head of AHs

Commune	none		Primary Not Completed		Primary Completed		Lower Secondary		Upper Secondary		Technical/vocation		Did not finish University		College Graduate		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
ROAD 314 D																	
Kandeang Ray	0	0	4	0	3	0	4	2	1	1					0		15
Prosout	2	3	4	5	2	1	5	1	1	0					0		24
Prah Ponlea	1	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0					0		9
Prey Thom	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0					0		3
Nho	2	9	12	8	7	1	11	5	4	3					1		63
Thmey	0	3	4	1	3	4	5	1	0	0					0		21
TOTAL	5	18	28	14	17	6	25	10	7	4					1		135
ROAD 13																	
Sang khor	1	4	8	5	2	11	8	5	2	3	0		0		1		50
Kampong Chork	1	2	8	7	1	2	5	4	0	1	0		1		0		32
Sang Kae	0	1	1	6	0	3	6	5	1	0	0		0		0		23
Ang Poupel	0	4	4	2	3	5	4	4	1	3	0		1		0		31
Kampong Ampel	0	1	3	3	0	2	3	3	0	1	0		0		0		16
Ang Prahsrea	1	6	6	9	1	4	4	2	0	0	1		0		0		34
Angdoun Pou	1	1	5	4	3	2	4	1	2	2	1		0		0		26
Kamponng Trach	2	5	7	9	5	6	5	8	4	2	1		0		3		57
Ampel	0	4	5	4	0	1	1	5	0	0	0		0		0		20
Trors	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0		0		0		9
Kro Bao	0	0	2	8	1	2	1	0	0	0	0		0		0		14
Andoun Trabaek	0	1	5	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	0		0		0		15
TOTAL	6	30	56	63	18	40	44	37	11	13	3	0	2	0	4	0	327
Overall Total	11	48	84	77	35	46	69	47	18	17	3	0	2	0	5	0	462
PERCENTAGE	2.38	10.39	18.18	16.67	7.58	9.96	14.94	10.17	3.90	3.68	0.65	0.00	0.43	0.00	1.08	0.00	100

E. Household Size and Number of Persons Earning a Living

65. The 462 sample households are comprised of 2,107 individuals. The female population is slightly higher 1,120 individuals (53.16%) than her male counterpart 987 individuals (46.84%). On the average, a family has five (5) members.

66. Of the total 2,107 household members, 1,344 (63.8%) are employed. 489 out of 768 male household members (59.7%) are employed while 533 female household members out of 808 (67.4%) are employed.

67. Major reasons for male households members being unemployed are (1) Still attending school (93% or 370 individuals); (2) sick (6% or 25 individuals); and (3) 3 individuals still very young.

68. For female unemployed household members, (1) 296 (38.64%) are still attending school; (2) 66 (8.6%) are sick; and (3) 6 are still too young.

Table 4- 6 Number of Persons in Affected Households

Commune	Male	Female	Total	No of HH	Average HH Size
ROAD 314 D					
Kandeang Ray	26	31	57	15	3.80
Prosout	41	59	100	24	4.17
Prah Ponlea	14	20	34	9	3.78
Prey Thom	4	6	10	3	3.33
Nho	93	148	241	63	3.83
Thmey	41	48	89	21	4.24
TOTAL	219	312	531	135	3.93
ROAD 13					
Sang khor	114	122	236	50	4.72
Kampong Chork	70	90	160	32	5.00
Sang Kae	52	56	108	23	4.70
Ang Poupel	70	78	148	31	4.77
Kampong Ampel	32	34	66	16	4.13
Ang Prahsrea	76	76	152	34	4.47
Angdoun Pou	70	56	126	26	4.85
Kamponng Trach	135	137	272	57	4.77
Ampel	53	53	106	20	5.30
Trors	19	23	42	9	4.67
Kro Bao	30	42	72	14	5.14
Andoung Trabaek	47	41	88	15	5.87
Total	768	808	1576	327	4.82
OVER ALL TOTAL	987	1120	2107	462	4.56

Table 4- 7 Number of Gainfully Employed Persons in AHs

COMMUNE	MALE		FEMALE	
	TOTAL COUNT	EMPLOYED	TOTAL COUNT	EMPLOYED
ROAD 314 D				
Kandeang Ray	26	13	31	25
Prosout	41	18	59	46
Prah Ponlea	14	3	20	12
Prey Thom	4	2	6	4
Nho	93	52	148	101
Thmey	41	12	48	34
TOTAL	219	100	312	222
ROAD 13				
Sang khor	114	73	122	84
Kampong Chork	70	50	90	51
Sang Kae	52	33	56	31
Ang Poupel	70	47	78	53
Kampong Ampel	32	20	34	19
Ang Prahsrea	76	47	76	56
Angdoun Pou	70	41	56	43
Kampong Trach	135	81	137	83
Ampel	53	34	53	33
Trors	19	12	23	18
Kro Bao	30	20	42	33
Andoun Trabaek	47	31	41	29
Total	768	489	808	533
OVER ALL TOTAL	987	589	1120	755
PERCENTAGE		59.68		67.41

F. Primary Occupation of AH Heads and Household Income

69. Majority of AH Heads are engaged in farming, 242 individuals or 52.4%; 25.8% (119 AH Heads) engaged in selling goods; and about 27 AH Heads (5.8%) are government employees.

70. Of the total 227 Male AH Heads, 134 (59%) are engaged in farming; 38 (16.7%) derived income from selling goods; 18 (7.9%) are government employees; 5 (2.2%) are employed in private firms; while 11 AH heads (4.8%) are either sick or retired due to old age.

71. 108 (46%) of the 235 Female AH heads are engaged in Farming; 81 (34.5%) are engaged in selling goods; 9 (3.8%) are government employees; 5 (2.1%) raising livestock; and a significant number (18 or 4.8%) of female AH heads are either sick or of old age.

72. Across area, the average monthly income of AH heads is USD 315.18. AH heads earning from USD 150-199 per month accounts to 89 (19.3%); 65 (14.1%) earn from USD 200- 249 per month; 51 AH Heads (12.3%) earn a monthly income from USD 500-999 and 41 (8.9%) USD 250-299 per month. Eight (8) AH heads have the highest earning from USD 1,000 – 1,400 per month; while 5 AH heads (1.1%) only earn USD 50 or less per month.

73. The average monthly income of Male AH heads is USD 333.23. There are 43 (18.94%) Male AH heads earning a monthly income from USD 150-199; 35 (15.42%) from USD 100-149; 33 (14.5%) from USD 500-999 and 25 (11%) from USD 200-249. Among the male AH heads, 4 (1.76) have the highest income range from USD 1,000 – 1,500 while One (1) Male AH Head earn a monthly income of 50 or less per month.

74. The Female AH Heads are earning less than their Male counterpart at an average of USD 297.74 per month. Female AH heads whose earning range from USD 150-199 accounts to 19.6% (46 AH Heads); 40 (17%) are earning from USD 200-249 per month; 30 (12.8%) have an income range from USD 100-149 a month; and 24 (10.2%) Female AH heads earn from USD 500-999 monthly. Four (4) Female AH Heads have the highest income range from USD 1,000 – 1,500 while the same number of Female AH heads also earns the lowest income of USD 50 or less a month.

G. Income and Income Source of Other Members of the Households

75. The most common occupation by the 589 male members of the households is farming with 287 (48.73%) individuals engaged; followed by selling goods, 14.3% or 84 individuals; 74 (12.6%) are factory workers; 60 (10%) are government workers; 28 (4.8%) are employed in private company and 19 (3.2%) are farm laborers.

76. Like her male counterpart, Female members of the households (332 or 44%) are farmers; 204 (27%) are into selling goods; 142 (18.8%) are factory workers; 11 (1.5%) each for private employees and farm laborers.

77. On the average, a working household member contributes USD 67.92 to the household's monthly income. The average monthly income of male household members is USD 69.26 while female household members have an average monthly income of USD 66.83.

Table 4- 8 Main Occupation of Male Household Heads

Commune	none, still in school	none/retired/old/sick	farming	raising livestock	selling goods	restaurant/eatery	farm laborer	factory/shop worker	government employee	transport operator	driver	remittance(cambodia)1	tailor	Motor repairing	construction worker	private employee	Count Total
ROAD 314 D																	
Kandeang Ray		0	1	1	9		1		0	0						0	12
Prosout		1	9	1	0		1		1	0						1	14
Prah Ponlea		0	3	0	2		0		1	0						1	7
Prey Thom		0	1	0	0		0		0	0						0	1
Nho		4	23	0	3		0		3	1						3	37
Thmey		0	9	1	1		1		0	0						0	12
TOTAL		5	46	3	15		3		5	1						5	83
ROAD 13																	
Sang khor	0	1	10	0	3		0		3	0	0	1	1	1	2		22
Kampong Chork	0	1	11	1	1		0		0	2	0	0	0	0	0		16
Sang Kae	0	0	6	0	2		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8
Ang Poupel	0	0	10	0	2		0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0		13
Kampong Ampel	0	0	4	0	2		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6
Ang Prahsrea	0	0	11	0	1		0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0		13
Angdoug Pou	0	2	9	0	2		0		2	0	0	0	0	0	1		16
Kampong Trach	1	1	7	0	9		1		7	0	1	0	0	0	0		27
Ampel	0	0	4	0	1		0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0		6
Trors	0	0	6	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6
Kro Bao	0	1	3	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4
Andoung Trabaek	0	0	7	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		7
Total	1	6	88	1	23		1		13	2	2	1	1	2	3		144
OVERALL TOTAL	1	11	134	4	38	0	4	0	18	3	2	1	1	2	3	5	227
PERCENTAGE	0.44	4.85	59.03	1.76	16.74	0.00	1.76	0.00	7.93	1.32	0.88	0.44	0.44	0.88	1.32	2.20	100

Table 4- 9 Main Occupation of Female Household Heads

Commune	none, still in school	none/retired/old /sick	farming	raising livestock	selling goods	restaurant/eater y	farm laborer	factory/shop worker	government employee	transport operator	driver	remittance(cambodia)1	tailor	Motor repairing	construction worker	private employee	Count Total
ROAD 314 D																	
Kandeang Ray	1	0	0	0	1			0	0						1	0	3
Prosout	0	2	4	1	3			0	0						0	0	10
Prah Ponlea	0	0	1	0	1			0	0						0	0	2
Prey Thom	0	0	2	0	0			0	0						0	0	2
Nho	1	4	11	0	5			2	3						0	0	26
Thmey	0	0	5	2	1			0	0						0	1	9
TOTAL	2	6	23	3	11			2	3						1	1	52
ROAD 13																	
Sang khor		0	11	0	12	1		0	1			0	3				28
Kampong Chork		2	9	0	4	0		0	1			0	0				16
Sang Kae		3	2	0	9	0		1	0			0	0				15
Ang Poupe		2	6	1	8	0		0	1			0	0				18
Kampong Ampel		2	5	0	3	0		0	0			0	0				10
Ang Prahsrea		0	13	1	6	0		0	0			1	0				21
Angdoug Pou		0	5	0	3	0		0	2			0	0				10
Kamponng Trach		2	9	0	18	0		0	0			1	0				30
Ampel		1	10	0	2	1		0	0			0	0				14
Trors		0	3	0	0	0		0	0			0	0				3
Kro Bao		0	7	0	3	0		0	0			0	0				10
Andoug Trabaek		0	5	0	2	0		0	1			0	0				8
Total		12	85	2	70	2		1	6			2	3				183
OVERALL TOTAL	2	18	108	5	81	2	0	3	9	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	235
PERCENTAGE	0.85	7.66	45.96	2.13	34.47	0.85	0.00	1.28	3.83	0.00	0.00	0.85	1.28	0.00	0.43	0.43	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
ROAD 314 D													
Kandeang Ray	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	3	12
Prosout	0	2	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	14
Prah Ponlea	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	7
Prey Thom	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nho	1	3	8	5	2	4	3	2	1	3	5	0	37
Thmey	0	0	3	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	12
Total	1	5	11	13	9	10	3	2	3	6	17	3	83
ROAD 13D													
Sang khor		1	1	5	1	1	6	2	2	1	2	0	22
Kampong Chork		0	2	4	3	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	16
Sang Kae		0	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Ang Poupel		0	4	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	3	0	13
Kampong Ampel		0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
Ang Prahsrea		1	3	2	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	13
Angdoun Pou		0	4	1	1	4	2	1	0	0	2	1	16
Kamponng Trach		0	2	4	3	3	5	3	2	3	2	0	27
Ampel		0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Trors		0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Kro Bao		0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Andoung Trabaek		0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	7
Total		2	24	30	16	12	19	12	7	5	16	1	144
OVERALL TOTAL	1	7	35	43	25	22	22	14	10	11	33	4	227
PERCENTAGE	0.4	3.1	15.4	18.9	11.0	9.7	9.7	6.2	4.4	4.8	14.5	1.8	100

Table 4- 11 Monthly Income of Female 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
PR 314 D													
Kandeang Ray	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0		0	1	3
Prosout	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	0		0	1	10
Prah Ponlea	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2
Prey Thom	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2
Nho	1	2	3	7	7	0	3	1	1		1	0	26
Thmey	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0		0	1	9
Total	2	4	7	14	9	3	5	3	1		1	3	52
NR 13													
Sang khor	0	2	3	6	3	3	3	2	0	2	3	1	28
Kampong Chork	1	0	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	16
Sang Kae	0	0	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	15
Ang Poupel	0	1	1	5	3	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	18
Kampong Ampel	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	10
Ang Prahsrea	1	4	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	21
Angdoun Pou	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	10
Kamponng Trach	0	0	4	4	5	3	1	7	1	0	5	0	30
Ampel	0	3	1	3	3	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	14
Trors	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Kro Bao	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	10
Andoung Trabaek	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	8
Total	2	12	23	32	31	16	12	15	11	5	23	1	183
OVERALL TOTAL	4	16	30	46	40	19	17	18	12	5	24	4	235
PERCENTAGE	1.70	6.81	12.77	19.57	17.02	8.09	7.23	7.66	5.11	2.13	10.21	1.70	100.00

Commune	farming	raising livestock	selling goods	eatery	farm laborer	factory/shop worker	government employee	transport operator	private employee	TOTAL
PR 314 D										
Kandeang Ray	0	0	6		0	4	1	0	2	13
Prosout	7	0	0		0	8	1	0	1	18
Prah Ponlea	1	0	1		0	0	0	0	1	3
Prey Thom	0	0	0		0	2	0	0	0	2
Nho	15	0	4		6	10	9	3	3	52
Thmey	9	1	0		0	0	0	0	2	12
TOTAL	32	1	11		6	24	11	3	9	100
NR 13										
Sang khor	34	3	10	1	3	7	7	0	3	73
Kampong Chork	27	1	3	0	2	5	4	4	4	50
Sang Kae	21	0	4	0	0	3	3	0	2	33
Ang Poupel	23	0	9	0	1	8	1	1	2	47
Kampong Ampel	10	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	20
Ang Prahsrea	29	0	5	0	3	4	5	1	0	47
Angdoun Pou	21	0	4	1	0	8	6	0	0	41
Kamponng Trach	26	0	24	0	1	5	17	1	6	81
Ampel	19	1	5	0	1	5	1	0	0	34
Trors	7	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	12
Kro Bao	13	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	20
Andoung Trabaek	25	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	31
Total	255	6	73	2	13	50	49	7	19	489
OVERALL TOTAL	287	7	84	2	19	74	60	10	28	589
PERCENTAGE	48.7	1.2	14.3	0.3	3.2	12.6	10.2	1.7	4.8	100

Table 4- 12 Income Source of Other Male Members of AHs

Table 4- 13 Income Source of Other Female Members of AHs

Commune	farming	raising livestock	selling goods	Restaurant eatery	farm laborer	Factory shop worker	government employee	transport operator	driver	remittance	tailor	Motor repairing	construction worker	private employee	Total
ROAD 314 D															
Kandeang Ray	1	0	17		0	4	0	0					1	2	25
Prosout	18	2	6		0	18	1	1					0	0	46
Prah Ponlea	6	1	4		0	1	0	0					0	0	12
Prey Thom	3	0	0		0	1	0	0					0	0	4
Nho	50	1	18		1	22	3	1					0	5	101
Thmey	12	6	7		2	4	0	0					0	3	34
TOTAL	90	10	52		3	50	4	2					1	10	222
ROAD 13 D															
Sang khor	29	2	25	2	2	20	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	84
Kampong Chork	21	1	10	0	0	12	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	51
Sang Kae	12	1	13	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Ang Poupel	17	1	17	0	1	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
Kampong Ampel	11	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Ang Prahrea	36	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	56
Angdoug Pou	20	0	10	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Kampong Trach	25	0	45	0	1	6	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	83
Ampel	20	0	4	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	33
Trors	9	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
Kro Bao	21	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	33
Andoug Trabaek	21	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Total	242	5	152	3	8	92	12	8	2	3	1	3	1	1	533
OVERALL TOTAL	332	15	204	3	11	142	16	10	2	3	1	3	2	11	755
PERCENTAGE	43.97	1.99	27.02	0.40	1.46	18.81	2.12	1.32	0.26	0.40	0.13	0.40	0.26	1.46	100

Table 4- 14 Monthly Income of Other Members of AHs

Commune	< 50 \$		50-100		100-150		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
ROAD 314 D							
Kandeang Ray	2	5	0	1	5	6	19
Prosout	7	18	3	9	6	10	53
Prah Ponlea	1	6	1	1	0	2	11
Prey Thom	0	2	0	0	2	2	6
Nho	18	50	3	11	17	27	126
Thmey	6	13	2	11	1	3	36
TOTAL	34	94	9	33	31	50	251
ROAD 13 D							
Sang khor	26	22	21	21	16	28	134
Kampong Chork	16	8	13	16	17	16	86
Sang Kae	12	10	9	8	10	4	53
Ang Poupel	16	13	12	12	9	13	75
Kampong Ampel	5	8	7	4	2	2	28
Ang Prahsrea	22	29	9	12	9	10	91
Angdoug Pou	11	14	10	8	13	8	64
Kamponng Trach	19	18	13	19	21	18	108
Ampel	13	15	10	7	7	8	60
Trors	5	6	3	3	4	8	29
Kro Bao	9	12	6	11	3	4	45
Andoung Trabaek	15	15	6	6	9	2	53
Total	169	170	119	127	120	121	826
OVERALL TOTAL	203	264	128	160	151	171	1077
PERCENTAGE	18.85	24.51	11.88	14.86	14.02	15.88	100

H. Sanitation

1. Drinking Water

78. Majority of the AH, 433 or 94%, source potable water from their own well; 2.6% (12 AHs) from public well; and 1.3% (6 AHs) buy potable water from retailers.

2. Water for Washing and Bathing

79. Almost all AH, 439 AHs or 95%, use water from own well for bathing and washing while 15 AHs (3.2%) source water for washing and bathing from public well.

3. Toilet Facility

80. About 339 AHs (73.4%) use water sealed toilet to dispose their excreta; 9 AHs use close pit toilet; open pit toilet is used by 8 AHs (1.7%) but a significant number of AHs, 103 AHs or 22.3%, do not have toilet to dispose their wastes.

Table 4- 15 Main Source of Potable Water

Commune	own well	own faucet connected to provider	public well	buy from retailers	public faucet	niehborhoo/ relation well	TOTAL
ROAD 314 D							
Kandeang Ray	11	2	0	0	2		15
Prosout	24	0	0	0	0		24
Prah Ponlea	7	0	0	0	2		9
Prey Thom	3	0	0	0	0		3
Nho	62	0	0	1	0		63
Thmey	19	0	1	1	0		21
TOTAL	126	2	1	2	4		135
ROAD 13							
Sang khor	47	0	1	2		0	50
Kampong Chork	28	1	1	1		1	32
Sang Kae	21	0	1	1		0	23
Ang Poupel	26	0	4	0		1	31
Kampong Ampel	16	0	0	0		0	16
Ang Prahsrea	31	0	3	0		0	34
Angdoun Pou	25	0	1	0		0	26
Kamponng Trach	56	1	0	0		0	57
Ampel	20	0	0	0		0	20
Trors	9	0	0	0		0	9
Kro Bao	13	1	0	0		0	14
Andoung Trabaek	15	0	0	0		0	15
Total	307	3	11	4		2	327
OVERALL TOTAL	433	5	12	6	4	2	462
PERCENTAGE	93.72	1.08	2.60	1.30	0.87	0.43	100

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

Commune	own well	own faucet connected to provider	public well	neighborhood/ relation well	Others	TOTAL
ROAD 314 D						
Kandeang Ray	13	1	0		1	15
Prosout	24	0	0		0	24
Prah Ponlea	8	0	0		1	9
Prey Thom	3	0	0		0	3
Nho	60	0	3		0	63
Thmey	19	0	2		0	21
TOTAL	127	1	5		2	135
ROAD 13 D						
Sang khor	49	0	1	0		50
Kampong Chork	29	1	1	1		32
Sang Kae	22	0	1	0		23
Ang Poupel	27	0	3	1		31
Kampong Ampel	16	0	0	0		16
Ang Prahsrea	31	0	3	0		34
Angdoun Pou	25	0	1	0		26
Kamponng Trach	56	1	0	0		57
Ampel	20	0	0	0		20
Trors	9	0	0	0		9
Kro Bao	13	1	0	0		14
Andoung Trabaek	15	0	0	0		15
Total	312	3	10	2		327
OVERALL TOTAL	439	4	15	2	2	462
PERCENTAGE	95.0	0.9	3.2	0.4	0.4	100

Table 4- 17 Toilet Facilities Used by AHs

Commune	water-sealed	Open Pit	none	flush	closed pit	Total
ROAD 314 D						
Kandeang Ray	15	0	0	0		15
Prosout	18	1	5	0		24
Prah Ponlea	7	0	2	0		9
Prey Thom	2	0	1	0		3
Nho	47	1	15	0		63
Thmey	12	1	7	1		21
TOTAL	101	3	30	1		135
ROAD 13						
Sang khor	44	0	5	0	1	50
Kampong Chork	28	0	3	1	0	32
Sang Kae	19	0	3	1	0	23
Ang Poupel	24	0	7	0	0	31
Kampong Ampel	12	0	4	0	0	16
Ang Prahsrea	22	1	9	0	2	34
Angdoun Pou	18	1	6	0	1	26
Kamponng Trach	53	1	2	0	1	57
Ampel	4	0	16	0	0	20
Trors	4	1	3	0	1	9
Kro Bao	6	1	6	0	1	14
Andoung Trabaek	4	0	9	0	2	15
Total	238	5	73	2	9	327
OVERALL TOTAL	339	8	103	3	9	462
PERCENTAGE	73.4	1.7	22.3	0.6	1.9	100

I. Power for Lighting

81. Majority of the AHs (52.2% or 241 AHs) use electricity for lighting connected from government service provider; 149 AHs (32.3%) use rechargeable batteries; 53 AHs (11.5%) connected to private electric service provider and those using kerosene and solar power for lighting are 1.3% and 1.1% respectively.

J. Household Appliances

82. The most common appliances owned by AHs is Telephone/Cellular phone, 420 AHs; 377 AHs own a television set; 300 AHs have stove/oven; 216 AH own electric fan; 185 AHs owning DVD; radio/cassette and computer owned by 108AH and 20 AHs respectively.

K. Ownership of Transportation

83. Bicycle and Motorcycle are the common vehicles owned by AHs, 408 and 394 AHs respectively; 20 AHs own cars; 20 AHs have tractors; 7 AHs have trucks but 13 AHs do not have vehicle at all.

L. Ownership of Residential Land outside ROW

84. About 321 AHs (69.5%) do not have other residential land outside the ROW; 56 AHs (12.1%) have titled residential lands; 41 AHs (8.9%) have remaining lands but the certification is still in-process; while 44 AHs (9.5%) are occupying residential lands outside the ROW with permission from the owner.

Table 4- 18 Main Source of Power for Lighting

Commune	electricity from Governmen t	kerosen e	own electric generat or	recharg eable	electricity from private Company	solar light	TOTAL
ROAD 314 D							
Kandeang Ray	15	0	0		0		15
Prosout	21	1	2		0		24
Prah Ponlea	8	0	1		0		9
Prey Thom	2	0	1		0		3
Nho	62	0	1		0		63
Thmey	19	0	1		1		21
TOTAL	127	1	6		1		135
ROAD 13							
Sang khor	44	0	0	1	5	0	50
Kampong Chork	28	1	0	0	3	0	32
Sang Kae	10	1	0	8	4	0	23
Ang Poupel	3	1	1	26	0	0	31
Kampong Ampel	1	0	0	15	0	0	16
Ang Prahsrea	0	1	0	33	0	0	34
Angdoun Pou	2	0	0	23	0	1	26
Kamponng Trach	14	0	0	3	40	0	57
Ampel	0	0	1	17	0	2	20
Trors	1	0	0	8	0	0	9
Kro Bao	11	0	0	3	0	0	14
Andoung Trabaek	0	1	0	12	0	2	15
Total	114	5	2	149	52	5	327
OVERALL TOTAL	241	6	8	149	53	5	462
PERCENTAGE	52.2	1.3	1.7	32.3	11.5	1.1	100

Table 4- 19 Household Appliances owned by AHs

Commune	television	refrigerator	air conditioner	radio/cassette	microwave	washing machine	telephone	DVD/CD	Oven/stove	Electric Fan	computer
ROAD 314 D											
Kandeang Ray	14	6	2	6		4	15	12	10	14	5
Prosout	21	0	1	9		1	22	10	10	16	1
Prah Ponlea	7	1	1	4		1	8	4	4	5	0
Prey Thom	3	0	0	1		0	3	1	0	1	0
Nho	54	2	0	23		0	53	22	40	50	1
Thmey	16	2	0	6		0	17	10	11	17	2
TOTAL	115	11	4	49		6	118	59	75	103	9
ROAD 13											
Sang khor	46	2		9	0	0	48	19	37	40	5
Kampong Chork	30	0		2	0	0	29	7	20	26	0
Sang Kae	15	0		6	0	0	20	6	16	8	1
Ang Poupel	23	1		3	0	0	28	2	19	4	2
Kampong Ampel	12	0		3	0	0	14	4	14	3	0
Ang Prahrea	28	0		8	0	0	30	5	26	3	0
Angdoun Pou	19	0		8	0	0	25	4	19	5	0
Kampong Trach	51	1		5	0	0	55	19	46	36	3
Ampel	13	1		4	1	1	18	6	3	3	0
Trors	4	0		3	0	0	8	3	9	1	0
Kro Bao	13	0		4	0	0	14	6	8	13	0
Andoung Trabaek	8	0		4	0	0	13	5	8	1	0
Total	262	5		59	1	1	302	86	225	143	11
OVERALL TOTAL	377	16	4	108	1	7	420	145	300	246	20

Commune	bicycle	motorbike	none	car	truck	Tractor	TOTAL
ROAD 314 D							
Kandeang Ray	14	14	0	4	2	0	15
Prosout	21	22	1	0	0	0	24
Prah Ponlea	8	8	0	1	0	0	9
Prey Thom	1	2	1	0	0	0	3
Nho	58	46	1	4	1	2	63
Thmey	20	18	1	0	0	1	21
TOTAL	122	110	4	9	3	3	135
ROAD 13							
Sang khor	46	43	1	2	0	2	50
Kampong Chork	27	27	0	0	1	4	32
Sang Kae	21	22	0	1	0	1	23
Ang Poupel	29	27	2	0	0	0	31
Kampong Ampel	10	13	1	0	0	2	16
Ang Prahsrea	28	23	1	1	0	4	34
Angdoun Pou	24	23	1	1	0	0	26
Kamponng Trach	52	54	1	6	3	0	57
Ampel	17	19	0	0	0	1	20
Trors	9	9	0	0	0	0	9
Kro Bao	10	11	2	0	0	2	14
Andoung Trabaek	13	13	0	0	0	1	15
Total	286	284	9	11	4	17	327
OVERALL TOTAL	408	394	13	20	7	20	462
PERCENTAGE	47.3	45.7	1.5	2.3	0.8	2.3	100

Table 4- 20 Ownership of Transportation

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
ROAD 314 D					
Kandeang Ray	8	3		4	15
Prosout	16	7		1	24
Prah Ponlea	6	3			9
Prey Thom	3				3
Nho	48	13		2	63
Thmey	14	4		3	21
TOTAL	95	30		10	135
ROAD 13					
Sang khor	37	4	5	4	50
Kampong Chork	26	4	2		32
Sang Kae	13	2	3	5	23
Ang Poupel	20		7	4	31
Kampong Ampel	11		2	3	16
Ang Prahsrea	22	1	7	4	34
Angdoug Pou	14		6	6	26
Kampong Trach	41	2	9	5	57
Ampel	11	9			20
Trors	8			1	9
Kro Bao	13			1	14
Andoung Trabaek	10	4		1	15
Total	226	26	41	34	327
OVERALL TOTAL	321	56	41	44	462
PERCENTAGE	69.5	12.1	8.9	9.5	100

5.0 RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

85. The project will compensate AHs for affected assets and provide assistance allowance based on the entitlement policy of this Updated RP. The compensation for affected assets is based on the results of the RCS conducted in November 2014 while the provision of assistance allowance is based on the approved RP.

A. Compensation of Affected Assets

1. Compensation of Land Outside of ROW

86. The re-alignment in PR 314D will be affecting 824.6 m² while the widening of road section in NR13 will affect 1, 022.72 m² of residential land.

87. The RCS determined that the replacement value of commercial land in Kampong Ro District, PR 314D, is \$ 25/ m² while the replacement value of residential land in NR 13 is \$ 30 per m².

88. The total replacement cost for the mentioned affected land is \$ 51, 296.6

89. The replacement value of commercial land affected by CBF expansion varies depending on the improvement and location of the land (Refer to RCS report). The total replacement cost for the affected land is \$ 3,282,512.05

90. The total replacement cost of land outside the ROW is \$ 3,333,063.66.

2. Compensation for loss of Main Structures

91. There are 585 main structures that will be affected by the construction of the Southeast road. 113 are houses of various construction types and 472 stores/shops.

a. Entirely Affected Main Structures

92. There are 44 houses and 357 stores/shops that will be severely affected by the road construction. The aggregate area of the entirely affected structures is 6,993.226 m² with a total replacement value of \$ 7,488.8.

b. Partially Affected Main Structure

93. The partially affected main structures are 69 houses and 115 stores/shops with an aggregate area of 2, 205.5 m². The replacement value for partially affected main structure is \$ 67,474. 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 \$ 13,494.8. The total compensation due the owners of partially affected structures is \$ 80,968.8

3. Compensation for loss of Secondary Structures

94. There are 6,054 secondary structures of various types and construction classification. The computed value for compensating these affected structures is \$ 358,888.10.

4. Compensation for Trees and Perennials

95. There are 24,861 affected trees of various species and maturity. The estimated replacement value is \$258,120

B. Compensation of Assistance Allowance for AHs

1. Cash Compensation for Loss of Land Use

96. The DMS confirmed a total of 54,993 m² are inside the ROW and are used by AHs for agricultural production. Based on the Resettlement Policy, occupants of said ROW land are entitled to receive cash assistance for loss of land use equivalent to \$ 0.50 per m². The total compensation due these land occupants is \$ 27,496.50.

2. Assistance Allowance

97. The 44 entirely affected houses that need to move-out of ROW are entitled to a one-time assistance allowance equivalent to \$ 200 per households. The two (2) HHs losing 10% or more of their productive agriculture land are also eligible to one time allowance equivalent to \$ 200 per household. The total one time assistance allowance due these severely affected people is \$ 9,200.

98. The 120 vulnerable AHs will receive in assistance \$ 100 per household and are eligible to participate in Income Restoration Program. The total allowance due these vulnerable AH is \$ 12,000.

99. For affected Store/Shops that need to transfer into residual area are entitled for one time transportation allowance of \$ 33 each. The equivalent cost of transportation allowance is \$ 11,781.

3. Compensation for Loss of Business Income

100. The entirely affected shops, 357 AHs, are entitled to receive a one-time assistance for loss of business income of \$ 50. The total amount allocated is \$ 17,850.

C. Income Restoration

101. The Income Restoration Program (IRP) designed for the Southeast 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 vulnerable AHs to improve their living condition.

102. A total of 120 AHs 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 and AHs falling under the vulnerable group. Those are (i) 2 AHs losing 10% or more of their productive agriculture land; (ii) 51 HHs headed by women who have no social support; and (iii) 67 HHs headed by elderly.

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

Classification	Number of HHs entitled to IRP	Remarks
Los of Productive Land (10% or more)	2	
households headed by Female	51	All are widowed
Elderly Household Head	67	
TOTAL	120	

103. 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 \$ 160,800.

D. Relocation Strategy

104. The PRSC-WG will endeavor to ensure minimal disruption in the livelihood activities of the owners of the 357 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 314D, NR 13 at least three (3) months in advance.

105. All owners of severely affected Stores/Shops can move back behind the residual area of the ROW. Their respective local officials have allocated plots, within 50-100m from their existing locations, where they can re-establish their businesses. The shifting of entirely affected shops will be done in a way that will allow AHs to gradually phase-out their operation in their present location and begin their operation in their new place. Under this arrangement, the shop owners, whose business caters to road users, will not experience total disruption in their operation.

106. The 44 AHs whose houses will be entirely affected by the road construction have other residential lands outside the ROW where they can transfer. Further consultation with these affected AHs will be conducted to ensure their smooth transfer to their new site.

1. Temporary Impacts

107. To ensure that temporary impacts during construction will be minimized, if not avoided, 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 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. Permanent Impacts

108. The district administration building of Kampong Ro and Red Cross Building will be entirely affected. The total title land of the district administration is 2218 m², affected area is 824,60 m² through the middle land. Theremaining land could not be longer used. Therefore, the district administration building and the red cross building will be relocated in the a plot of land along commune road about 400m from the existing location. The Affected buildings will be reconstructed. The selection of new location and the reconstruction of the affected building will be implemented in close consultation with the affected entities.

3. Strategy to address gender issues

109. The Project include the following specifications 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 ESU of MPWT and the RSC-WG;

- b. Special measures will be taken in the relocation of elderly and women-headed households in terms of location of new sites for affected shops; and
- c. Disaggregated monitoring indicators by gender will be developed for monitoring social benefits, economic opportunities, and livelihood and resettlement activities.

3. Develop a strategy to assist the vulnerable households

110. 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.

6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

111. 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)

112. 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.

113. 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; and
- d. Prepare progress reports on RP implementation for submission to MPWT and PMU3.

B. IRC and the Resettlement Department

114. 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.

115. 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 (PRSC-WG);
- d. Orienting as needed, the PRSC and PRSC_WG on their tasks relative to RP updating and implementation;
- e. Manage and supervise the implementation of RP such as DMS;
- f. Negotiations and contract making with AHs;
- g. Securing from 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

116. The Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) is a collegial body at the provincial level. Headed by the Provincial Governor or Provincial 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.

117. 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). The PRSC-WG has a counterpart at the district level composed of personnel from various line agencies.

118. In an effort to make the whole process of resettlement effective, participatory and transparent, the chiefs of the affected communes and villages, will seat in the district RSC-WG in matters concerning their respective areas of jurisdiction.

119. 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

120. 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. 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.

121. 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 of URP

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

Table 6- 1 Indicative Implementation of URP

Activities	Schedule
RP Preparation	June - November 2011
ADB Approval of Draft RP	November 2011
RP Updating	Mar. 2014 - Apr. 2015
Detailed Measurement Survey	Jan – Sept 2014
Replacement Cost Survey	Sept 2014-Jan 2015
Submission and ADB approval of URP	Apr. 2015
Public Disclosure of Approved URP	June 2015
Implementation of approved URP	June 2015 – June 2017
Disbursement of Compensation to APs	Aug – Nov. 2015
Relocation of AHs	September 2015
Internal Monitoring (Submission of Quarterly Report)	Sept 2015 – Oct. 2017
External Monitoring Report (Intermittent)	Nov. 2014 – March 2017
Civil Works Construction	March 2015

7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation

123. As parallel activities to DMS, public consultation meetings were conducted. Twenty (20) meetings were held, 13 in NR13; 6 in PR 314D and 1 for the CBF from January to August 2014.

Table 7- 1 Public Meetings Conducted

District	Commune	Venue	Date	No. of Participants	Road No.
Kampong Ro	Nhor	District Centre	Jan 08, 2014	29	CBF
Svay Tep	Prasot	District Centre	Jan 09 2014	26	314D
Svay Tep	Prasot	Montrey Pagoda	Jan 15 2014	119	314D
Kampong Ro	Khset	Commune Centre	Feb 10 2014	103	314D
	Prash Ponlea	Trapeang Run village	Jan 27 2014	78	314D
Kampong Ro	Prey Thom	Commune Centre	April 30 2014	30	314D
Kampong Ro	Nhor	Trapeang Chhlonh village	Feb 05 2014	512	314D
Kampong Ro	Thmey	Prey Var Pagoda	May 07 2014	106	314D
Camchay Mea	Krabao	Commune Centre	April 01 2014	12	13
Camchay Mea	Krabao	Village head's house	April 02 2014	79	13
Romeas Haek	Andong Trabaek	Andong Trabaek Pagoda	April 21 2014	67	13
Romeas Haek	Tros	Commune Centre	April 27 2014	159	13
Rumduol	Ampil	Commune Centre	May 01 2014	187	13
Romeas Haek	Kampong Trach	Commune Centre	May 08 2014	359	13
Rumduol	Kampong Ampil	Commune Chief's house	Jun 23 2014	97	13
Rumdol	Ang Prase	Commune Center	June 6, 2014	220	13
Ro meas Haek	Andong Po	Commune Centre	May 23 2014	106	13
T5yyhtttRumduol	Chrung Popel	Deputy commune's house	Jul 03 2014	98	13
Rumduol	Sangke	Commune Centre	Jul 15 2014	134	13
Rumduol	Kampong Chork	Commune Centre	Jul 23 2014	110	13
Svay Rieng	Sangkhor	Tonle Pagoda	Aug 07 2014	192	13

124. The topics discussed in all meetings conducted are the following:

- Overview of Road Improvements in PR 314D and NR 13
- Orientation about the Detailed Measurement Survey and beneficiaries
 - a. Introduction of Members of IRC Working Groups
 - b. Schedule of DMS activities and its procedures
 - c. Reiteration of the Cut-off date to be eligible for compensation
 - d. Grievance Redress procedures
- Discussion on the ROW and the COI
- Enjoined the cooperation of AHs and Local Authorities
- Explained the Replacement Cost Study that will be conducted
- Dissemination of Project Information Booklet (PIB)
- Open Forum

125. Consultations 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

126. 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

127. 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 maybe 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

128. Funds for the implementation of the URP are part of the project budget. Cost has been estimated based on the results of DMS and RCS as of November 2014.

A. Procedures for Fund Flow

129. The IRC will request the MEF and the Royal Government of Cambodia for the funds to implement the RP. The 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

130. 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

131. The estimated cost of resettlement is \$ 1,965,787.09, cost for hiring an external monitoring agency was already included in the resettlement budget for the Midwest Road. Table 9-1 provides a breakdown of resettlement cost

Table 9- 1 Breakdown of Resettlement Cost

ITEMS	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT (\$)
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			(\$/UNIT)	
LAND				58,178.14
a. Realignment in Kampong Ro, PR 314D				
a.1 Commercial	m ²	824.6	0	0
b. Road widening, NR13				
b.1 Residential	m ²	1,022.72	30	30,681.60
d. Cultivated ROW Land (loss of land use)	m ²	54,993.08	0.5	27,496.54
MAIN STRUCTURES				75,403.10
a. Partially Affected houses and shops	m ²	2,205.50	varied	67,474.00
b. Repair cost of partially affected main structures	\$	2,205.50	20%	441.1
c. Entirely affected houses and shops	m ²	6,993.23	varied	7,488.00
SECONDARY STRUCTURES				358,489.70
a. Extended eaves	m ²	447	varied	5,927.30
b. Fence	lm	1,415.00	varied	24,507.60
c. Assorted other structures			varied	328,453.10
TREES (perennials and Timber)	No.	24,861	varied	250,877.64
Sub-Total (1)				742,948.58
Transportation allowance for relocating houses and shop	AH	44	60	2,640.00
One time assistance for relocating house	AH	44	200	8,800.00
One time assistance for relocating shop	AH	357	100	35,700.00
Assistance to losing more than 10% of land	AH	2	200	400
Income loss allowance for relocating shops	AH	357	50	17,850.00
One time assistance for vulnerable AHs	AH	120	100	12,000.00
Income Restoration Program (block fund)		120	Ls	160,800.00
Sub-Total (2)				238,190.00
Land for Relocated District Building and Red Cross		15,000	15	225,000
District Building and Red Cross Building (lump sum estimation)				250,000
External Monitoring/Evaluation*				0
TOTAL DIRECT COST				1,456,138.58
Administrative Cost (20%)				291,227.72
Costs contingencies (15%)				218,420.72
GRAND TOTAL				1,965,787.09

* Cost of Monitoring and Evaluation included in Midwest Road Budget

10. MONITORING AND REPORTING

132. 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 IRC will hire an independent organization/firm to be the Project's external monitoring Agency.

A. Indicators for Internal Monitoring

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

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

B. External Monitoring Agency

134. As with the Midwest road the Action for Development (AFD) organization has been recruited by IRC in February 2014 to carry out external monitoring and post- implementation evaluation. The terms of reference (TOR) has been approved and was attached to the updated RP for the Midwest Road. 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 – SOUTHEAST SECTION

National Road No. 13 and PR No. 314D

Submitted to

Ministry of Economic and Finance
Department of Resettlement

November 18, 2014

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REPLACEMENT COST STUDY SOUTHEAST SECTION

1. Introduction

1. This report is to present the survey results of the Study of Replacement Cost for provincial roads improvement project, Southeast NR13 and PR314D, funded by ADB, Loan No. 2839-CAM (SF).

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. The updated cost of land survey took place again in February 25-26, 2014 to make sure that APs will be well compensated to market rate. In addition land valuation is continued to conduct in June 2014 to value and compare to reflect market rate. The results of the study are presented in this report.

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 demolishment 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.

20. It is noted that different geographical area has different market price. This study show average price of construction materials and structural costing in only the section of Southeast of Prey Veng and Svay Rieng Provinces only.

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

Item	Description	Qty	Unit	Average Price-2013
A	CEMENT			
1	Elephant cement (K-Cement)	1	ton	105.00
2	Diamond cement	1	ton	
3	Camel cement	1	ton	
4	Mountain cement	1	ton	
B	STEEL			
1	Vietnam brand name Ø6,8	1	kg	0.95
2	Vietnam brand name Ø10	1	d	7.40
3	Vietnam Ø12, 14, 16 or 18mm	1	d	8.50
4	Steel Net	1	kg	1.60
C	PLYWOOD FOR HOUSE PARTITION	1		
1	Paper plywood	1	piece	5.00
2	10mm plywood	1	piece	11.00
3	12mm plywood	1	piece	16.00
D	FLOORING			
1	Chinese floor tile (normal quality)	1	m2	7.50
2	Chinese tile for wall	1	m2	6.50
3	Chinese floor tile for bathroom	1	m2	5.50
4	Concrete block	1	m2	5.00
E	DOOR AND WINDOW			
1	Wooden door 800x2000	1	set	95.00
2	Wooden door 1000x2000	1	set	135.00
3	Wooden door 1200x2000	1	set	150.00
4	Plastic door	1	set	30.00
5	Wood window, Duong Chem: 600x800	1	set	35.00
6	Wood window, Duong Chem: 700x900	1	set	45.00
7	Wood window, Duong Chem: 800x1000	1	set	65.00
F	ROOF COVER			
1	Thai Tile (CPAC)	1	piece	0.60
2	Khmer Tile	1	piece	0.20
3	Thatch/palm leaves	1	piece	0.25
4	Steel sheet (2meters long)	1	sheet	2.60
5	Steel sheet (2.4meters long)	1	sheet	3.00
6	Steel sheet (3meters long)	1	sheet	3.50
7	Steel sheet (3.6meters long)	1	sheet	4.70
8	Fiber cement	1	sheet	2.80
G	OTHERS			
1	Terracotta (Kansaeng)	1	m2	6.50
2	Brick	1	piece	0.06
3	Gravel 1x2 Black	1	m3	28.50
4	Gravel 4x6	1	m3	16.00
5	Sand	1	m3	11.00
6	Concrete pipe for well d.1000	1	pipe	11.00
7	Concrete pipe for drainage d.500	1	pipe	12.50
8	Concrete pipe for drainage d.600	1	pipe	18.00
9	Concrete pipe for drainage d.800	1	pipe	45.00
10	Soil filling	1	m3	1.80
11	Concrete fence column L=1800	1	post	3.00

H	WOOD AND BAMBOO			
1	Wood for column and roofing structure	1	m3	480.00
2	Small pole dia.60-80mm	1	pole	3.00
3	Bamboo L=3000mm	20	pieces	3.75
4	Bamboo L=4000mm	20	pieces	4.20
I	PAINTING			
1	U 90 interior	1	cont.	24.50
2	U 90 exterior	1	cont.	28.50
3	Campaint-exterior	1	cont.	29.00
J	PLASTIC PIPE			
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	9.00
K	CONCRET COLUM FOR HOUSE			
3	Cheurng Tang L=500	1	column	5.50
4	Cheurng Tang L=600	1	column	6.00
5	Cheurng Tang L=800	1	column	6.50
6	Cheurng Tang L=1000	1	column	7.50
7	Concrete support column L=1500	1	column	14.00
8	Concrete support column L=2000	1	column	23.00
9	Concrete support column L=2500	1	column	27.00
10	Concrete support column L=3000	1	column	32.00

6.2 Replacement Cost for Southeast Section (NR13, PR314D)

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

21. The affected structures in the project area (Prey Veng and Svay Rieng Provinces) can be physically identified and classified into stall, shop, fence, house and other structures.

22. Below is the summary list of cost calculation for stall and shop with above market survey rate. The shops, stall and house of type 1 cannot compensate for setback labor since the moving of structure may damage to material and some of them cannot re-use. It is suggested that these type 1 structures shall be compensated at full market price. It is noted that the type of structures in this Southeast section is not as same as in Midwest section.

Table 6.2: Compensation Rates for Stall, Shop and House.

Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2)
STALL, SHOP AND HOUSE						
1. Thatch/Leave Roof	1A	No wall មិនមានជញ្ជាំង	Small pole for supporting roof structure សសរកូនឈើ	Use soil as floor ដី/មិនមានកំរាល	Single មិនមានជាន់	4.80
	1B	No wall មិនមានជញ្ជាំង	Small pole or used wood សសរកូនឈើ/ឈើគុណភាពមិនល្អ	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-0.6m ឈើគុណភាពមិនល្អ/ឬស្បូវដោយមានកូនឈើ ឬឬស្បូវជាន់រន្ធត រឹងមានកំពស់ចាប់ពី 0.3-0.6m	Single: 0.3m-0.6m higher than natural soil កំពស់ដីចាប់ពី 0.3-0.6m	8.00
	1C	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials ស្បូវ/ស្លឹក/ប្លាស្ទិក/សម្ភារៈចម្រុះបណ្តោះអាសន្ន	Pole or used wood កូនឈើ ឬឈើគុណភាពមិនល្អ	Use soil as floor or with moveable bamboo bed or wooden bed ដី-មិនមានកម្រាល ដោយប្រើតែគ្រែឬស្បូវ/គ្រែឈើ	Single មិនមានជាន់	9.50

Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2)
	1D	Used metal with used wood or mixed temporary materials សង្កសីលាយឈើគុណភាពមិនល្អ ឬសម្ភារៈលាយចម្រុះ	Pole or used wood កូនឈើ ឬឈើគុណភាពមិនល្អ	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-1.2m ឈើគុណភាពមិនល្អ ឬឬស្សី ដោយមានរន្ធគុំជាឈើគុណភាពអស់/ឬស្សី និងមានកំពស់ពីដីចាប់ពី 0.3-1.2m	Single: 0.6m-1.2m higher than natural soil កម្រាលមានកំពស់ចាប់ពី 0.6-1.2m ពីដី	13.50
	1E	Earth wall ជញ្ជាំងដីពីដី	Pole or used wood កូនឈើ ឬឈើគុណភាពមិនល្អ	Use soil as floor ដី /មិនមានកំពល	Single មិនមានជាន់	8.50
	1F	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials ស្បូវ/ស្លឹក/ប្លាស្ទិច ឬសម្ភារៈចម្រុះបណ្តោះអាសន្ន	Pole or used wood កូនឈើ ឬឈើគុណភាពមិនល្អ	Lean Concrete កម្រាលសាបមិនសូវល្អ (មិនគ្រប់ស្តង់ដារ)	Single មិនមានជាន់	19.00
2. Metal / Fiber	2A	No wall មិនមានជញ្ជាំង	Pole or used wood កូនឈើ ឬឈើគុណភាពមិនល្អ	Use soil as floor ដី /មិនមានកំពល	Single មិនមានជាន់	9.50
	2B	No wall មិនមានជញ្ជាំង	Pole or used wood or low quality wood កូនឈើ ឬឈើគុណភាពធម្មតា	Concrete កម្រាលសាបល្អ (គ្រប់ស្តង់ដារ)	Single មិនមានជាន់	16.00

Type	Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2)
2C	Earth wall with some temporary wall material such as metal sheet, wood, thatch, plastic ជញ្ជាំងដីលាយនឹងសម្ភារៈបណ្តោះអាសន្នផ្សេងៗដូចជាសង្កសី, ឈើ, ស្បូវ, ប្លាស្ទិច	Pole or used wood or low quality wood កូនឈើ ឬឈើគុណភាពធម្មតា	Use soil as floor ដី /មិនមានកំរាល	Single មិនមានជាន់	16.50
2D	Earth wall with some temporary wall material such as metal sheet, wood, thatch, plastic ជញ្ជាំងដីលាយនឹងសម្ភារៈបណ្តោះអាសន្នផ្សេងៗដូចជាសង្កសី, ឈើ, ស្បូវ, ប្លាស្ទិច	Pole or used wood or low quality wood កូនឈើ ឬឈើគុណភាពធម្មតា	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-1.2m ឈើគុណភាពមិនល្អ ឬឫស្សី ដោយមានរន្ធតជាឈើគុណភាពអន់/ឬឫស្សី និងមានកំពស់ពីដីចាប់ពី 0.3-1.2m	Single: 0.3m-1.2m higher than natural soil កំពស់ពីដីចាប់ពី 0.3-1.2m	17.50
2E	Wood wall with temporary material less than 10% ឈើលាយនឹងសម្ភារៈបណ្តោះអាសន្នតិចជាង ១០%	Pole or used wood or low quality wood កូនឈើ ឬឈើគុណភាពធម្មតា	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-1.2m ឈើគុណភាពមិនល្អ ឬឫស្សី ដោយមានរន្ធតជាឈើគុណភាពអន់/ឬឫស្សី និងមានកំពស់ពីដីចាប់ពី 0.3-1.2m	Single: 0.3m-1.2m higher than natural soil កំពស់ពីដីចាប់ពី 0.3-1.2m	28.00
2F	Metal wall ជញ្ជាំងសង្កសី	Pole or used wood or low quality wood កូនឈើ ឬឈើគុណភាពធម្មតា	Use soil as floor ដី /មិនមានកំរាល	Single មិនមានជាន់	13.50

Type	Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2)
2G	Thatch wall ជញ្ជាំងស្បូវ/ស្លឹក	Pole or used wood or low quality wood កូនឈើ ឬឈើគុណភាពធម្មតា	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-1.2m ឈើគុណភាពមិនល្អ ឬឬស្សី ដោយមានរន្ធតជាឈើគុណភាពអស់/ឬស្សី និងមានកំពស់ពីដីចាប់ពី 0.3-1.2m	Single: 0.3m-1.2m higher than natural soil កំពស់ពីដីចាប់ពី 0.3-1.2m	17.00
2H	Thatch wall ជញ្ជាំងស្បូវ/ស្លឹក	Pole or used wood or low quality wood កូនឈើ ឬឈើគុណភាពធម្មតា	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 1.2m-3.0m ឈើគុណភាពមិនល្អ ឬឬស្សី ដោយមានរន្ធតជាឈើគុណភាពអស់/ឬស្សី និងមានកំពស់ពីដីចាប់ពី 1.2-2.5m	Single: 1.2m-3.0m higher than natural soil កំពស់ពីដីចាប់ពី 1.2-3.0m	18.50
2I	Wood wall at first floor and only column at ground floor ជញ្ជាំងក្តារជាន់ខាងលើ និងមានតែជើងសសរជាន់ ខាងក្រោម	Wood column with concrete support សសរឈើ ឈរលើជើងតាង	Wood floor (house on still), ground floor can be used for other purpose, not higher than 3.0m កំរាលក្តារ (ផ្ទះខ្ពស់) ខាងក្រោមអាចប្រើប្រាស់ បានតែមិនខ្ពស់ជាង៣ម	Single: 1.2m-3.0m higher than natural soil កំពស់ពីដីចាប់ពី 1.2-3.0m	86.00
2J	Brick wall with plastering ជញ្ជាំងឥដ្ឋ បូក	Concrete column 20cm x 20cm សសរបេតុង ២០x២០សម	Concrete floor កម្រាលសាបល្អ (គ្រប់ស្តង់ដារ)	Single មិនមានជាន់	70.50

Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2)
	2K	Brick wall for ground floor and wood wall for first floor ជញ្ជាំងឥដ្ឋជាន់ក្រោម និងជញ្ជាំងឈើជាន់លើ	Hardwood columns/Concrete columns សសរឈើ/បេតុង	Tile at ground floor and wooden floor with wood structure at first floor កម្រាលក្បូរជាន់ក្រោម និងក្តារជាន់លើ រន្ទុតឈើ	Two stories: Ground floor with tile and first floor with wood plank ផ្ទះផុតពីដី: ជាន់ក្រោមមានក្បូរ និងជាន់លើក្តារ	113.50
3. Tile Roof	3A	Wooden wall with wooden structure ជញ្ជាំងក្តារ ឆើរឈើ	Wood column សសរឈើ	Concrete floor កម្រាលសាបល្អ (គ្រប់ស្តង់ដារ)	Single មិនមានជាន់	80.50
	3B	Wood wall at first floor and only column at ground floor ជញ្ជាំងក្តារជាន់លើ និងខាងក្រោមមានតែសសរ	Wood column with concrete support សសរឈើឈរលើជើងតាង	Wood floor (house on still), ground floor can be used for other purpose, not higher than 3.0m កំរាលក្តារ (ផ្ទះខ្ពស់) ខាងក្រោមអាចប្រើប្រាស់បានតែមិនខ្ពស់ជាង៣ម	Single: 1.2m-3.0m higher than natural soil កំពស់ពីដីចាប់ពី 1.2-3.0m	102.50
	3C	Wood wall at first floor and only column at ground floor ជញ្ជាំងក្តារជាន់លើ និងខាងក្រោមមានតែសសរ	Wood column with concrete support សសរឈើឈរលើជើងតាង	Tile at ground floor and wooden floor with wood structure at first floor កម្រាលក្បូរជាន់ក្រោម និងក្តារជាន់លើ រន្ទុតឈើ	Two stories: Ground floor with tile and first floor with wood plank ផ្ទះមានជាន់: ជាន់ក្រោមក្រាលក្បូរ និងក្តារនៅជាន់លើ	114.50
4. Concrete	4A	Brick wall ជញ្ជាំងឥដ្ឋ	Concrete column with foundation សសរបេតុង និងមានគ្រឹះ/ជើងតាង	Ground floor and mezzanine (half floor) ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី និងមានឡៅត្បូរ	One story plus half floor with concrete slab (compensation rate for this type is based on every affected floor area) ជាន់ខាងក្រោមមានឡៅត្បូរកំរាលបេតុង (សំណងត្រូវគិតផ្ទៃប៉ះគ្រប់ជាន់)	182.50

Type	Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2)
4B	Brick wall ជញ្ជាំងឥដ្ឋ	Concrete column with foundation សសរបេតុង និងមានគ្រឹះ/ជើងតាង	Ground floor, mezzanine, first floor and possibility of additional floor house ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី ឡើងត្បិត ជាន់ទីមួយ និងអាចមានជាន់ខាងលើ ទៀត	Multiple stories house (compensation rate for this type is based on every affected floor area) ផ្ទះមានច្រើនជាន់ (សំណងសម្រាប់ប្រភេទ នេះត្រូវគិតគ្រប់ផ្ទៃប៉ះទាំងអស់)	174.00

6.2.2 Cost Calculation of Fence and Gate

23. In order to establish market price of fence and gate, construction material from above table and local contractor were interviewed and use as basis for the calculation.

24. Below costing the summary table of fence and gate.

Type	Description	Unit	Unit Cost US Dollar	Remark
A	FENCE			
F1	Loose Fence (palm leave, bamboo, small wooden bar or mix of available local material) របងមិនមាំមាំ (ឆាងភ្លោត, ដើមឫស្សី, កូនឈើ ឬសម្ភារៈចម្រុះដែលរកបានក្បែរផ្ទះ)	1 LM	1.50	Some of the materials used not available in the market. In this case labor cost will be estimated for the calculation សម្ភារៈមួយចំនួនមិនមានលក់នៅទីផ្សារទេ។ ក្នុងករណីនេះការគណនាផ្នែកទៅលើតម្លៃពលកម្ម
F2	Wood border post for land សសរព្រំដី	LS	3.00	
F3	Wooden post with bamboo rebar or wire សសរឈើបារឫស្សី ឬលួស	1 LM	3.50	
F4	Concrete post 1.5meter interval, 1.5 meter high with 8 horizontal wire សសរបេតុងដែលមានគម្លាតពីគ្នា១.៥ម, កំពស់១.៥ម លួសបណ្តោយ៨ជួរ	1 LM	6.50	Concrete post 1.5meter interval, 1.5 meter high with 8 horizontal wire សសរបេតុងមានគម្លាត១.៥ម, កំពស់១.៥ម លួសបណ្តោយ៨ជួរដេក
F5	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;	1 LM	21.50	

	សសរបេតុងមានគម្លាត២មពីគ្នា មានរៀបឥដ្ឋ បូកសង្វាង ផ្នែកខាងក្រោមប្រមាណ៦០-៨០សម, របងកំពស់២ម ពីដី មានលូសបន្លា ឬសំណាញ់			
F6	Concrete column with foundation សសរបេតុងមានជើងតាង/គ្រឹះ	1pcs	39.50	
F7	Concrete column with brick wall but no plastering or fence with mountain stone សសរបេតុង រៀបឥដ្ឋ មិនបូក ឬរបងរៀបថ្មភ្នំ	1LM	42.20	
F8	Concrete Post with plastering brick wall 10cm; 1.6m-2.0m high; 3.5m-4.0m interval សសរបេតុង រៀបឥដ្ឋ១០សម បូក មានកំពស់ពី១.៦-២ម គម្លាត/ចន្លោះ ពីសសរមួយទៅមួយគឺ៣.៥ម-៤ម	1 LM	44.50	Ventilation brick in some as part of brick wall also classified in same type របងដែលមានឥដ្ឋខ្យល់ ខ្លះនៅផ្នែកខាងលើ ក៏ចាត់ក្នុងប្រភេទនេះដែរ
F9	Steel grille with concrete foundation របងចំរើងដែក មានជើងតាងបេតុង	1LM	55.00	
F10	Concrete column with plastering brick wall of 20cm; 1.8m-2.2m high; 3.5m-4.0m interval; decorative concrete baluster and decoration capital សសរបេតុង រៀបឥដ្ឋ២០សម បូក មានកំពស់១.៨-២.២ម គម្លាតសសរពីមួយទៅមួយ ៣.៥-៤.០ម ; មានសសរជើងទាន ; មានជ្រីក្បាលសសរ	1 LM	67.00	
F11	Concrete column with plastering brick wall of 20cm; 1.8-2.5m high; 4m interval; steel grille decoration សសរបេតុង រៀបឥដ្ឋ២០សម បូក មានកំពស់១.៨-២.២ម គម្លាតសសរពីមួយទៅមួយ ៤.០ម ; មានចំរើងដែកលម្អ	1LM	72.00	
F12	Pagoda wall របងវត្តមានក្បាច់លម្អ	1LM	285.00	
B	GATE			
G1	Main entrance gate with 0.4m-0.6m column of 2.0m-2.5m high; Steel door ក្លោងទ្វារមានសសរទំហំ ០.៤-០.៦ម កំពស់២-២.៥ម និងមានទ្វារដែក	LS	350.00	Steel gate is not included ទ្វារដែកមិនបានបូកបញ្ចូលទេ
G2	School entrance or other public property entrance ក្លោងទ្វារចូលសាលា ឬក្លោងទ្វារចូលអាគារសាធារណៈ	LS	350.00	Public property. Fence will be compensated based on above type ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិសាធារណៈ ចំពោះរបងនឹងត្រូវសងតាមអត្រានៃតារាងខាងលើ

G3	Pagoda gate ក្លោងទ្វារវត្ត	LS	9,500.00	Single decorative cladding ចំពោះក្លោងទ្វារមួយថ្នាក់
			12,000.00	Triple decorative cladding ចំពោះក្លោងទ្វារមួយថ្នាក់
G4	Pagoda balustrade at the entrance gate បង្គោលដែកខាងមុខក្លោងទ្វារវត្ត	1 LM	55.00	Normally the entrance balustrade is at road entrance and some pagoda this balustrade locates in the ROW ជាទូទៅបង្គោលដែកស្ថិតនៅច្រកផ្លូវចូល ហើយចំពោះវត្តខ្លះវាស្ថិតនៅក្នុងចំណីផ្លូវ
G5	Steel rolling door ទ្វារដែកក្រូតពីលើចុះ	1M2	38.00	

6.2.3 Cost Calculation of Other Structure

25. The methodology to calculate the cost of other structure and non structure 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
	OTHER STRUCTURE			
SS1	Fish pond ស្រះត្រី	1m2	25.00	2 meters to 4 meters depth
SS2	Dug well – earth well (3-5m) អណ្តូងដីក-ដីញ៉ាំងដី (មិនមានកង់លូទេ)	1	65.00	
SS3	Dug well (with concrete ring 800mm) and 6-12 meters depth អណ្តូងដីកមានកង់លូ	1	90.00	
SS4	Pumped well អណ្តូងស្នប់	1	265.00	
SS5	Earth grave ផ្នូរដី	1	900.00	
SS6	Concrete grave ផ្នូរបេតុង	1	2,000-3,500.00	
SS7	Stupa ចេតិយ	1	2,650.00	Small តូច
		1	3,800.00	Medium មធ្យម
		1	5,000.00 - 10,000.00	Big with some decoration ច្រើនសម្រាប់នឹងមានការតុបតែង
SS8	Concrete in front of house សាបមុខផ្ទះ	1m2	6.50	
SS9	Concrete block កាប៊ូឡា	1m2	6.20	
SS10	Terracotta តីដ្ឋកន្សែង	1m2	8.00	
SS11	Main hold 1m x 1m	LS	35.00	

	វីហ្គា			
SS12	Brick drainage លូបង្ហូរអំពៅឥដ្ឋ	1LM	40.00	0.6 meter depth, 1 meter wide with concrete cover
SS13	Drainage pipe, dia. 30-40cm លូមុខកាត់ ៣០-៤០សម	1LM	7.50	
SS14	Drainage pipe, dia. 50-60cm លូមុខកាត់ ៥០-៦០សម	1LM	18.00	
SS15	Drainage pipe, dia. 80cm លូមុខកាត់ ៨០សម	1LM	45.00	
SS16	Drainage pipe, dia. 100cm លូមុខកាត់ ១០០សម	1LM	60.00	
SS17	Drainage pipe, dia. 120cm លូមុខកាត់ ១២០សម	1LM	75.00	
SS18	Drainage brick wall 200 – no plastering លូអំពៅឥដ្ឋ ២០០សម មិនបូក	1m2	14.00	
SS19	Drainage brick wall 200 – with plastering លូអំពៅឥដ្ឋ ២០០សម មានបូកស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍	1m2	18.50	
SS20	Dug pond ស្រះដីក	1m2	8.00	2.0m-2.5m depth
SS21	Roof extension - metal roof ដំបូលយ៉ាបសង្កសី	1m2	13.50	
SS22	Concrete veranda (Concrete house) វេរ៉ង់ដាបេតុង	1m2	54.00	
SS23	Concrete walk passage into property ផ្លូវដើរចូលផ្ទះអំពីបេតុង	1m2	18.00	
SS24	Wood walk passage into people's property ផ្លូវដើរចូលផ្ទះអំពីឈើ	1m2	4.50	For structure that not able to move as it may damage more than 50%. Full compensation is recommended.
SS25	Thatch/leaves roof extension ដំបូលយ៉ាបស្លឹក	1m2	6.80	
SS26	Concrete stairs (ready made) for wooden house ជណ្តើរអំពីស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍សម្រាប់ដាក់ផ្ទះឈើ	LS	75.00	
SS27	Hydraulic Hoist (Car wash stands) ប៉ុងលាងឡាន	1m2	22.50	This area include reinforced concrete and level for car washing រួមទាំងសាប ដែលមានក្រុងបឋស្សី និងប៉ុងសម្រាប់ឡានឡើងលាង និងពិនិត្យមើលបាតក្រោម
SS28	Spirit house រានទេវតា	1	65.00	Big size
			45.00	Medium size មធ្យម
			30.00	Small size តូច
SS29	Animistic hut តូប/រោងអ្នកតា	nr	250.00	This animistic hut is located in public area and this compensation includes necessary ceremonies.

				រួមរាល់កម្មវិធីសម្រាប់ពិធីសែនព្រេនតាមទំនៀមទម្លាប់របស់អ្នកភូមិ
SS30	Separated Shop-Signboard យីហោហាង ដែលមិនស្ថិតនៅដាច់ ដោយឡែក	LS	35.00	Small size ខ្នាតតូច
			60.00	Medium size ខ្នាតមធ្យម
			85.00	Big size ខ្នាតធំ
SS31	Brick retaining wall – 100mm ជញ្ជាំងទប់ដី គឺជួរ១០០មម	1m2	18.00	
SS32	Brick retaining wall – 200mm ជញ្ជាំងទប់ដី គឺជួរ២០០មម	1m2	30.00	
SS33	Gasoline station ស្ថានីយ៍ប្រេងឥន្ធនៈ	1m2	125.00	
SS34	Water supply pipe d.60mm ទុរយោជីកស្អាតមុខកាត់ ៦០មម	1LM	9.50	
	Water supply pipe d.80mm ទុរយោជីកស្អាតមុខកាត់ ៨០មម	1LM	11.00	
	Water supply pipe d.100mm ទុរយោជីកស្អាតមុខកាត់ ១០០មម	1LM	14.50	
SS35	Box culvert 0.6m លូប្រអប់០.6m	1LM	29.50	
	Box culvert 0.8m លូប្រអប់០.8m	1LM	32.00	
	Box culvert 1m លូប្រអប់ 1m	1LM	51.20	
	Box culvert 1.6m លូប្រអប់1.6m	1LM	82.00	
SS36	Elephant statue 0.7m រូបចម្លាក់ដំរី 0.7m	1	60.00	
	Elephant statue 1.2m រូបចម្លាក់ដំរី 1.2m	1	500.00	
	Elephant statue 2m រូបចម្លាក់ដំរី 2m	1	1,500.00	
SS37	Lion/Tiger statue 1.2m តោ/ខ្លា	1	500.00	
	Singha statue 1.2m គុជសីហ៍/រាជសីហ៍	1	650.00	
SS38	Naga 1 section (=0.5m) បង្កាន់ដៃនាគ ១កង់ (ប្រវែង០.៥ម)	1	6.50	Including labor and installation with no support បូករួមទាំងពលកម្មដាក់ តែមិនមានទម្រស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍
		1	51.50	Including labor and installation and support បូករួមទាំងពលកម្មដាក់ និងទម្រស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ និងជើងតាង

6.2.4 Land Value at Market Price

26. Since the world economic downturn in late 2008, land price market in Cambodia is stable and has little sign of going up in this recent year (2013-2014). From interview with local people, village chief and other property owner, the real estate sector in Cambodia is being recovered back especially in the area where development activities are planned i.e border between Cambodia-Vietnam (NR314D). Up to now there is no transaction in the study area, according to commune chief in Svay Rieng.

27. Definition of land category are as following:

- a. Commercial Land: Land near National Road Number 1 (near junction of NR1 and NR314D) and land near border with Vietnam.
- b. Build up area: refer to land or house serves as living and also doing business i.e near market, 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.

28. According to the data collection (See annex 1 for list of people interview during the study and discussion with affected people with regards to existing road that junction with NR8) the price of land can be summarized as below table.

No.	Category of Land	Average Price / m2 US Dollar	Remark
	National Road 13 ផ្លូវលេខ១៣		
1	Land along NR13-First plot ដីឡូត៍ទី១ - ជាប់ផ្លូវលេខ១៣	30.00	Junction with NR13 and NR8 ផ្លូវលេខ១៣ កែងនឹងផ្លូវលេខ៨
2	Residential land – Second plot ដីឡូត៍ទី២ - ដីលំនៅដ្ឋាន	25.00	Land after the first plot on NR13 ជាប់ឡូត៍ទី១ ពីផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៣
3	Residential land – Third plot ដីឡូត៍ទី៣ - ដីលំនៅដ្ឋាន	25.00	Land after second plot on NR13 ជាប់ឡូត៍ទី២ ពីផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១៣

29. It is noted that the 3rd plot located in the junction and it is recommended that 2nd and 3rd plot should have same compensation price. See Pictures and Map in Annex 1 for justification. For the rest of the section, the proposed road NR13 is building using its ROW and no compensation of land is required except loss of non-land property i.e. housing structure, fence, crops and trees etc.

Land in Kampong Ro District

No.	Category of Land	Average Price / m2 US Dollar	Remark
	Provincial Road 314D ផ្លូវខេត្តលេខ ៣១៤D		
1	Build up area តំបន់ទីប្រជុំជន	35.00 – 50.00	Near Prosot junction - located about 50-100m from NR1 ប្រសូត្រ ត្រង់ផ្លូវចូល ប្រហែល៥០-

			១០០មពីផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១
2	Build up area – Kampong Ro តំបន់ប្រជុំជន - កំពង់រោង	25.00	Area near Kampong Ro District តំបន់ជុំវិញស្រុកកំពង់រោង

30. The survey of land price was conducted during the study. Please see Annex 2 of the general land price along PR314 and Annex 3 for list of people discussed/interviewed during field survey. In addition the land sale transaction record presents in Annex 4.

Conclusion for CBF land¹

31. From the survey data in the border area shows that:

No.	Description	Geographic Level of Land	Average Price of Land	Source of Information
1	Land border with PR314	Flooded and 1-2 meters lower than road level	80.00 – 90.00	Thmei Commune council and land speculator
2	Land border with PR314	Fill up with soil up to road level	85.00– 120.00	Thmei Commune council and land speculator
3	Land border with PR314	NA	100.00	Land Tax of Svay Rieng 2014 ²

32. Land reserved for CBF is currently used as agricultural activity (rice field). It is classified as agriculture land within commercial zone. The land is suitable for building construction such as hotel, casino, residential, etc. The survey also found that land reserved for CBF located in Preyvoir village, Thmei commune and is the property of privates and state public³.

- Mr. Suos Angkear
- Mr. Chheng Khy Heng
- Mr. Tuon Savin
- Custom and Excise Office

33. Since the land is located in commercial zone and based on the common real estate practice and current village land size the land in this CBF area is categorized as below:

No.	Category of Land	Average Price / m2 US Dollar	Remark
	CBF LAND		
1	H.E Sous Angkear (1)	100.00	The land already fill up to existing road level ដីបានចាក់បំពេញរួចហើយ ស្មើនឹងកំពស់ថ្នល់
2	H.E Sous Angkear (2)	25.00	Agricultural land after first plot ដីកសិកម្ម កំពុងធ្វើ/ទំនេរ ជាប់ទូទៅទី១ ក្បែរថ្នល់ជាតិ
3	Mr. Chheng Khy Heng	95.00	The land not yet fill up and in about it is about 1.8-2.0 meters lower

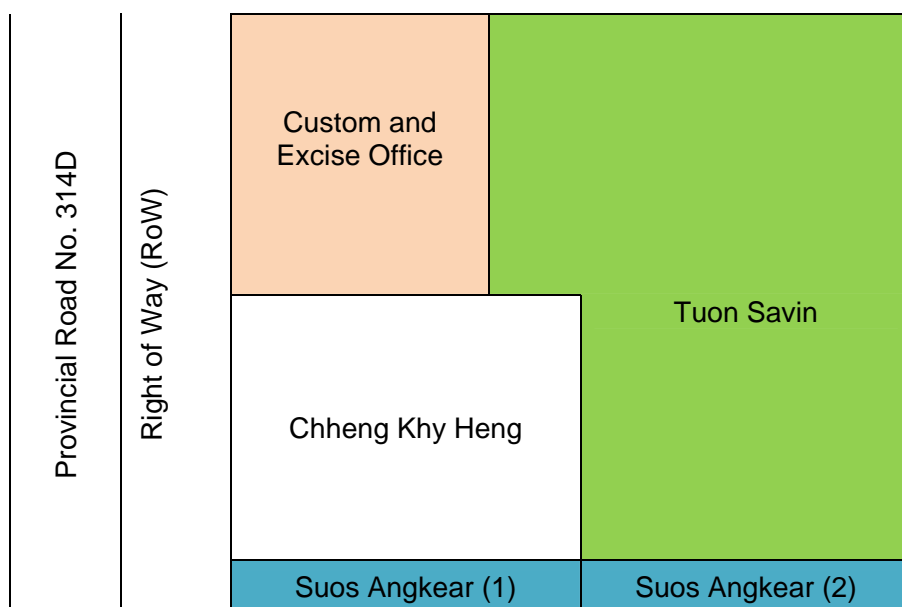
¹ Price of land was discussed with Kampong Ro district office (Mr. Uch Saroeun-Vice district Governor), district land administration officer (Mr. Sek Samol-Office chief), District officer (Mr. Chhorm Kret-District office chief), Nhor commune representative (Ms. Va Socheata-Commune clerk). Other discussion in Thmei Commune with Mr. Chea Yong, Commune council member, and Mr. Kim Vuthy, Thmei commune clerk.

² Land tax tariff of Svay Rieng Province is presented in annex of this report.

³ According to discussion with local authority on December 26, 2013.

			than existing road level ដីមិនទាន់បានចាក់បំពេញ។ ទីតាំងនេះទាបជាងថ្នល់បច្ចុប្បន្នប្រមាណ១.៨-២ម
4	Custom and Excise office	95.00	The land not yet fill up and in about it is about 1.8-2.0 meters lower than existing road level ដីមិនទាន់បានចាក់បំពេញ។ ទីតាំងនេះទាបជាងថ្នល់បច្ចុប្បន្នប្រមាណ១.៨-២ម
6	Mr. Tuon Savin	25.00	Agricultural land after first plot ដីកសិកម្ម ជាប់នឹងឡូត៍ទី១ ក្បែរថ្នល់ជាតិ

CBF Land Diagram



6.3.5 Crops and Trees

34. Crop and tree were calculated based on harvesting yield and maturity time of different tree species interviewed with local people in the area. According to compensation experience of IRC in previous project tree below 3 years get 1/3 of full mature cost, 3 to 5 year compensate 2/3 of full mature cost and 5 years over compensate with full yield cost.

No.	Type	Unit	Unit Cost US Dollar	Remark
	TREE			
1	Mango-ស្វាយ	Tree	56.00	
2	Coconut-ដូង	Tree	46.50	
3	Tamarin- អំពិល	Tree	39.50	
4	Lemon/Lime- ក្រូចឆ្មារ	Tree	29.00	
5	Jack - ខ្នុរ	Tree	50.00	
6	Custard apple- ទៀបស្វិត	Tree	9.50	
7	Sugar Palm tree- ត្នោត	Tree	50.00	
8	Longan - មៀន	Tree	50.00	
9	Bamboo- ឫស្សីស្រក	Bundle	30.00	15 bamboo per bundle
	Bamboo- ឫស្សីពីងពង	Bundle	20.00	15 bamboo per bundle
	Bamboo-ឫស្សីព្រៃ	Bundle	10.00	15 bamboo per bundle
10	Persimon tree- សែដា	Tree	17.00	
11	Acacia/ Eucalyptus-អាកាស្យា	Tree	6.50	
12	Cashew- ស្វាយចន្ទី	Tree	19.00	
13	Pring tree-ព្រីង	Tree	25.00	
14	Kantuort - កន្ទួត	Tree	6.50	
15	Jujube - ពុទ្រា	Tree	6.00	
16	Kro khob - ក្រខុប	Tree	2.50	
17	Sdao - ស្តៅ	Tree	13.00	
18	Chom-phu - ជម្ងូរ	Tree	5.50	
19	Oy Moy - អ៊ុយម៉ូយ	Tree	7.00	
20	Sandoricum tree- កំពឹងរាជ	Tree	17.00	

No.	Type	Unit	Unit Cost US Dollar	Remark
21	Kor - គរ	Tree	6.50	
22	Krasang - ក្រសាំង	Tree	26.50	
23	Makak- ម៉ាកាក់	Tree	13.00	
24	Chrey Krem - ជ្រៃគ្រឹម	Tree	5.00	
25	Tkov - ថ្លៃ	Tree	10.00	
26	Trakob Barang - ត្រខុបបារាំង	Tree	11.50	
27	Ka ngork - ក្បោក	Tree	7.50	
28	Deum Chhat - ដើមឆ័ត្រ	Tree	4.00	
29	Kvet - ដើមខ្វិត	Tree	14.00	
30	Orange - ក្រូចពោធិសាត់	Tree	26.00	
31	Pomelo - ក្រូចផ្លែ	Tree	35.00	
32	Areca nut tree - ដើមស្លា	Tree	17.50	
33	Ampil Teuk - អំពិលទឹក	Tree	18.00	
34	Pine tree - ដើមស្រល់	Tree	12.00	
35	Angkear Dei - អង្ការដើ	Tree	8.00	
36	Rubber tree - កៅស៊ូ	Tree	15.00	
37	Smach - ស្មាច់	Tree	6.00	
38	Guava - ត្របែក	Tree	7.50	
39	Ang Kanh - ដើមអង្កាញ់	Tree	5.00	
40	Champey - ដើមចំបី	Tree	10.00	
41	Teuk Doh Kor - ទឹកដោះគោ	Tree	31.50	
42	Leung Reach - ល្បើងរាជ	Tree	5.00	
43	Sugar cane - អំពៅ	Bundle	1.00	
44	Sa-am - ស្នំ	Tree	5.00	
45	Others	Tree	5.00	
	CROP			
1	Papaya	Tree	5.50	
2	Banana	Tree	3.00	
3	Cassava	Tree	0.50	
4	Anana	Tree	0.25	

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

Appendix 2: Legal and Policy Framework

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 communities¹ 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

¹As 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

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) 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 ² .

² Land use assistance is provided for productive land in the ROW.

Table VIII.1 Entitlement Matrix

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

Appendix 3: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
	updating)		<p>assistance for loss of land use equivalent to \$0.50/m2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If during RP updating, said farmers are found to be severely affected (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 finding affordable replacement land with similar productive attributes for these farmers to lease; (ii) be provided rehabilitation assistance through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (iii) be provided one time assistance allowance of \$200 per household.. If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.
House, House-cum-store; Independent Shops	Partial loss of house, house-cum-store; independent shop;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 STILL VIABLE for use.	Owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality. For the affected portion, cash compensation at replacement cost (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 compensation at least 3 months ahead of civil works in the locality to provide them sufficient time to gradually re-organize the house and/or shop, thereby avoiding any disruption in the livelihood of the same. If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.
		Renters of said structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality. No other entitlements if not relocating and if business operation is not disrupted.
	Entire house, house-and-store, store is lost;i.e., entire main structure is affected, or the unaffected portion of the main structure is NO LONGER VIABLE 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"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality. Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire structure (i.e., present cost of construction materials and labor in the locality). AHs to get cash compensation at least 3 months ahead of civil works in the locality to provide them sufficient time to gradually re-organize the house and/or shop, thereby avoiding any disruption in the livelihood of the

Appendix 3: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
			<p>same.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One time assistance allowance per household as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Houses and regular shops (i.e., can be closed with four walls) that will move back in residual area of the ROW: (i) \$100 for affected house; and (ii) \$33 for the affected regular store). ➢ Houses and regular shops that will relocate outside the ROW: (i) \$200 for affected house; and (ii) \$100 for the affected regular store). • Transportation (moving) allowance as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Shops and stalls made of light and temporary materials: \$20 ➢ Regular shops and houses moving into the residual area of the ROW: \$40 ➢ Regular shops and houses relocating within the same village outside of the ROW: \$60 ➢ Houses relocating in another village outside of the ROW: \$70 • Income loss allowance for AHs of entirely affected house-and-stores and independent shops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Unregistered: Businesses owners who cannot show any tax receipt and cannot otherwise confirm income amount will be provided one-time cash assistance of \$50 ➢ Cash compensation equivalent to the daily net income (as reflected in tax receipts) multiplied by the days of business disruption • If landless, to be provided free of charge with substitute plot with an area of approximately 105 m² outside of the ROW and in a location acceptable to the AH, with secure tenure under the land concession law, accessible, with or close to source of potable water, and with latrine. • If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.
		Renters of entirely affected house and house-and-store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality. • Transportation (moving) allowance of \$50 • One time assistance allowance of \$33 per household for relocating tenants of affected regular shop and house. • Rental allowance equivalent to 2

Appendix 3: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
			<p>months of rent of a similar building in the locality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.
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"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality. Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected assets (i.e., present cost of construction materials and labor in the locality).
Crops and trees	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners regardless of tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality. To the extent possible, AHs will be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops prior to construction. Perennial and timber trees will be compensated in cash as per replacement cost study.
Public Facilities (Government-owned structures)	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Institutions that own the affected assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institution to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality. To be reconstructed, restored and/or relocated by the civil works contractor
Higher risks of hardship due to project impacts	Loss of house and shops, paddy land within the ROW	Vulnerable Groups: 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"> One time assistance allowance of \$100 per household Participate in income restoration program
Impacts during Construction			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Restoration of land within 3 months after use. Non-land assets within the residual area of the ROW and/or outside of the ROW that are adversely impacted by construction activities will be compensated at replacement cost by the civil works contractor.

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 Chaung MOUNG commune requiring privately owned farming land; and (iii) expansion of the Cross Border Facility at Prey Var requiring approximately 5ha of land, of which 2.5ha is privately owned.

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 their losses has been prepared, and is available in your commune office. 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. 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 allowances to households losing more than 10% of the productive assets or being required to relocate their houses or shops outside the corridor of impact according to 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, Provincial 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 or verbally. It is incumbent upon said member of the PRSC-WG to notify the other members of the Group. The Team Leader of the PRSC-WG 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 PRSC-WG is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that are coursed through it.

Third Stage, Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee: If after 15 days the aggrieved person does not hear from the PRSC-WG, or if the person is not satisfied with the decision taken by the PRSC-WG, the complaint may be brought to the office of the IRC, through the IRC-RD, either in writing or verbally. The IRC has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The IRC 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 IRC, or if the person does not hear from the IRC, 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 expect to start?

ANSWER: The project is expected to commence in March 2015. The updated

resettlement plan will require at least 4 months to prepare and site clearance is expected to commence in the 4th quarter of 2015. Affected communities will be kept informed of updated activity schedules from June 2015.

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: 4th Floor, Eastern Building,
Corner Norodom Blvd. & Street 106,
Phnom Penh

Phone: 023 724565

Fax: 023 724595

(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 m² of ROW land in PR150B are used or occupied by private households for farming, for residence and business; while 18,229 m² of ROW land is occupied by private persons in NR53; and 2,485 m² 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.¹ 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 (m²) of land in the ROW are used or occupied by private households (12,004 m² for agriculture and 15,932 m² for residence and business), while in NR13, around 47,398.3 m² of land in the ROW are used or occupied by private households (44,681 m² for agriculture and 2,717 m² 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.

¹ 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 m² of private land will be acquired, in addition to twohouses and onestore with a combined floor area of 90 m². 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 m² 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)². 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 field observations; and in-depth case studies of good practices and problems identified by internal or external monitoring and required special efforts to resolve.

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

- (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 :					Budget		
	Unit	IOL estimate	DMS estimate	Final	Budget	RP	Updated RP
Total Land	ha				Land		
Agriculture	ha				Structures		
Garden/Perennial tree land	ha				Trees/crops		
Fish pond	ha				Utilities		
Forest/woodland	ha				Allowances		
Residential	ha				Income restoration		
Non-agricultural	ha				Relocation sites		
Other	ha				Admin		
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							
					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 :

Budget		
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**.

V. Status of Accomplishment During the Monitoring Period

Based on the schedule above and the indicators specified under tasks of the approved TOR, 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 relevant activities.

VI. Issues Identified during the Monitoring Period (Analysis)

Project Area	Issues
_____	(i)
	(ii)

VII. Time-Bound Recommendation

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

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

VIII. Work Plan for (year)

Prepare summary table of activities (not more than 2 paragraphs)

IX. List of persons met

name of organization/household, date and venue of meeting. If AP state address

Annex 1 – Sample only, revise as per RP (by Section, not by district)

Summary Matrix of Progress in RP Updating (Vietnam Project)														
Province	District	No. APs	Center line stake	Form CARB/ RFT	Train CARB/ RFT	ROW stake	Joint asset survey	Update Unit Costs	Process Spread sheet	Reloc Site Plan	Live lihood Plan	Update RP	RP SUBmission	ADB Approval
Hanoi	Soc Son	621												
Vinh Phuc	Phuc Yen Town	193												
	Binh Xuyen	413												
	Tam Duong	428												
	Lap Thach	718												
Phu Tho	Viet Tri City	164												
	Phu Ninh	21												
	Lam Thao	98												
	Phu Tho Town	181												
	Thanh Ba	286												
	Cam Khe	527												

SECOND COMPLIANCE MONITORING REPORT

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

I. Schedule

Reiterate Schedule as indicated in the 1st 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 nd Qtr 2008	(i) (ii)		
Until			
??			

Note: When referring to previous EMA reports (whether 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 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 1st 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 1st 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.