

# Social Monitoring Report

Project Number: 43309-013

February 2018

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## CAM: Provincial Roads Improvement Project

(Loan 2839/8254/3442 and Grant 0278)

### Completion Monitoring Report on Resettlement Plan (NR13, PR314D, NR53, PR150B and PR151B)

February 2018

Prepared by Action for Development for Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC), Resettlement Department, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Kingdom of Cambodia and Asian Development Bank.

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**The Provincial Roads Improvement Project  
Resettlement Plan Implementation**

*EXTERNAL MONITORING*

**Completion Monitoring Report**

February 2018

Submitted to  
**Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC)**  
by **Action for Development (AFD)**



ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT



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**Phnom Penh, 30<sup>th</sup> March 2018**

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**Ref: External Monitoring and Post Evaluation on Resettlement for the Provincial Road Improvement Project (NR53, PR150B, PR151B, NR13 & PR314D) Loan 2839-CAM (SF)**

**Subject: Submission of Completion Monitoring Report**

**Dear H.E Nhean Leng**

With reference to above mentioned contract, we hereby would like to submit the completion monitoring report for your review and comment. Your comment is highly appreciated.

With best regards

Ley Chamroeun  
Country Director (AFD)



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*Completion Monitoring Report*

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## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of March 2014)

Currency Unit	=	Reil (RL)
\$1.00	=	RL 4,000.00

The currency of Cambodia is officially the Reil. However the Cambodian economy is a “dollarized” economy the US Dollar is used as an official currency and it is generally accepted throughout the nation. The official rate of “Reil” against to the US Dollar is adjusted to reflect the open market rate and in recent years.

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHs	Affected Households
AFD	the Action for Development
APs	Affected People
CBF	Cross Border Facility
COI	Corridor of Impacts
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EMA/O	External Monitoring Agency/Organization
EA	Executing Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GC	Grievance Committee
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IRC	Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee
IRC-RD	Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee-Resettlement Department
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
NR	National Road
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PDEF	Provincial Department of Economy and Finance
PDLMUP	Provincial Department of Land Management and Urban Planning
PDPWT	Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport
PMU	Project Management Unit
PR	Provincial Road
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PRSC	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
RCS	Replacement Cost Survey
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
SAP	Severely Affected People
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
TA	Technical Assistance
TL	Team Leader



TOR	Terms of Reference
URPs	Updated Resettlement Plans
WG	Working Group

## I. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Project

The Government of Cambodia, through the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), has requested a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Provincial Roads Improvement Project to rehabilitate an aggregate of approximately 176km of provincial road, and to expand and develop of the existing cross border facility (CBF) at Prey Var Mocva in order to facilitate efficient cross border transport and trade between Cambodia and Vietnam. One section is mid-western of Cambodia about 85 km long traverses 4 districts and 10 communes in Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu provinces, and covers provincial road (PR) no. 150B, National Road (NR) no. 53, and provincial road (PR) no. 151B. And the second section is southeastern of Cambodia about 91 km long of the road traverses 6 districts and 17 communes in Prey Veng and SvayRieng provinces, and covers the PR 314D and NR 13, and, Cross Border (CB) Facility Prey Var-Mocva (See figure 1-Location Map of Provincial Roads Improvement Project and CB). The major work of the project is to be carried out in the upgrading and rehabilitation of PR150B, NR 53, PR 151B, PR 314D, NR 13 and CB Facility Development.

Two resettlement plans (RPs) were separately developed; one RP was for PR-150B, NR-53, and PR-151B in Kampong Chhnange and Kampong Speu province, and another RP was for NR 13, PR 314D and, CB in Prey Veng and SvayRieng province. And both RPs were approved in November 2011. However those two RPs were updated with purposive to identify the impact on the local population of upgrading and rehabilitation those roads and CBF; and to provide measures for compensation where the people is negatively affected by the project, primarily through the acquisition of farmland and encroachment onto residential and commercial sites. The RP for PR-150B, 151B and NR53 was finally updated and released in December 2014. And RP for NR13, PR314D, and CB- Prey Var was finally updated and publically released in April 2015.

Implementation of these Resettlement Plans requires the external agency contracted to provide external monitor and 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.

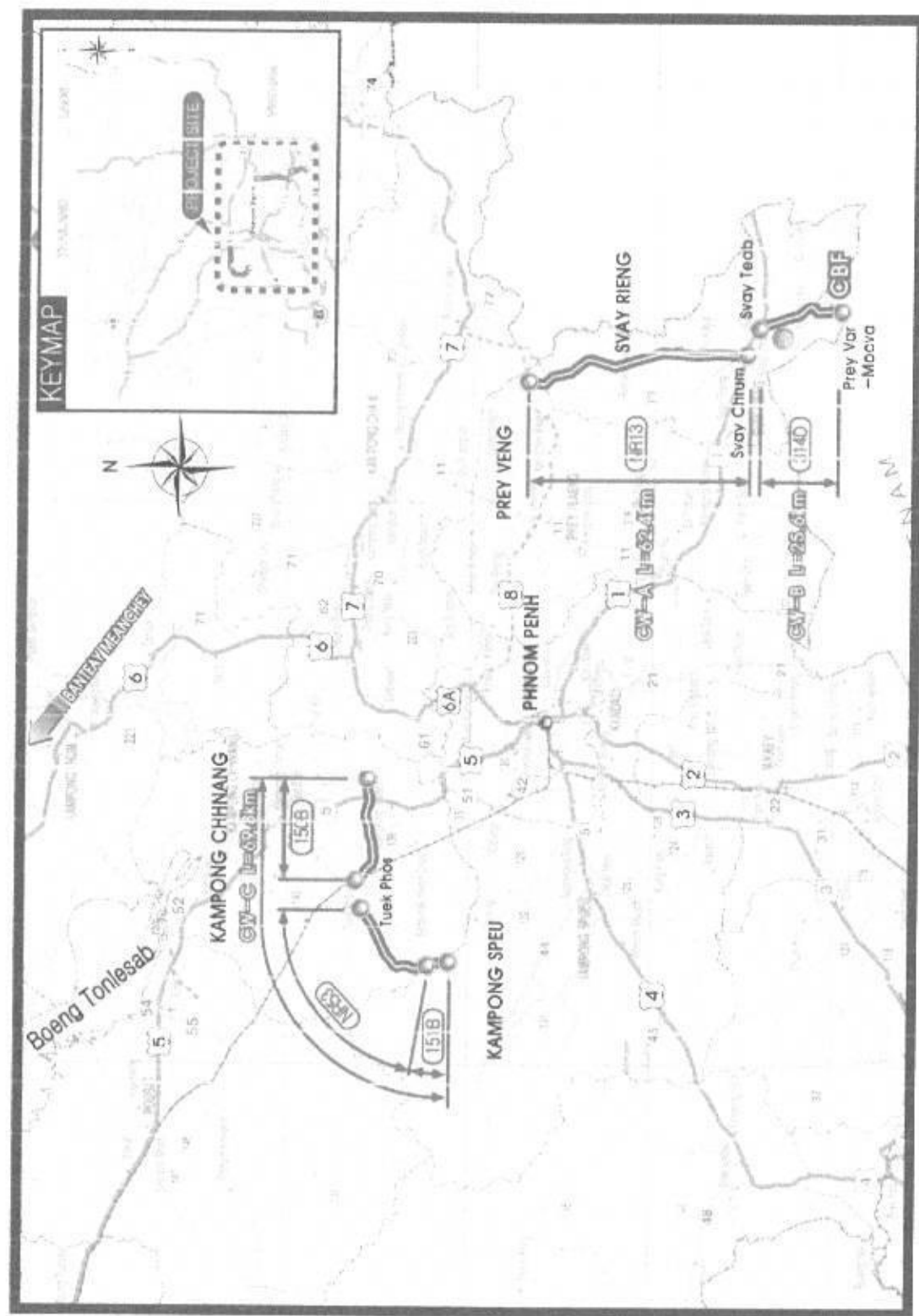


Figure 1 Location Map Provincial Roads Improvement Project and CB



## 1.2. Objectives of EMA's Work

The objectives of the monitoring program are:

- To ensure that the standard of living of APs are restored or improved
- 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
- To assess if rehabilitation measures and compensation are sufficient and comply with the ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement
- To identify problems or potential problems; and
- To identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate and resolve problem

## **II. SCOPE OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS AND BUDGET**

### **2.1. Scope of Resettlement Impacts**

#### **2.1.1. The rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B**

According to the updated resettlement plan (URP)-December 2014, 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). This was updated and based on the result of DMS conducted on March – December 2013. A total of 1,681 HHs would be affected by Mid-west section. Impacts on main structures include 47 houses and 63 shops in PR150B; 4 houses, and 67 shops in NR53; and one house and four shops in PR151B. Of these impacts on structures 34 houses and 113 shops were entirely affected and must shift behind the corridor of impact. These consist of 30 houses and 44 shops in PR150B; 3 houses and 65 shops in NR 53; and 01 house and 04 shops in PR151B. Some 2,705.75 m<sup>2</sup> of ROW land in PR150B were used or occupied by private households for farming, for residence and business and 12,141.47 m<sup>2</sup> of ROW land occupied by private persons in NR53.

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

#### **2.1.2. The rehabilitation of PR314D, NR13, and Cross-Border Facility (CBF)**

According to the updated resettlement plan (URP)-April 2015, 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). The impacts were updated and based on the results of OMS conducted on January - September 2014. Total of 3,562 HHs would be affected by Southeast section , 1,027 HHs were along PR 3140, 125 HHs were along NR 13 in Prey Veng Province and 2,410 HHs in Svay Rieng Province, . Impacts on main structures included 108 houses and 472 shops. In PR 3140 were 49 houses and 130 store/shops; 59 houses, and 342 shops in NR 13. Of these impacts on structures, 44 houses and 357 shops were 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 m<sup>2</sup> of ROW land with in the project area were used or occupied by private households for farming , and affected private lands include 824.60 m<sup>2</sup> commercial land, 1,022.72 of residential land.

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 would need to be removed from the Project's COI.

### **2.2. Implementing Agency**

The IOL and census of AHs study for the roads improvement project rehabilitating the PR150B, NR53, PR151B, PR314D, NR13, and CBF was conducted by a team that consists of an international and one local resettlement consultants, and, 13 research assistants including 2 computer data encoders, 1 statistician and 1 resettlement cost researcher. The research team was accompanied by commune and village officials in their data gathering activities.

### **2.3. Budget**

The total costs of resettlement for PR150B, NR 53, and PR151B was estimated in November 2011 at US\$673,450.56. But this resettlement cost of PR150B, NR 53, and PR151B was re-estimated, and increased to \$ 1,365,578.54 based on the URP-December 2014.

And the total costs of resettlement for PR314D and NR 13 and construction of the CBF was estimated in November 2011 is US\$1,380,966.58. But this resettlement cost of PR314D and NR 13 and CBF was re-estimated, and increased to **1,965,787.09** based on the URP-April 2015.

Thus total budget for these two projects- Midwestern and Southern of Cambodia-the PR150B-NR53-and-PR151B, and, for the PR314D-NR13-and-the CBF, was estimated at **US\$3,331,365.63**. This amount of resettlement cost increases from the previous estimation in November 2011 which was only **US\$2,054,417.14**.

All costs for resettlement include the compensation and allowances, operation and administration costs, and external monitoring. The above budget would be used to pay for the land acquisition, compensation and allowances to affected households (Ahs) who impacted by projects of the provincial road improvement-rehabilitation of the PR150B, NR53, PR151B, PR314D, NR13, and the CBF construction.

### III. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Approach

Based on an agreed project TOR, the approach of conducting the external monitoring was to minimize negative impact on the affected households (AHs), and, to ensure the transparency and public implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The following issues would be addressed by the External Monitoring Agency/Organization are such;

- 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.
- Public consultation and awareness of resettlement entitlements
- Coordination of resettlement activities with construction schedule
- Land acquisition and transfer procedures
- Construction of replacement houses and structures
- Level of satisfaction of APs with the provisions and implementation of the RP
- Grievance redress mechanism
- Capacity of APs to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standards. Special attention will be given to severely affected APs and vulnerable APs
- 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
- Resettlement impacts caused during construction activities;
- 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.

#### 3.2. Methods and Materials

Based on the agreed project TOR (see Appendix D) the EMA responds to monitor the project implementation and end-project evaluation with duration of 28 months that was proposed and phased into three phases-the inception, the monitoring, and the post-evaluation phase. However this was changed abide and rescheduled as the time and budget constraint for implementation of resettlement plans and monitoring process. The second phase was monitoring phase has been extended the timeframe and task is the completion of monitoring while the phase three is post-evaluation has not yet clear that it would be to happen.

Those monitoring phases and monitoring methods were designed and done in according as in sub-sections below;

##### 3.2.1. Inception phase:

The inception phase started in May 2015 after mobilizing the external monitoring team with only 10 working days (including 7 field-days and 3 office-days for writing the report). The participatory monitoring method was used at field while the desk review was conducted to cross-check with the data and information collected at field, and to prepare the materials for monitoring and following up the tracks of implementation of the resettlement plan.

To do field data collection, the key informant interview (particularly the IRC working group, Commune Council and Village-head, and APs) was conducted, and the several FGDs with the APs were conducted. The checklist for interviewing the project key informant, individual APs, and FGDs have already developed at office, and updated during the field. Apart from the field observations at project sites were done to observe the actual impact, and issues regarding to the resettlement plan, relocation development and livelihood restoration programme.

Review all project progress reports, materials and documents such as the Resettlement Plans- November 2011, Resettlement Policy, and, IOL and DMS reports.

### **3.2.2. Monitoring phase:**

After the inception phase the monitoring phase was started frequently and in quarterly-from May 2014 through February 2017. The monitoring method was used at this phase are such the field observation of (actual performance of the IRC working group are such negotiation process, contract making, payment, and, relocation and allowance provision), and interview with APs and FGDs with APs was at time during the field work conducted to make sure the output/activities and performance of IRC working group is on track of the project plan, and, transparency and accountability.

From May 2014 through February 2017 only 8 times of monitoring activity have been done where from May 2014 through January 2016 the monitoring activity was frequently done and in quarterly. There were from 1<sup>st</sup> Quarterly through 7<sup>th</sup> Quarterly. And the monitoring activity was delayed, and done for February 2016 through February 2017. This was due the time and budget constraint for implementation of resettlement plans and monitoring process.

### **3.2.3. Post-evaluation phase:**

The post-evaluation would be conducted six (06) months late after completing of the monitoring phase. The method proposed to be used is the household questionnaire survey where to follow up the socio-economic of APs change-impact. This might be not having had this post-evaluation phase.

#### IV. PROJECT ENTITLEMENTS AS PER APPROVED RP

Although the Resettlement Plans (URPs) of the mid-western provincial road (PR150B, NR 53, and PR 151B) and southern provincial road (PR 314D, NR 13 and CBF) have been updated in 2014 and 2015 the Social Safeguard Policy of ADB, the laws and regulations of RGC, and, an initial inventory of losses have been adapted, and prepared in the Resettlement Plans (RPs) printed in November 2011.

The project entitlements of these two RPs read in the matrix table below summarizing different types of loss and impacts, application of loss, and which AHs are eligible for their entitlements and compensation. Also it guides to implement the compensation and entitlement issues.

Table 4.1. Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
Loss of Land (all kinds) OUTSIDE the ROW	<p><b>Partial loss;</b> i.e., only a portion of the land of the AH is acquired by the Project and the residual un-affected is <b>STILL VIABLE</b> for continued use.</p> <p>3 AHs (at CBF)</p>	All AHs with recognized proof of ownership who will be affected by the expansion of the CBF at Prey Var and the construction of by-pass road in Chaung Moug commune (PR150B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>For the affected portion of the land: cash compensation at replacement cost (based on findings of replacement cost study or RCS 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)</li> <li>To the extent possible, AHs will be <b>allowed to harvest</b> their annual and perennial crops and timber products prior to construction.</li> <li>If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Entire land is lost;</b> i.e., the whole land is affected by the Project, or the residual un-affected is <b>NO LONGER VIABLE</b> for continued use and, therefore, the entire land will be acquired by the Project.</p> <p>1 AH (at CBF)</p>	All AHs with recognized proof of ownership who will be affected by the expansion of the CBF at Prey Vor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>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)</li> <li>To the extent possible AHs will be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops and timber products prior to construction.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
Loss of use of Productive Land INSIDE the ROW	<p><b>Partial loss;</b> i.e., only a portion of the land cultivated by the AH within the COI is affected.</p> <p>(Identities of the AHs will be determined)</p>	All AHs utilizing ROW land for productive use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>To the extent possible AHs will be allowed to harvest their crops prior to construction.</li> <li>AHs will be tolerated to cultivate the residual area of the ROW.</li> <li>For the affected portion, cash assistance for loss of land use equivalent to \$0.50/m<sup>2</sup>.</li> </ul>



	during DMS and RP updating)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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) one time assistance allowance of \$200 per household.</li> <li>• If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
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 <b>STILL VIABLE</b> for use.	Owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
		Renters of said structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>• No other entitlements if not relocating and if business operation is not disrupted.</li> </ul>
	Entire house, house-cum-store, store is <b>lost</b> ; i.e., entire main structure is affected, or the unaffected portion of the main structure is <b>NO LONGER VIABLE</b> for continued use.	Owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• One time assistance allowance per household as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Houses and regular shops that will relocate outside the ROW: (i) \$200 for affected house; and (ii) \$100 for the affected regular store).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Transportation (moving) allowance as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Shops and stalls made of light and temporary materials: \$20</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Regular shops and houses moving into the residual area of the ROW: \$40</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Regular shops and houses relocating within the same village outside of the ROW: \$60</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Houses relocating in another village outside of the ROW: \$70</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Income loss allowance for AHs of entirely affected house-and-stores and independent shops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Unregistered: Businesses owners who cannot</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



			<p>show any tax receipt and cannot otherwise confirm income amount will be provided one-time cash assistance of \$50</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation equivalent to the daily net income (as reflected in tax receipts) multiplied by the days of business disruption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If landless, to be provided free of charge with substitute plot with an area of approximately 105 m<sup>2</sup> 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.</li> <li>• If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
		Renters of entirely affected house and house-and-store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>• Transportation (moving) allowance of \$50</li> <li>• One time assistance allowance of \$33 per household. for relocating tenants of affected regular shop and house.</li> <li>• Rental allowance equivalent to 2 months of rent of a similar building in the locality.</li> <li>• If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
Miscellaneous/other structures (porch, extended eaves, spirit house, fence, etc.)	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>• Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected assets (i.e., present cost of construction materials and labor in the locality).</li> </ul>
Crops and trees	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners regardless of tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>• To the extent possible, AHs will be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops prior to construction.</li> <li>• Perennial and timber trees will be compensated in cash as per replacement cost study.</li> </ul>
Public Facilities (Government-owned structures)	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Institutions that own the affected assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institution to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>• To be reconstructed, restored and/or relocated by the civil works contractor</li> </ul>
Higher risks of hardship due to project impacts	Loss of house and shops, paddy land within the ROW	<b>Vulnerable Groups:</b> AHs belonging to one or more of the following vulnerable groups: (i) living below the poverty line; (ii) AHs headed by women and AHs headed by the elderly with no social support; and (iii) households that are headed by persons with disabilities;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One time assistance allowance of \$100 per household.</li> <li>• Participate in income restoration program</li> </ul>
Impacts during Construction			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractors will be responsible for paying rental in cash for land outside the ROW which will be not less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during disruption.</li> <li>• Restoration of land within 3 months after use.</li> <li>• Non-land assets within the residual area of the ROW and/or outside of the ROW that are adversely impacted by construction activities will be compensated at replacement cost by the civil works contractor.</li> </ul>





## V. SCHEDULE AS PER RP APPROVED AND UPDATING

The schedule of RP has been proposed, and summarizes the activities related to preparation, updating and implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) based on the resettlement plans printed and released in November 2011. The schedule of the civil work construction is not indicated in the plans.

**Table 5.1. Indicative Resettlement Schedule**

Activities	Schedule
RP preparation	June-November 2011
ADB concurrence of draft RP	November 2011
RP updating	April 2012
Submission to and ADB concurrence of updated RP	June 2012
Implementation of the approved updated RP	July-December 2012
Internal monitoring (submission of quarterly reports)	April 2012-December 2012
External Monitoring (submission of bi-annual M&E reports)	April 2012-December 2013

However based on updated resettlement plans (URPs) the indicative resettlement schedule of the roads improvement project of PR150B, NR53, PR151B, and PR314D, NR13, and CBF construction have been modified as in table 5.2 and table 5.3 below. The civil work construction can be commenced in August 2014 for mid-western provincial road (PR150B, NR53, and PR151B), and in March 2015 for southern provincial road (PR314D, NR13, and CBF construction). However the civil work construction would be commenced after having satisfactorily completed of implementation of the approved RPs, and the contractor would be notified by IRC and MPWT to begin their construction work.

**Table 5.2. Indicative Resettlement Schedule for project of PR150B, NR53, PR151B**

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

**Table 5.3. Indicative Resettlement Schedule for PR314D, NR13, and CBF construction**

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

## **VI. STATUS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT DURING THE MONITORING PERIOD**

### **6.1. External Monitoring Organization's (EMO) Activities**

Based on the Resettlement Plans of the mid-western and southern provincial roads of Cambodia - dated on November 2011, the external monitoring work would be starting from June 2014 – March 2016. The schedule of the external monitoring work was modified and updated in the URPs- December 2014 and April 2015. The external monitoring work proposed to be starting from June 2014 through March 2016 for the project-PR150B, NR 53, and PR 151B. And for the project of southern provincial roads (314D and NR 13, and, Cross Border Facility Prey Var-Mocva), the external monitoring work would be starting from November 2014 through March 2017.

However, the Action for Development (AFD) was selected by March 2014 to act as the External Monitor Organization (EMO), and started her monitoring work from May 2014 through February 2017. Having selected to be a EMO, the AFD has acted to mobilize the M&E team. By March 12<sup>th</sup>, 2014, a team leader was recruited, and another two social staff were mobilized on April 2014. The team has started up their activities, and conducted field work in late of April 21<sup>st</sup> 2014 as the people including IRC-working group and EMO-team were busy with their traditional Khmer New Year.

The AFD has acted 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 and to minimize the impacts of the resettlement by providing compensation, relocation and other measures to restore the property and livelihoods of people and communities affected by the Project.

During the monitoring period, the M&E team has done the activities as below:

#### **6.1.1 Inception -data collection and monitoring plan**

The AFD team has done the field work-interview with affected people, local authorities (village head/vice head and commune councils), and project-implementing staff (IRC-WG) in May 2014.

Along with the key informant and affected people interview at field, there two resettlement plans (RPs) dated November 2011 were reviewed. One was for the provincial road improvement of PR150B, NR 53, and PR 151B; and another one was the provincial road improvement of PR 314D and NR 13, and, construction of the Cross Border Facility. Also the other relevant resettlement documents were reviewed are such Loan Agreement for Provincial Road Improvement Project (Loan No. 2839-Cam (SF) between RGC and ADB dated on 21 February 2012, and the ADB's social safeguards policy (June 2009). Those documents were obtained from ADB website.

It is the first step of monitoring team kick start the monitoring activity by collecting the field data and project work to develop the work plan and monitoring methodology. An inception report with detail working plan, methodology and tools was developed in May 2014 for conducting an external monitoring on resettlement plan implementation of the provincial roads improvement project: mid-west and southern provincial roads of Cambodia.

#### **6.1.2 Monitoring -data collection and reporting**

After inception report-monitoring plan and methodology has been accepted, the monitoring activity has been frequently and firmly acted since May 2014 through January 2016. It was 21 months of project implementation. With this monitoring period and work, there were 7 monitoring reports were frequently and quarterly produced. The 1<sup>st</sup> quarterly report was from May to July 2014. And the 7<sup>th</sup> quarterly report was from November 2015 to January 2016.

The monitoring activity was delayed as the project activity has been delayed and the project life has been extended where the external monitoring would be extended until March 2017 based on the

updated resettlement plan of southern provincial road (NR13, PR314D and CBF). Finally the EMO or AFD team has been suggested to do 8<sup>th</sup> quarterly monitoring which covered the project period from February 2016 through February 2017. Then the 8<sup>th</sup> monitoring report has been produced covering the project activity from February 2016 through February 2017.

Generally the monitoring activity has been done by following up the resettlement plan implementation in steps and contexts as in bolds below;

- Public campaign, awareness building, and meetings
- Detail Measurement Survey (DMS)-affected households and their properties record and agreement
- Contract making and process-affected property and price agreement
- Compensation payment and process
- Grievance and complaints of affected people and community, and, problem solving and process

To monitor the participatory monitoring tools have been applied are such, meeting with Key informant and Interview-project staff and local authorities, direct interview with affected people and community, direct observation the project work at field are such public meetings, DMS survey and recording, negotiation and contract making, compensation and payment.

#### **6.1.3 Development monitoring and baseline and follow up survey tools**

Tools and methods for participatory monitoring and evaluation were prepared since May 2014. They were put in the inception report in May 2014. Those monitoring tools are such checklist for household interview and focus group discussion and the household questionnaire survey for socio-economic survey. However those tools were updated and modified with purposes and indicators that we need to monitor during the event taken place at real time.

#### **6.2. Achievable IRC's Activities**

Base on the resettlement plans (RPs) dated on November 2011, the IRC was scheduled to do updating the RPs by April 2012. With the action of updating the RPs there are many activities are involved such; public meeting, detailed measurement survey (DMS) and resettlement cost study (RCS), and preparation and draft of updated RPs.

The resettlement plan (RP) for provincial road improvement project rehabilitating the PR-150B, NR53 and PR151B have updated and released in December 2014. While the resettlement plan (RP) for provincial road improvement project rehabilitating the PR-314D, NR-13 and construction of the CBF was completely updated and released in April 2015.

The table 6.1 shows the completion of the resettlement plans implementation by February 2017. This reflects that all of tasks have been completed. Adding to this table 6.2 illustrates the payment made to affected people, and amount of compensation paid to affected people within 2015 and 2016.

Table 6.1. The Matrix of the Completion of Resettlement Plan Implementation by February 2017

Location			No. of APs		Resettlement Plan Implementation Progress					Updated RP, Submission and Approval		
Road No.	Province/District	No. of Commune/ Village	No. of APs/AHs	Public campaign	IQI	DMS	Agreement and Contract Made	Payment	Updated Costs	Updated RP	URP submission	ADB Approval
RP1-Mid Western Cambodia project	Kampong Chhnang	4 communes/ 25 villages	1006 (E=262 & W=744)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
NR-53	Kampong Chhnang	4 communes/ 15 villages	562	5	5	5	5	5				
PR-151B	Kampong Speu	1 commune/ 4 villages	118	5	5	5	5	5				
PR-314D	Svay Rieng	7 communes/ 17 villages	1025	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
NR-13 and CBF-Prey Var	Prey Veng & Svay Rieng	11 communes and 1 sangkat/42 villages	2535	5	5	5	3	5				

Remark: 0= Not started yet, 1=Just started, 2= Progress upto 30%, 3= Progress upto 50%, 4= Progress upto 70%, 5=100% done

Table 6.2. The Payment Made with Affected People (Aps) and Amount of Payment to Complete the Payment Process

Description		Compensation Payment Made in 2015				Compensation Payment Made in 2016				Total	
Activity	Road No.	Payment Date	No of Aps	Amount of withdrawal (\$)	Amount of payment (\$)	Payment Date	No of Aps	Amount of withdrawal (\$)	Amount of payment (\$)	No of Aps	Amount of Payment
Contract made for compensation payment	PR 150B-W	04-Mar to 30 May 15	241	116,559.31	116,559.31	-					
	NR 53	26 Jan to 24 Mar 15	164	36,970.67	36,970.67						
		26 Jan to 24 Mar 15	176	20,440.18	19,927.18						

		26 Jan to 24 Mar 15	132	42,715.33	42,715.33								
	PR 151B	25 Mar to 15-03 Apr 15	118	15,453.08	15,453.08								
	PR 150B-W	04-Mar to 30 May 15	503	186,697.17	186,697.17								
	PR 150B-E & 53	01-18 Jun 15	349	135,492.44	135,492.44								
	PR 314D	17 Aug to 07 Nov 15	233	89,955.65								89,955.65	
		17 Aug to 07 Nov 15	298	51,272.95								51,272.95	
		17 Aug to 07 Nov 15	494	157,610.07								157,610.07	
	NR 13						09 Nov 15 to 09 Apr 16	125	66,286.63			66,286.63	
							09 Nov 15 to 09 Apr 16	440	98,862.05			98,862.05	
							09 Nov 15 to 09 Apr 16	476	88,719.89			88,719.89	
							09 Nov 15 to 09 Apr 16	900	286,029.11			286,029.11	
							09 Nov 15 to 09 Apr 16	594	222,562.05			222,562.05	
*Additional contract made for compensation payment	NR 53	04-Mar to 30 May 15	3	723.00	723.00								
Compensation payment	PR 150B-W	04-05 Aug 15	241										
							13-15 Jan 16	233	116,559.31			89,955.65	



NR 53	164		36,970.67	03-04 Feb 16	298		51,272.95		
NR 53	176		19,927.18	06-07 Mar 16	125		66,286.63		
NR 53	132	30 Sep to 02 Oct 15	42,715.33	07-11 Mar 16	494		157,610.07		
1508-W	503		186,697.17	09-22 Apr 16	440		98,867.05		
PR 151B	118	05 -06 Oct 15	15,453.08	26-28 May 16	476		88,719.89		
PR 150B-E and NR 53	349	09 -12 Dec 15	135,492.44	10-15 July 16	900		286,029.11		
NR 53	3	09 -12 Dec 15	723.00	22-25 Aug 16	594		222,562.05		
<b>Total</b>			853,889.85		3560	762,459.73	1,061,298.40	5246	1,615,836.58

### **6.3. Unachievable Activities**

Compared against as plan dated on November 2011, most activities were delayed and about one year later comparing to the time schedule. Also based on URPs, certain of activities like as compensation payment was a few months late to be done. However all plan activities have been achieved though there one activity is post-resettlement assessment still remaining.

### **6.4. Added/deviant Activities**

There were not any adding or deviation activities.





## VII. IDENTIFIED ISSUES AND TIME-BOUND RECOMMENDATION

### 7.1. Issues Identified During the Monitoring Period

Although there few issues and problems have been found in quarter during the quarter monitoring activity those problems and issues have been solved step by step. The issues and unsolved problems have been followed up and recommended to IRC-GW in every quarterly for solving those problems with the affected people and communities. However those issues and problems have completely been solved by IRC-WG.

During the monitoring period from May 2014 through February 2017, there were either any serious problems or outstanding issues have not found due to implementation and performance of IRC-WG in processing of implementation of the resettlement plans.

Project Area	Issues
Kampong Chhnang	No issue remaining or outstanding
Kampong Speu	No issue remaining or outstanding
Prey Veng	No issue remaining or outstanding
Svay Rieng	No issue remaining or outstanding

### 7.2. Time-Bound Recommendation

Project Area	Issues	Recommendation	Timing	Responsible Group
Kampong Chhnang	No outstanding issues remaining	None		
Kampong Speu	No outstanding issues remaining	None		
Prey Veng	No outstanding issues remaining	None		
Svay Rieng	No outstanding issues remaining	None		

## VIII. ANNEX

### Appendix A: List of Monitoring Reports

- 1- Inception Report in May 2014
- 2- 1<sup>st</sup> Quarterly Report: May to July 2014
- 3- 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarterly Report: August to October 2014
- 4- 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarterly Report: November 2014-January 2015
- 5- 4<sup>th</sup> Quarterly Report: February to April 2015
- 6- 5<sup>th</sup> Quarterly Report:: May to July 2015
- 7- 6<sup>th</sup> Quarterly Report: August to October 2015
- 8- 7<sup>th</sup> Quarterly Report: November 2015 to January 2016
- 9- 8<sup>th</sup> Monitoring Report: February 2016 to February 2017

## APPENDIX B

### CHECKLIST QUESTIONNAIRE FOR FGDS, KEY INFORMANT AND OBSERVATION

The checklist is a monitoring tool prepared to monitor the implementation of the project's activities planned and the performance of the resettlement implementing group on the project project awareness buildings and public participation in project. Those are such public consultation and participation, project information dissemination, Inventory of loss (IOL) and detailed measurement survey (DMS), complaints and compensation (including the process of negotiation, contract making and payment), relocation and resettlement site development, and, grievance process.

#### 1. Public campaign (information dissemination, consultation and participation)

1.1 Did you inform the local people and community about the project-background and objectives?

When and who involve with?

How and how often?

How many local people/community involved?

What to be informed?

1.2 Did you inform about impact and resettlement/compensation?

- How and how often to be (i.e., a public meeting)?
- What subjects to be informed (such as the impact on land and structures, compensation, relocation, income restoration, grievance mechanism, and so on)?

1.3 Was the people/community satisfy with the meeting telling them about the expected impact and resettlement/compensation/relocation measures and grievance system?

- Did everyone understand?

1.4 Was there an information booklet/leaflet/project poster to inform local community/people about the project, expected impact and resettlement/compensation/relocation measures and grievance system?

- Did they read clear all the information where the local people/community need?

1.5 Can you give us the booklet/leaflet and poster telling the public about project and information programme?

- About the project: Project background and implementation schedule and COI; Benefit and Impact of the project.
- AP Entitlement: in compensation, relocation/resettlement and grievance procedure;
- Replacement cost study: the procedure of the study, compensation rate at market price and AP or other stakeholder would be involved in the study?

1.6 What additional action should be taken to make sure everyone is clearly informed?

1.7 Who should be responsible?

1.8 Other issues regarding to the public campaign-problem and resolution, and recommendation to make the public campaign implementing smoothly for next project/programme.

#### 2 Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

2.1 When did DMS implement and how long to finish (with specific location and road)? Finished on time or not? If not, why?

2.2 Number of the working group?

Which department or ministry they come from?

Are there EMO or any NGO involved in this process?

2.3 The schedule of DMS implementation: did the IRC give to the public, particular AHs?

2.4 Before starting DMS with AHs, did every AHs be clearly informed during the DMS being implemented (i.e., did for what, compensation entitlement, allowance and assistance provision)?

2.5 Did the AHs sufficiently aware about the DMS process such as type of lost assets, size ...etc?

2.6 What are the type of lost assets, size ...etc during the DMS process, listed and documented (*please give us the documentation of lost, both during IOL and DMS*)?

2.7 Were there all AHs involved in the measurement procedure? If not, why?

2.8 Were there any AHs not present during the DMS? What was done about them?

2.9 Did working group register all APs (including the AHs was not present at DMS), and please give us the number and list of APs? If not, why?

2.10 Did the working group (IRC working group) give a record of affected assets (affected asset-recording card) to owner (AP)?

2.11 Was the APs clearly explained about the affected asset-recording card?

2.12 Issues-problems and resolutions, and recommendation make the DMS process implementing smoothly for next project/programme.

### **3. Negotiation, Agreement and Contract Signed**

3.1 When did start the negotiation, agreement and contract making process? and how long to finish (with specific location and road)? Finished on time or not? If not, why?

3.2 Number of the working group?

Which department or ministry they come from?

Who did involve in the process? Such as any NGOs, commune, village-head, EMA involved in this process?

3.3 How was negotiation and contract making process conducted? (in Public or individual and free or under any pressure).

3.4 How have the AHs been informed (in advance, the schedule-venue and period)?

3.5 Have you informed the APs/Community about cut of date or deadline, compensation rate, other allowance, special assistances, and, compensation and grievance entitlement?

3.6 Key points for negotiation (type of assets, compensation rate, and size or number of affected assets. Did you keep (or AP have) enough time to make decision before signing the contract on lost and compensation? Example: (having enough time to discuss with their family members and spouse after negotiation-the IRC-WG keeps time space to APs for thought of or clarification with others or review document)

3.7 How many AHs have in total agreed to sign the contract with IRC WG (urgent, consider and agree later-how long?). Did All APs receive a copy of the contract (immediately and later-how long)?

3.8 How many AHs have in total not agreed to sign the contract? Why they did not agree and sign the contract? And what action which IRC-WG has been taking in place?

### **4. Compensation and payment**

4.1 When the payment process start and how long to finish (with specific location and road)? Finished on time or not? If not, why?



#### 4.2 Number of the working group?

Which department or ministry they come from?

Who did involve in the process? (NGOs, commune, village-head, EMA involved in this process)

4.3 How was the payment process conducted, in public or individual? Was it free or under any pressure?

4.4 How have the AHs been informed regarding to the payment (in advance, the schedule-venue and period)?

4.5 How many APs have been paid (give the list of APs who have already been paid)? Was there any unusual payment (i.e., paying more or less than the amount in the contract)? If yes, why? And how many APs was unusual paid (paid less, and paid more)?

4.6 Has any APs did not receive the payment? If yes, why? How many (give the list of APs who did not)? What resolution?

4.7 Check results and total amount of compensation actually comparing with replacement cost survey rate and entitlement for compensation in RP:

- Land: type and size (homeland, agricultural land and non-agricultural land...), ownership (private or ROW), unit price and total amount of compensation.
- Residential and secondary structures (utilities): type and size, ownership (owner, tenant or community), unit price and total amount of compensation.
- Crops and trees: number, type, ownership (private or community), unit price and total amount of compensation.
- Allowances and assistances: vulnerable group, relocation-transportation, and other...

#### 5. Grievance Process

##### 5.1 Grievance committee:

- Any grievance committee formed? When?
- Who and which organizations they form to be the committee?
- Who organizes or authorizes them?

##### 5.2 Grievance procedure:

- Any grievances/complaint? What/type of the problem? Who do the complaints? How they do the complaints (such as: by mouth or file the suit, and, spoke to or submitted to)? File the complaint about whom? When was the complaint?

*(list down properly-with name and location, and problems/issues regarding to DMS, contract agreement, and payment)*

- Problems/complaints solving procedure: How many days was the problem solved after the complaint takes in place (on time or else)? How was the resolution solved (it was free or under any pressure)? Who was the key person in solving the problem for AH? Who involved in solving the program? Any NGOs or civil society organization involved in solving of the problem, and why?

*(list down properly-with name and location, and problems/issues regarding to DMS, contract agreement, and payment)*

- Problem/complaints solved: how many and what were problems solved? How many and what are the outstanding grievances? How are they being resolved? Have some intervention from any stakeholder? What are the resolutions to solve those outstanding grievances/issues?

*(list down properly-with name and location, and problems/issues regarding to DMS, contract agreement, and payment)*

5.3 Who has arbitrated or made the final decision? Is this satisfactory to the community? Is it in accordance with the Law? Is it in accordance with ADB or national Guidelines?

5.4 Tabulate according to: total number of complaint has been taken in place. What kind of complaint? (Tabulate) The total number of complaint has been solved and not yet solved. If not yet solved, why? When will the complaint be proceeded with?

5.5 Other issues and Recommendation from AP or other stakeholder.

## **6. Livelihood Restoration and Resettlement Risk**

6.1 Could you brief the compensation entitlement (rate, type/kind, material, and whom to be), the provision of the allowance and special assistances, that the project provided to rehabilitate the AP's livelihood?

6.2 Are all AHs covered under the RP and they are all eligible for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status?

6.3 Are there the livelihood restoration and compensation measures sufficiently provided, and comply with the ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, and loan agreement?

6.4 The level of compensation to AHs be sufficient to cover their losses? Under that compensation level, did the AHs be able to restore their livelihoods and living standards?

6.5 The timing of disbursement of payment and documentation DMS and payments meet the needs of AHs?

6.6 How you categorize and find out the vulnerable and severely affected AHs/APs? Who involved with? Can the village leader/development committee help to find out and to help the vulnerable AHs?

6.7 What were the special attention given to severely affected APs and vulnerable APs?

6.8 Have any AHs/APs had resettled or dismantled away from the project area? After the AHs/APs resettles or dismantles away from that area, there are any effects (negatively or positively) on their household status? Why?

6.9 What did the project likely to cause or impact on APs in reconstruction and relocation? (such as health, schooling, clean water, sanitation, access to information and assistance in social service, access to association and community, other ) How?

6.10 How have you perceived the project causes difficulties to AHs income generation? (business activities, opportunity to get job or to make more profit, accessing to credit agency, others) How?

6.11 Have you perceived that this resettlement causes to disorder the social relationship in the area? How and why? Anyone migrate as a result of the project, and what result of their migration?

6.12 Have you perceived that this resettlement causes to destruction of environmental soundly? How and why?

6.13 Have you perceived that this resettlement causes to unrest the political environment? How and why?

6.14 Have you perceived that this resettlement causes to disturb the technical design in the area? How and why? Do you think that there will be Resettlement impacts caused during construction activities?

6.15 What are the consequences of unsolved problems that will be taken place within this resettlement?

## **7. Mitigation Measures to Reduce Resettlement Risks**



- 7.1 What were the mitigation measures available where the government take action to assist the APs and affected communities fighting against as risks that may be occurring? (e.g, the provision of assistances, facilities, services, and others-what?)
- 7.2 Do you think what the others mitigation measures which the government could do more to assist the APs and affected communities? (e.g, the provision of assistances, facilities, services, compensation amount, timing of disbursement and payment, and others-what?)

## **8. Access to infrastructure, facility or service**

### **8.1 Before project**

- Access road, market, school, health centre, drinking water supply, sanitation.
- Employment opportunity, access to market for petty trading, processed food

### **8.2 After project**

- Access road, market, school, health centre, drinking water supply, sanitation.
- Employment opportunity, access to market for petty trading, processed food

## **9 NGO and Civil Society Organization (such as local community)**

- 9.1 Participation and assistance Village headman, village development committee, commune council, commune chairman, Community Fisheries, Forestry, Farmer Water User Group, credit group, health or funeral insurance group.
- 9.2 Local NGOs - list by name and function and importance ranking; International NGOs – list by name, function and importance ranking.

## **10 Gender strategy and issue**

10.1 Nature and recognition of problems of women, particularly the women headed of the households.

10.2 Women's participation in communal decision making and leadership:

- Process of the RP preparation (consultation for planning of relocation, resettlement site, and so on);
- Land acquisition and compensation entitlement (consultation for house, house plot, agricultural land and other assets, livelihood restoration, compensation and allowance);
- Livelihood restoration programme and measures (including training, credit, job finding, job creation, market development.)

10.3 Women's problems solved? How?

## APPENDIX C

### HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

The questionnaire is a tool prepared to follow up the socio-economic status and baseline on the socio-economic of the project affected people/households.

#### I. Previous Location of PAP

1.1	List No		
1.2	IRC No		
1.3	HHs Code		
1.4	Road No		
1.5	Province		
1.6	District		
1.7	Commune		
1.8	Village		

#### II. Household Profile

A.	Information of Response		Code
2.1	Name	Khmer..... Latin.....	
2.2	Sex	Male Female	1 2
2.3	Age	.....	
2.4	Is the interviewee head of household? (If no, please continue to q.2.5, but if yes, please skip to q.2.8).	Yes No	1 2
2.5	What is the relative of interviewee with his household head?	Parent Grand Parent Wife Husband Children Older Brother/Sister Younger Brother/Sister Ant Uncle Niece Nephew Others.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
B.	Information of Household Head		
2.6	What is the name of household head?	Khmer..... Latin.....	
2.7	What is the sex of household head?	Male Female	1 2
2.8	What is the name of spouse of household head	Khmer..... Latin.....	
2.9	What is the status of household head? (Multiple Choice)	Widow Disable Aged Person (>60) Income <10\$/month Orphan Normal	1 2 3 4 5 6





2.11	What is the nationality of affected households?	Khmer	1
		Islamic	2
		Ethnic Minority	3
		Vietnamese	4
		Other: _____	5

### III. Resettlement Issues

#### A. Public Campaign

- 3.1. Did you and your family member know or hear about the project of provincial road improvement? Yes = 1 No = 2 No idea = 3  
(If YES continue questioning and if NO or No idea, please skip to question No.3.7)
- 3.2. If yes, what source of information did you and your family receive?  
Please write down.....(e.g. meeting, TV, radio, news paper, official paper or brochures, rumors....)
- 3.3. If you or your family member was involved in meeting, how many times did they invite?....., organized by who?.....  
Who (organizations) involved in the meeting or public announcement? .....  
If police was present, what did the role of police?.....  
And did you feel intimidated with the presence of police? Yes = 1 No = 2
- 3.4. Any NGOs did involve in the meeting or public announcement?  
Yes = 1, who?.....No = 2 Don't know = 3
- 3.5. When did the meeting or public announcement take place? (MA)  
1. Before registration of affected assets/property  
2. During registration of affected assets/property  
3. After registration of affected assets/property  
4. During payment  
5. After payment  
6. Don't know
- 3.6. What topics and subjects did they talk or introduce about at the meeting or public announcement?  
1. Objects of the resettlement for the project of provincial road improvement  
2. Project impact-impact on land, structure  
3. Resettlement entitlement and compensation on assets affected by the project  
4. Relocation Site Development  
5. Income restoration programe  
6. Negative impact and benefit of the project  
7. Right to make grievance of complaint and its procedure (grievance mechanism)  
8. Other (specify).....  
9. Don't know

#### B. Detail Measurement Survey (DMS)

- 3.7. Did you know your affected properties have been measured?  
Yes = 1 No = 2 3 = No Idea (if YES don't ask question No 3.7, if no ask question No 3.7 and skip to question No. 3.16)
- 3.8. Why didn't you know?.....

- 3.9 Have you and your family member been invited to do measurement on your affected properties? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't know = 3
- 3.10 Have you and your family member been consulted about your affected properties? Yes = 1  
No = 2 Don't know = 3
- 3.11 If question 3.9 answer (YES), what topics did they consult with you or your family member? (please list the topics that they have consulted with you or your family member).....
- 3.12 If question No 3.8 answer (NO), why didn't they consult with you or your family member on whatever of your affected properties? .....
- 3.13 When did they do the detail measurement survey for your affected properties?  
1. Before public announcement  
2. During public announcement or public meeting  
3. After public announcement or public meeting  
4. Don't know
- 3.14 Who or what organization did measurement survey on your affected properties?..... ..who (organizations) involve in?.....  
If police was present, what did the role of police?.....  
And did you feel intimidated with the presence of police? Yes = 1 No = 2
- 3.15 Any NGOs did involve in the team for detail measurement survey?  
Yes = 1, who?.....No = 2 Don't know = 3

### C. Contract Making

- 3.16 After you and your family agreed on affected properties and compensation, did they make the contract agreement with you and your family?  
Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't know = 3 (if NO ask Q. 3.15 and skip to Q.3.23)
- 3.17 If question 3.14 answer (NO), why didn't they make contract with you and your family on whatever properties affected?.....
- 3.18 If question 3.14 answer (YES), how did they do contract making with you?  
1. Individual contract making  
2. Group/team contract making  
3. Other (specify).....  
4. Don't know, why?.....
- 3.19 Did you know what information is read in the contract?  
Yes = 1, what and how clear it was?.....  
(e.g. affected properties, compensation, and else)  
No = 2, why?.....
- 3.20 How was the procedure of the contract making before reaching contract signed?  
1. Force to find the agreement  
2. Fair consultation-reading and making publicly consulted between APs and working group  
3. No force to agree but not reading and making publicly consulted with APs  
4. Other (specify).....  
5. No idea



3.21 Who or what organization did the contract with you and your family?.....any  
other organizations involve in?.....  
If police was present, what did the role of police.....  
And did you feel intimidated with the presence of police? Yes = 1 No = 2

3.22 Any NGOs did involve in the contract making event?  
Yes = 1, who.....No = 2 Don't know = 3

#### D. Compensation Payment and Relocation Site Development

3.23 Have you be give explanation about the general contents of the compensation?  
Yes = 1 No = 2 No idea = 3

3.24 Have you be given any detailed explanation about the compensation of your properties  
affected?  
Yes = 1 No = 2 No idea = 3

3.25 Did you know or understand about the compensation policy and entitlement right?  
Yes = 1 No = 2 No idea = 3 (if No ask Q. 3.26 and skip to Q.3.28)

3.26 Why didn't you know about the compensation and entitlement right of affected people?  
.....

3.27 If question 3.23 answer (YES), could you please provide me on whatever you know/understand?  
(Note: don't mention to them)

1. Compensation made to land, house, construction, and other affected properties
2. Compensation made to livelihood disturbance
3. Compensation made to relocation or transportation
4. Compensation made to community affected assets
5. Compensation made referent to resettlement cost/present market cost
6. Other (specify).....
7. No idea.....

3.28 During the compensation, who did involve in the project implementing team? (MA)

8 Government Official (specify).....

9 Local Authority (specify).....

10 Police

11 NGOs (specify).....

12 Don't kwon

If police was present, what did the role of police.....

And did you feel intimidated with the presence of police?

Yes = 1, why?.....No = 2

3.29 What have you been compensated? (MA)

1. Compensation on land asset
2. Compensation on house, construction and other fix assets
3. Compensation on transportation
4. Compensation on livelihood (subsistence allowances)
  - a. disturbance allowance
  - b. widow
  - c. disable person head household
  - d. old aged person (>60) head household

- 

2. During you dismantle from old place
3. After you dismantle from old place
4. No idea

3.39 How was the development site developed?

1. With provision enough facilities and service at development site without intervention measure for preventing risks (e.g growing tree or other infrastructure)
2. With enough facilities, service and other intervention measures for preventing risks
3. With a few facilities provided
4. Just only the land plots with trees grown
5. Only land plots/landscape without trees grown
6. Others (specify).....
7. No idea/Don't know

3.40 If the relocation site was developed with facilities provided, could you please list down them?  
.....

3.41 What was the procedure of land plot allocation?

1. lottery for getting the land plot
2. Assign for getting the land plot
3. Others (specify).....
4. No idea

3.42 Did you get a title for the allocated land?

Yes = 1, who provided?.....and when?.....  
No = 2, do you know when will the land title issue for you?.....

3.43 Since you have dismantled/displaced from old place where was your staying?

1. at relocation site development
2. at somewhere else (specify the area with detailing information).....  
.....
3. at somewhere around old place
4. Others (specify)

3.44 If not staying at relocation site development, why didn't you move to relocation site development?.....

3.45 How did you stay at somewhere else?

1. Rental
2. Asking relatives or friends to stay with
3. Others (specify).....

3.46 Do you plan to move to relocation site development?

Yes = 1, when?..... No= 2, why?.....  
No idea = 3

3.47 Did you sell out your plot at relocation site development?

Yes = 1, to who? (name and address).....  
No = 2

3.48 If question 3.45 answer (YES), why did you sell?.....



### A. HOUSEHOLD INCOME PROFILE

The Action for Development (AFD)

## B. HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION PROFILE

4.9	Could you please provide us the educational information of your family member?																																																																																																																																																																								
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## C. CHANGE OF ECONOMIC STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD

### Income Generation

		Before	After	Reasons of Change
4.10	Main occupations of household member (Select code from below to complete)-not more than three main			
4.11	Secondary occupations of household member ( Not more than three)			
4.12	Total household income per month (USD).			
4.13	Other additional household income (USD).			
4.14	Grand total average of income per month (USD)			
4.15	Total No of household member who generate income			



Occupational Code:

1: Agriculture      3: Market Vendor      5:Transport/ServiceProviders      7: Other self-employment      9:NGO/IO's worker  
 2: Civil Servant      4: Repair/Service      6: Hotel/hest house service provider      8: Company/Factory Employee      10: Student  
 11: Others.....

### Household Expense

4.16	How much did you spend for?	Unit	Period	Before Amount	After Amount	Reasons of Change
	Rice ( <input type="checkbox"/> Own <input type="checkbox"/> Purchase)	USD	Day or Month			
	Food on average	USD	Day or month			
	Fuel/Fire food /petroleum/gas/electric for cooking	USD	Day or month			
	Fuel/petroleum/electric for lighting	USD	Day or month			
	Water	USD	Day or month			
	Repairing/decorating house	USD	Year or month			
	Clothes	USD	Year or month			
	Health Care	USD	Year or month			
	Schooling	USD	Year or Month			
	Traditional/Cultural rituals (funeral, Chinese new year, Pchum Bin, Weeding , Others)	USD	Year or month			
	Transport	USD	Day or Month			
	Farming	USD	Year or month			
	Livestock raising	USD	Year or month			
	Interest	USD	Season or Month			
	Others.....					
4.17	How much on average did you expend in total for the whole family of yours?	USD	Year or month			

### Household Assets

4.18	Any change of your household assets?	Yes = 1	No = 2	Could please provide information in list below
	Descriptions	Quantities (Number)		Seasons of Change



	Before	After
Motors		
Any vehicles (Car, Truck, Koyun)		
Bicycles		
Cart, cow, buffalo, horse, etc		
Radio		
Cassette Player		
TV		
VCR		
Non of above list		
Others.....		

NOTE: (Exchange Rate: 1 USD = 4000 riel), (Convert from day to month = 1 day \* 30), (Convert from Year to month = 1 year/12)

### C. Change of Social Service

	Before (M)	After (M)	Provide seasons or note if any to make a good clarification
4.19	How far is it from your resident to the nearest primary school?		
4.20	How far is it from your resident to the nearest secondary school?		
4.21	How far is it from your resident to the nearest high school?		
4.22	How far is it from your resident to the nearest market? (and the market he always go to purchase goods from).		
4.23	How far is it from your resident to the nearest health center?		
4.24	How far is it from your resident to a good health service provider or hospital?		
4.25	How far is it from your resident to good credit agency?		
4.26	How far is it from your resident to your/families work place and business place?		
4.27	How far is it from your resident to your association?		
4.28	How far is it from your resident to your other social service provider		

	(law, security and firefighter, human right watch and so on)			
--	--	--	--	--

## V. Risks and Its Consequences

12.1 Have you perceived, after your family resettles or dismantles away from road No 1986, there are any effects on your household status?

Yes = 1, how?

1. Negative effects, why?.....
2. Positive, why?.....

No = 2 (if no skip to Q.5.5 )

No idea = 3

12.2 How has this resettlement or dismantle negatively effected on your household status?

1. Serious effect, why?.....
2. Moderate effect, why?.....
3. Less effect, why?.....
4. Others (specify).....
5. No idea

12.3 What did the project effect on your household status, have you perceived?

1. Health, how?.....
2. Schooling, how?.....
3. Clean water, how?.....
4. Sanitation, how?.....
5. Accessing to information and assistance in social service, how?.....
6. Accessing to association and community, how?.....
7. Other (specify)....., how?.....
8. No idea

12.4 How have you perceived the project causes difficulties to your household income generation?

1. Business activities, how?.....
2. Opportunity to get job or to make more profit, how?.....
3. Accessing to credit agency, how?.....
4. Others (specify)....., how?.....
5. No idea

12.5 Have you perceived that this resettlement causes to disorder the social relationship in the area?

Yes=1, why?.....

No = 2

No idea = 3

12.6 Have you perceived that this resettlement causes to destruction of environmental soundly?

Yes=1, why?.....

No = 2

No idea = 3

12.7 Have you perceived that this resettlement causes to unrest the political environment?

Yes=1, why?.....

No = 2

No idea = 3

- 12.8 Have you perceived that this resettlement causes to disturb the technical design in the area?  
 Yes=1, why?.....  
 No = 2  
 No idea = 3

- 12.9 What are the consequences of unsolved problems that will be taken place within this resettlement?.....  
 .....  
 .....

## VI. Mitigation Measures to Reduce Risks

- 6.1 Do you think any mitigation measures to fight against the risks that may be occurring in your community caused by this resettlement?  
 Yes = 1,  
 what?.....  
 .....  
 .....

No = 2  
 No idea = 3

- 6.2 What the government could do to assist your community fight against as risks that may be occurring in your community?  
 1. Assistant provision, what?.....  
 2. Facilities provision, what? .....  
 3. Service provision, what?.....  
 4. Other (specify).....  
 5. No idea

- 6.3 What the government could do to assist you and your family fight against as risks that may be occurring in your family?  
 1. Assistant provision, what?.....  
 2. Facilities or tools provision, what? .....  
 3. Service provision, what?.....  
 4. Other (specify).....  
 5. No idea

- 6.4 If the income restoration training program is to be provided, what kind of training course will you propose?  
 1. Raising livestock  
 2. Mechanical skill-Radio/cassette play/TV repairing  
 3. Wedding dresser  
 4. Hair dresser/barbers  
 5. Tailors  
 6. Security Guard  
 7. Car driver  
 8. Nurse  
 9. Midwife  
 10. Dentist

11. Others (specify).....  
12. No idea

6.5 Where the training course should be conducted?

**Checked by:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Position: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewed by:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Position: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX D**  
**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 176km of provincial road (PR) 314D, National road (NR) 13, PR 150B, NR 53, and PR 151B, 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 and the laws and regulations of the Royal Government of Cambodia and with an initial inventory of losses. Resettlement Plan 1 covers the improvement of PR150B, NR 53, and PR 151B; 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 PR 150B, NR53, and PR 151B 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 PR 150B; 17 houses and 43 shops in NR53, and two houses and ten shops in PR 151B are adversely affected by the rehabilitation of the Project roads; 38 houses and house and stores in PR 150B; 12 houses in NR 53, and one house in PR 151B are entirely affected and must shift behind the corridor of impact. Moreover, 67 independent shops in PR 150B, 29 shops in NR53, and three shops in PR 151B are entirely affected. Some 150,291m<sup>2</sup> of ROW land in PR 150B are used or occupied by private households for farming, for residence and business; while 18,229m<sup>2</sup> of ROW land is occupied by private persons in NR53; and 2,485m<sup>2</sup> in PR 151B.

The major impacts caused by the project in the rehabilitation of PR 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 NR 13) in 19 communes (7 in 314D and 12 in NR13) are affected by the loss of fixed assets and sources of incomes or livelihoods. <sup>1</sup>Forty-five households in 314D and 108 households in NR 13 are affected by impacts on their homes and house and shops of which 20 households in 314D and 26 households 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 of land in the ROW are used or occupied by private households (12,004m<sup>2</sup> for agriculture and 15,932 m<sup>2</sup> for residence and business), while in NR 13, around 47,398.3 m<sup>2</sup> of land in the ROW are used or occupied by private households

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

(44,681m<sup>2</sup> for agriculture and 2,717m<sup>2</sup> for residence and business). Other fixed structures affected include fences, concrete pavements, extended eaves, pipe culverts and sign boards. In addition, 96 electric and telecommunication posts (75 in 314D and 21 in NR13) need to be relocated behind the COI. Around 12,140 perennials and timber trees (2,234 in 314D and 9,906 in NR13) need to be removed from the COI.

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

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

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

- (i) Female-headed households
- (ii) Landless households that have no other land holdings
- (iii) Disabled households 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;
- (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 (06) months after the completion of all resettlement activities.

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

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

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

#### **E. Methodology**

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

- (i) Review of RP approved by both Government and ADB including Loan Agreement;
- (ii) Review of detailed measurement survey documents to be able to establish a baseline for monitoring and evaluating project benefits. The EMA to check on a random basis the DMS process with Aps from identification to agreement on DMS results;
- (iii) Review of SES baseline prepared during RP preparation (PPTA) and RP updating (following detailed design)<sup>2</sup>. If land acquisition (i.e., RP implementation) does not occur for at least two years, EMA will carry out another SES. A post resettlement survey will be carried out one year following completion of resettlement activities. Sampling will include 20% of

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

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

