



**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORT**

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY**

**Preparatory Survey for  
National Road No.5 Improvement Project**

**Draft Final Resettlement Planning**

August 2012

**KATAHIRA & Engineers International (KEI)**

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency Unit : Riel (KHR)  
: United States Dollar (USD)

KHR 4,000.00 = USD 1.00

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
AH	:	Affected Household
AP	:	Affected Person
BMCH	:	Banteay Mean Chey
BTB	:	Battambang
DBST	:	Double Bituminous Surface Treatment
DP	:	Development Partner
DPWT	:	Department of Public Works and Transport
DMS	:	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	:	Executing Agency
EFA	:	Education for All
EMA	:	External Monitoring Agency
GMS	:	Greater Mekong Sub-region
HH	:	Household
ICD	:	International Cooperation Department
IOL	:	Inventory of Losses
IRC	:	Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee
IRP	:	Income Restoration Program
JBIC	:	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	:	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JICA Guidelines	:	JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010)
MAFF	:	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MEF	:	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MDG	:	Millennium Development Goal
MLMUPC	:	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction
MOE	:	Ministry of Environment
MPWT	:	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NR	:	National Road
NTP	:	Notice to Proceed
PDEF	:	Provincial Department of Economy and Finance
PDPWT	:	Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport
PIB	:	Project Information Booklet
PMU	:	Project Management Unit
PMU-ES	:	Environmental Section of Project Management Unit
PRSC	:	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
PRW	:	Provisional Road Width
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
RCS	:	Replacement Cost Study
RD	:	Resettlement Department
RGC	:	Royal Government of Cambodia

ROW	:	Right-of-Way
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
SES	:	Socio-economic Survey
SHM	:	Stakeholder Meeting
SS	:	Serei Saophoan
TCP	:	Technical Cooperation Project
TOR	:	Terms of Reference
WG	:	Working Group
WTA	:	Willingness to Accept
WTP	:	Willingness to Pay

#### UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

ha	:	hectare
kg	:	kilogram
km	:	kilometer
lm	:	linear meter
m	:	meter



## DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Affected person (AP)/  
Affected household (AH) : Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its
- (i) standard of living adversely affected;
  - (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or
  - (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.
- In the case of AH, 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.
- Common/public property : Mean all resources or assets that are held in communal or village resources  
resources ownership and include (but are not limited to) graves, burial grounds, wells, hand pumps and other affected drinking water sources, specimen trees, pagodas, churches and temples, shrines, religious symbols or sites, village ponds or community fishponds, schools, markets, community forest, community grazing land, irrigation canals and facilities, roads, paths, water supply lines and facilities, electricity lines and poles, and communication lines.
- Compensation : This is payment given in cash or in kind to AHs as replacement cost for assets, resources or income acquired or adversely affected by the project.
- Provisional road width : It is the area which is required by the project or by the need to retain (PRW) sites for future use for construction or for repair and maintenance.
- Cut-off date : 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 AHs. The cut-off date coincides with the first day of the census of AHs and the inventory of losses (IOL) thereat was conducted; 1<sup>st</sup> August 2011 for the existing NR-5 and the Battambang Bypass, and 6<sup>th</sup> February 2012 for the Banteay Mean Chey Bypass. 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 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).
- Detailed Measurement : The DMS is a measuring activity to be conducted based on the



Survey (DMS)	approved detailed engineering drawings to measure and count all affected properties. This activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of AHs earlier done during RAP preparation. The final cost of resettlement will be determined after the DMS and updated RCS.
Entitlement	: Refers to a range of measures, such as compensation for loss of affected assets and assistance to be provided to the AHs depending on the type and severity of their losses.
Income restoration	: This involves the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of AHs.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	: This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., land used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; standing crops and trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the PRW are identified, and their replacement costs calculated. The severity of impact on the affected assets, livelihood and productive capacity of the AHs are also determined.
Land acquisition	: Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by the government through the Project's Executing Agency (EA) to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purpose in return for compensation at replacement cost.
Relocation	: This is the physical relocation of an AH from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	: The method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.
Resettlement plan	: This is a time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, and resettlement monitoring and evaluation.
ROW	: ROW is the area, owned or still to be acquired, reserved for public use or for a government project.
Vulnerable group	: 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 with no other means of support, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, and (iv) children (younger than 18 years old) and the elderly (older than 60 years old) households who are landless and with no other means of support.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. In the Kingdom of Cambodia ("Cambodia"), road transport accounts for around 65% of passenger transport and 70% of freight transport. It also plays the most important role in domestic transport. However, most of the roads have severely deteriorated during the civil war in the 1970s and 1980s. Since the early 1990s, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has been exerting strenuous efforts to rehabilitate its road network with assistance from multilateral and bilateral development partners.

2. National Road No.5 (NR-5) is the trunk road to Bangkok which passes through the border between Cambodia and Thailand. It is also designated as Asian Highway 1 (AH-1) or Southern Economic Corridor of Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). The road section from Thlea Ma'Am was rehabilitated in 2003 under a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the remaining sections from Prek Kdam to Thlea Ma'Am as well as the section from Battambang (BTB) to Serei Saophoan (SS) were rehabilitated under the Government fund. With high level of flood in 2000, the remaining road sections were damaged and they have been temporarily repaired for daily traffic and transport. Following the RGC's request to ensure sustainable transportation of the road sections, JICA study team was mobilized in 2011 to conduct a feasibility study of the north part from BTB to SS including the two bypasses around BTB and SS cities, while the feasibility study of the south part section from Prek Kdam to Thlea Ma'Am will be conducted later based on the agreement between the two governments. The RAP for the north part is required to be prepared based on the Cambodian Laws and regulations, and the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010).

3. The RAP has been prepared based on the following:

- i) census and inventory of all AHs;
- ii) baseline socio-economic survey (SES); and
- iii) Replacement Cost Study (RCS) for affected assets.

4. The focus of the resettlement policy is to compensate AHs for their lost assets at replacement cost, and provide with rehabilitation assistance to ensure improvement, or at least maintaining their living standards and income to the level they would have without the Project. The cut-off date is the first day of the IOL, which is on 1st August 2011 for the existing NR-5 and BTB Bypass; and on 6th February 2012 for SS Bypass.

5. The IOL was conducted along the existing NR-5 and the new bypasses in BTB and SS within the PRW of 20 meters from the centerline. Based on the IOL results, there are 2,265 households that will be affected by the Project. Among them, 656 AHs will lose their private lands. A total of 1,556,605.71 m<sup>2</sup> of private lands in the two bypasses will be acquired for the Project. Of these, 86.32% (1,343,597.54 m<sup>2</sup>) is used for growing rice. Along NR-5 and the two bypasses, main structures (house, house-shop and/or shop/restaurant) of 704 AHs will be affected by the Project. These comprise 681 AHs along NR-5, and 23 AHs along the two bypasses. With regard to fruit trees and timber trees in NR-5 and the two bypasses, a total of 38,363 trees of various species and ages have been counted during the IOL. Except for some trees along BTB Bypass, most are not commercially grown, meaning, they are sporadically planted inside the right-of-way (ROW).

**Affected Households along National Road No.5 and the Two Bypasses**

Province	AHs by section			Total AHs
	NR-5	BTB Bypass	BMCH Bypass	
<b>Banteay Mean Chey Province</b>	644	0	150	794
Mongkol Borei District	644	0	108	752
Krong Serei Saophoan	0	0	42	42



Province	AHs by section			Total AHs
	NR-5	BTB Bypass	BMCH Bypass	
<b>Battambang Province</b>	964	507	0	1,471
Thma Koul District	964	107	0	1071
Krong Bat Dambang	0	235	0	235
Sangkae District	0	165	0	165
<b>Total (the Project)</b>	1,608	507	150	2,265

6. The total cost for resettlement and land acquisition is estimated at USD 6,320,570.06, which includes compensation cost for affected land, structure and trees, assistance (allowances), administrative cost and contingencies. The total estimated cost is based on the RCS conducted in parallel with the IOL in August-September 2011 and in February 2012. The estimated cost will be updated during the resettlement implementation based on the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and the RCS.

7. The consultation meetings with AHs were conducted with participation from commune/village leaders. The purpose of the meeting is to inform the AHs about the Project, land acquisition, IOL survey schedule and cut-off date. There were questions and answers recorded in the minutes of meetings. The key questions raised include replacement value and options for resettlement. Following the public meetings, the survey team carried out house-to-house measurements of assets to be affected and interviewed for SES. AHs were assured that they would be paid at replacement cost reflecting the current market price, and as per the entitled matrix, which will be disclosed to the affected people/community. More consultation meetings will be conducted during the RAP updating and implementation.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

1. In the Kingdom of Cambodia ("Cambodia"), road transport accounts for around 65% of passenger transport, and 70% of freight transport. It also plays the most important role in domestic transport. However, most of the roads have severely deteriorated during the civil war in the 1970s and 1980s. Since the early 1990, RGC has been exerting strenuous efforts to rehabilitate the road network with assistance from multilateral and bilateral development partners.
2. National Road No.5 (NR-5) is the trunk road to Bangkok, which passes through the border between Cambodia and Thailand. It is also designated as Asian Highway (AH-1) or Southern Economic Corridor of Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS). The road section from Thlea Ma'Am was rehabilitated in 2003 under a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the remaining sections from Prek Kdam to Thlea Ma'Am as well as the section from Battambang (BTB) to Serei Saophoan (SS) were rehabilitated under the Government fund. With high level of flood in 2000, the remaining road sections were damaged and they have been temporarily repaired for daily traffic and transport. Following the RGC's request to ensure sustainable transportation of the road sections, JICA study team was mobilized in 2011 to conduct a feasibility study of the north part from BTB to SS including the two bypasses around BTB and SS cities, while the feasibility study of the south part section from Prek Kdam to Thlea Ma'Am including the bypass around Kampong Chhnang will be conducted later based on the agreement between the two governments.
3. For the north part of the project, the resettlement action plan (RAP) is required to be prepared based on the Cambodian Laws and Regulations and the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010) (JICA Guidelines). The RAP contains compensation policy, assistance and allowances, entitlement matrix, role & responsibility and grievance redress mechanism. In August 2011, RAP has been prepared based on census and inventory of losses (IOL), baseline socio-economic survey (SES) and Stakeholder Meeting (SHM). In addition, in February 2012, the RAP was updated since another bypass in SS has to be included in the Project.

### 1.2 Project Location and Impact Areas

4. The study has focused only on the north section of NR-5 with an approximate length of 68.0 km, starting from its junction with BTB Bypass in Thma Koul District, BTB Province, until SS Bypass in Mongkol Borei District, BMCH Province, including the two bypasses. NR-5 runs basically to the north through the districts of Thma Koul, Mongkol Borei and SS (see Figure 1-1 for the Project location map). The Project also included the following two bypasses:
  - (i) One in Thma Koul District/BTB Province with length of 23.2 km. The bypasses will run through Thma Koul District, BTB City, and Sangkae District; and
  - (ii) Another bypass in Mongkol Borei District/BMCH Province with a length of 13.5 km. The bypass will run through Mongkol Borei District and Krong SS.

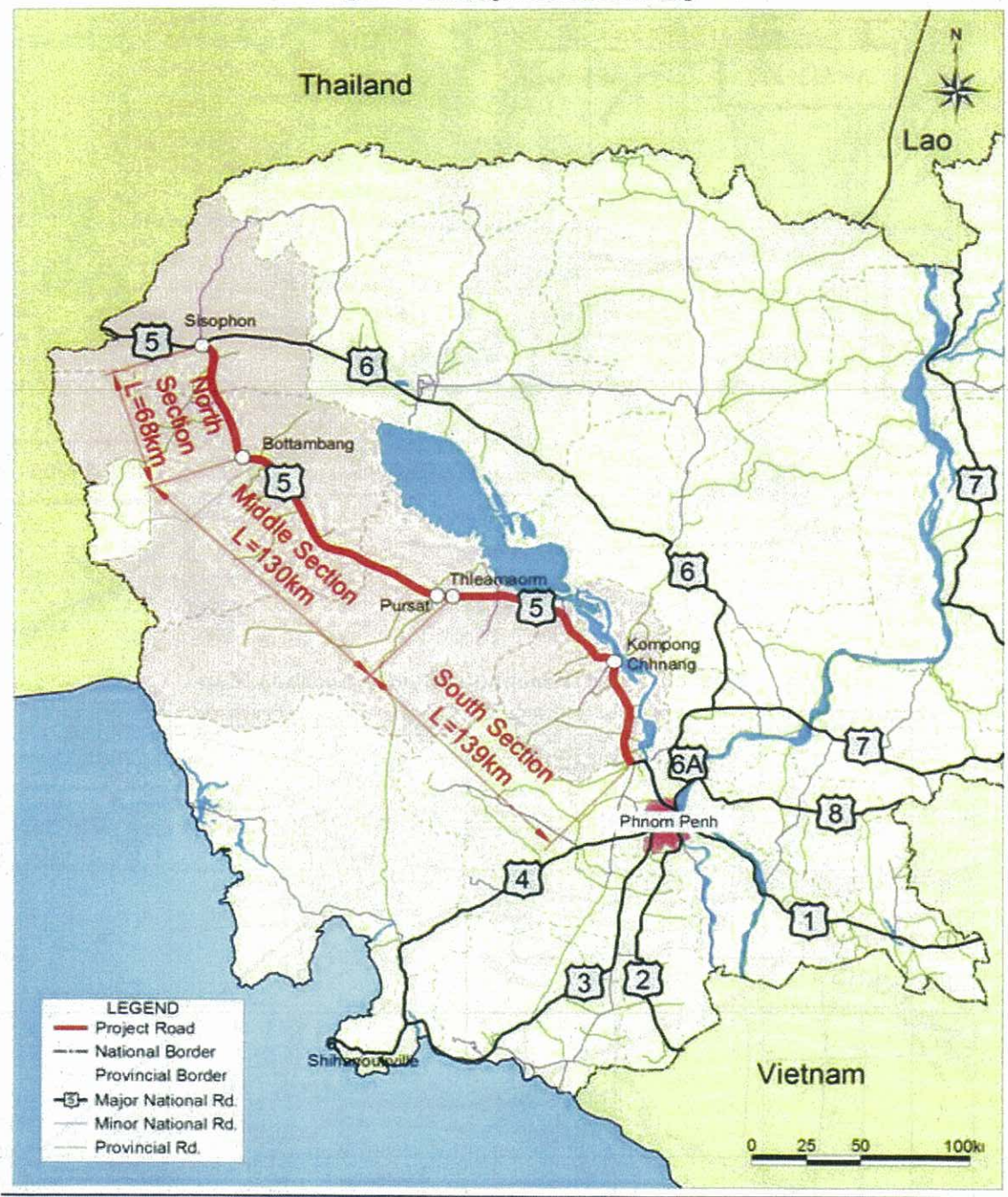
### 1.3 Measures to Minimize Impacts

5. Measures to reduce resettlement impacts include the following:
  - (i) Resettlement impacts have been minimized for the Project by using another bypass in SS. As a result, the AHs decreased from 2,705 AHs with 1,085 affected main structures (before the SS Bypass was proposed) to 2,265 AHs with 704 affected main structures (with the SS Bypass proposed).

- (ii) Where platforms, ramps, culverts and similar structures serve as access to buildings from the road embankment, these will be removed to allow construction to proceed, and replaced as soon as construction is completed.
- (iii) At locations where underground infrastructure are damaged, relocated or otherwise affected temporarily or permanently due to civil works for road improvement, such will be repaired, replaced and restored by the contractor to pre-project functional conditions as soon as construction is completed.



Figure 1-1: Project Location Map



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Figure 1-2: BTB Bypass Location Map

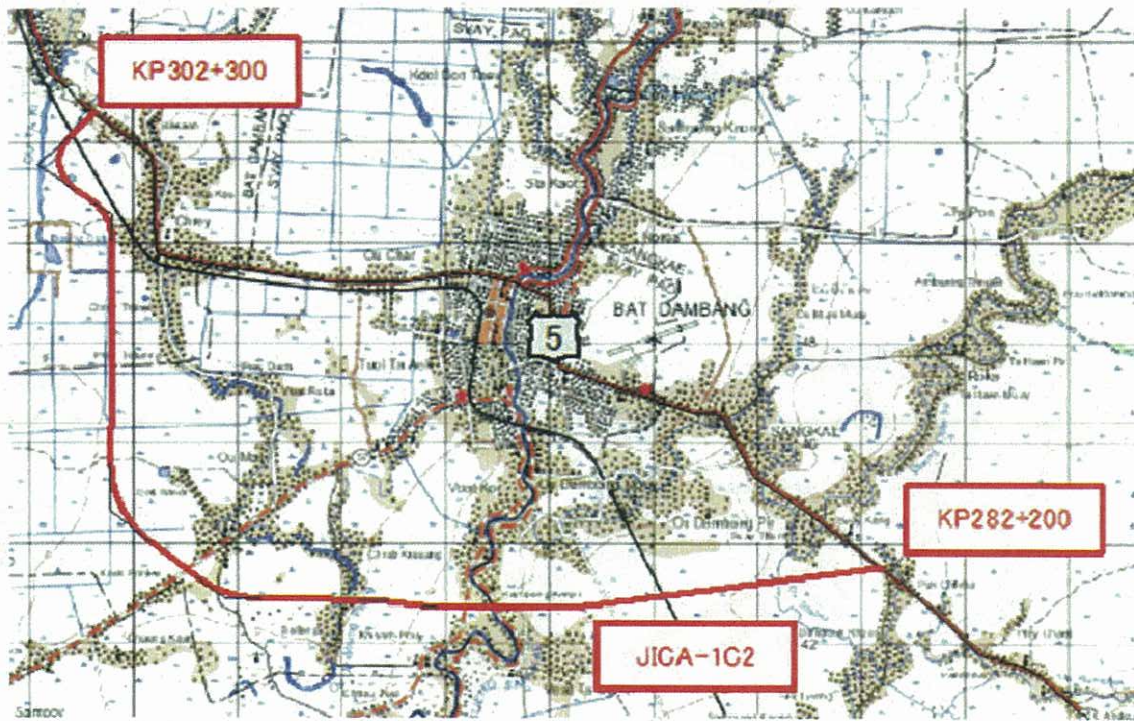
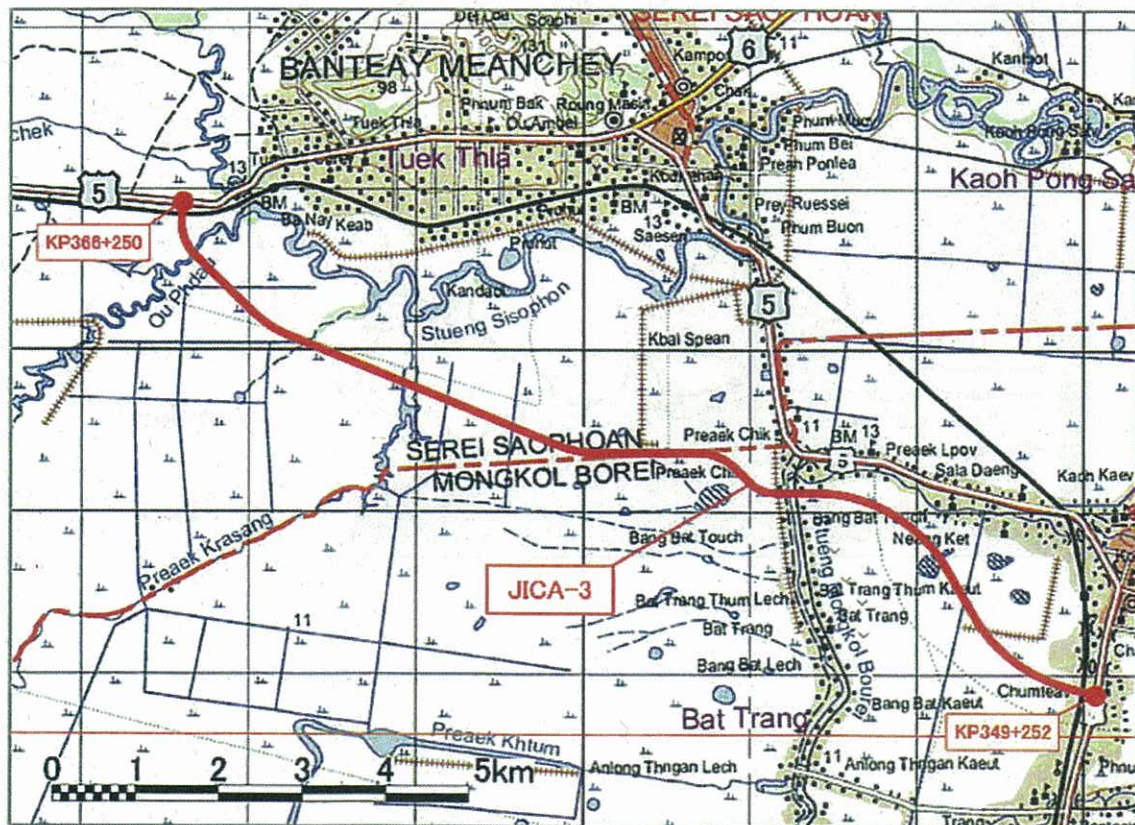


Figure 1-3: Serei Saophon Bypass Location Map





## 2 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

6. Cambodia has experienced severe social, economic, and political turmoil during the last quarter century. Before the Khmer Rouge came to power in 1975, private land ownership was widespread and governed by *the Cambodia Civil Code of 1920*. Under the Khmer Rouge from 1975 to 1979 however, private property was abolished and all records were destroyed. After the said regime, the new government introduced usufruct rights to facilitate orderly occupation by people returning to urban areas, of vacant land and structures. However, all lands in Cambodia remained under the property of the state until private ownership on residential land of maximum 2,000m<sup>2</sup> was restored in 1989. The current legislations governing land ownership is *the Land Laws of October 1992 and of August 2001*, which recognize claims to land made after the downfall of the Khmer Rouge in 1979. In this background, the fundamental system for “resettlement”, which are i) land management system, ii) policy and system for land acquisition, illegal occupation, and resettlement, and iii) methodology to fill up the gap between Development Partners’ (DPs’) policy on resettlement and the Cambodian laws and regulations related to resettlement, are still improving. Therefore, compromise between them is necessary in terms of dealing with resettlement issues caused by development projects.

### 2.1 Legal and Policy Framework in Cambodia

#### 2.1.1 Relevant Laws

##### (a) 1993 Constitution

7. *The 1993 Constitution of Cambodia* has established two governing principles pertaining to land acquisition.

8. **Article 44** states that “All persons, individually or collectively, shall have the right to ownership. Only Khmer legal entities and citizens of Khmer nationality shall have the right to own land. Legal private ownership shall be protected by law. The right to confiscate properties from any persons shall be exercised only in the public interest as provided for under the law and shall require fair and just compensation in advance.”

##### (b) Land Law

9. The rights to land and property in Cambodia are governed by *the 2001 Land Law*, which are primarily based on the provisions of *the 1993 Constitution*. The law defines the scope of ownership of immovable properties, such as land, trees and fixed structures.

10. The Land Law, **Article 5**, states that “No person may be deprived of his ownership, unless it is in the public interest. Any ownership deprivation shall be carried out in accordance with the governing procedures provided by law and regulations, and after the payment of fair and just compensation in advance.”

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

- Only legal possession as provided by law can be transformed to land ownership. (**Article 6**)
- Any regime of ownership of immovable property prior to 1979 shall not be recognized. (**Article 7**)
- **Article 15** states that “*the following properties are included as public properties of state and public legal entities: a) any property that has a natural origin, such as forests, courses and banks of navigable and floatable rivers or natural lakes and seashores; b) that is made available for public use such as quays of harbors, port, railways, railways station and airports; or, c) any property which is made available, either in its natural state or after*



*development, for public use such as roads, tracks, oxcart ways, pathways, gardens or public parks and reserved lands."*

- **Article 18** states that "*the following are null and void and cannot be made legal in any form whatever: a) any entering into possession of public properties of State and public legal entities and any transformation of possession of private properties of State into ownership rights that was not pursuant to the legal formalities and procedures that have been stipulated prior to that time, irrespective of the date of creation of possession or transformation; e) any entering into possession of private properties of State, through any means, that occurs after this law comes into effect*".
- **Article 19** states that "*any persons whose land title or factual circumstance fall within the scope of **article 18** of this law shall not have the right to claim compensation or reimbursement of expenses paid for the maintenance or management of immovable property that was illegally occupied. Any illegal and intentional or fraudulent acquisition of public properties of state or of public legal entities shall be penalized pursuant to article 259 of this law. The penalties shall be doubled where any occupation of public properties cause damages or delay to works undertaken in the general interest, especially the occupation of roadway reversed land*".
- Ownership of immovable properties described in **Article 25** is granted by the state to indigenous minorities<sup>1</sup> as collective ownership. This collective ownership includes all of the rights and protections as enjoyed by private owners. The exercise of collective ownership rights shall be subject to the responsibility of the traditional authorities and decision-making mechanisms of the indigenous community, according to their customs and subject to the laws of general enforcement related to immovable property such as *the law on environmental protection. (Article 26)*
- 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**)
- Any beginning of occupation for possession shall cease when this law comes into effect (**article 29**). After this law comes into force, any new occupant with title to an immovable property belonging to the public bodies or private persons shall be considered as illegal occupant and shall be subject to the penalties provided in **Article 259** of this Law (**Articles 34**).
- **Article 38** states that "*in order to transform into ownership of immovable property, the possession shall be unambiguous, non-violent, notorious to the public, continuous and in good faith*".
- 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)*.

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



(c) **Expropriation Law Dec. February 2010** - procedures for acquiring private properties for national or public interest

12. **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.

13. **Article 7:** Only the state may carry out an expropriation for use in the public and national interests.

14. **Article 8:** The state shall accept the purchase of the remaining part of the real property left over from an expropriation at a reasonable and just price at the request of the owner of land/or the holder of rights in the expropriated real property, if he is no longer able to live near the expropriated scheme or build a residence or conduct any business.

15. **Article 16** states that "Prior to make any expropriation project proposal, the Expropriation Committee shall conduct a public survey by recording of a detailed description of all entitlements of the owners and/or of the holder of real right to immovable property and other properties subject to compensation as well as recording of all relevant issues.

16. In conducting the survey, the Expropriation Committee shall organize public consultations at the Capital, Municipal-Provincial, and District-Khan authority levels with Commune/Sangkat councils and Village or community representative to be affected by the expropriation to provide specific and concise information and collect inputs from all stakeholders regarding the proposed basic public infrastructure project.

17. In order to set a dateline for the expropriation or relocation or compensation, the Expropriation Committee shall conduct a dateline interview with all concerned parties about the issues of immovable property to be affected by the public physical infrastructure project.

18. Within 30 (thirty) working days after the completion of the survey, the Expropriation Committee shall produce a report with recommendations and submits it to the Royal Government for approval."

19. **Article 22:** Stipulates the amount of compensation to be paid to the owner of and/or holder of rights in the real property, which is based on the market value of the real property or the replacement cost as of the date of the issuance of the *Prakas* on the expropriation scheme. The market value or the replacement cost shall be determined by an independent commission or agent appointed by the expropriation committee.

### 2.1.2 Other Relevant Regulations

20. 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 a proof of real occupant of the land for land purpose or sale.

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

- (i) **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.
- (ii) **Privately owned land without title:** The owner has made an application for title to land, and is waiting for the issuance of a title deed. The Cadastral Administration Office recognizes the owner.



- (iii) **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.
- (iv) **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.
- (v) **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.

22. **Sub-Decree on Social Land Concession, March 2003** - provides for allocations of free private state land to landless people of residential or family farming, including the replacement of land lost in the context of involuntary resettlement.

23. **Prakas No.6**, entitled “*Measures to Crack Down on Anarchic Land Grabbing and Encroachments*”, sets ROW for road and railway. In support of this *Prakas*, MEF on 6 April 2000 issued *Decree No.961* prohibiting compensation for structures and other assets located in the ROWs. Some Road dimensions are modified by the *Sub-decree No.197* adopted on 23 November 2009 on to Management of ROW along the national road and railway in Cambodia.

**Table 2-1: Road and Railways ROW Dimensions**

Road Category	ROW Dimensions under Prakas No.06	ROW Dimensions under Sub-decree No.197
NR-1, 4, and 5	30 m from the centreline	30 m from the centreline
Other 1-digit NRs	25 m from the centreline	30 m from the centreline
2-digit NRs	25 m from the centreline	25 m from the centreline
Provincial roads	20 m from the centreline	not specified
Commune roads	15 m from the centreline	not specified
Railway outside city, province and crowned place	30 m from the centreline	30 m from the centreline
Railways in forest area	100 m from the centreline	100 m from the centreline

## 2.2 Policy Gap Analysis

24. Law and regulation framework on resettlement and land issues are still in the stage of development in Cambodia, and some implementation documents and institutions are not yet prepared completely, however, RGC understands such situation and DPs’ safeguard policies, and considers supplemental measures and assistances in RAP cases case by case.

25. Thus, in terms of practical operation, there is not so much crucial gap between Cambodian country system and JICA Guidelines’ concept and requirements (see Table 2-2). Some other discussing points which are not mentioned clearly or concretely in Cambodian country system are also considered based on JICA Guidelines, RAP, and other relevant documents to fulfil gaps.

**Table 2-2: Verification of and Comparison between Cambodian System and JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010)**

No.	Item	JICA Guidelines Policy	Law/Regulation in Cambodia (officially promulgated )	Actual Operation (Gap Filling Measures)
1	Support system for socially vulnerable groups	It is necessary to give appropriate consideration to vulnerable groups.	<i>Sub-Decree on Social Land Concession</i> provides allocations of free private state land to landless people of residential or family	Income restoration program (IRP) and assistance (allowance) to vulnerable groups will be prepared.



No.	Item	JICA Guidelines Policy	Law/Regulation in Cambodia (officially promulgated)	Actual Operation (Gap Filling Measures)
			farming, including the replacement of land lost in the context of involuntary resettlement.	
2	Assistance to restore and improve living standards	Living standards and income opportunities, and production levels of project affected people should be improved or at least restored to pre-project levels.	The government has no clear policy or procedure to restore the livelihood of APs.	Income restoration program (IRP) will be prepared.
3	Enhancement of public participation in planning and implementation of RAP	Appropriate participation of affected people and their communities should be promoted in planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntary RAPs and measures taken against the loss of their means of livelihood.	It is clearly declared in <i>the Expropriation Law (Article 16)</i> that in conducting a survey of entitlements, public consultations shall be organized to provide specific and concise information and collect inputs from all stakeholders regarding the proposed basic public infrastructure project and that a dateline interview with all concerned parties shall be conducted.	Stakeholder meetings and interview of AHs shall be conducted at appropriate stages according to JICA Guidelines and <i>the Expropriation Law</i> .
4	Compensation for land acquisition with replacement cost	Prior compensation will be done with replacement cost, which means that compensation for lost assets must be made in full amount at replacement cost and at current market price.	The amount of compensation to be paid to the owner of and/or holder of real right to the immovable property shall be based on the market price or replacement cost as of the date of the issuance of the declaration on the expropriation project. ( <i>the Expropriation Law (Article 22)</i> )	AHs will be compensated at replacement cost. The replacement cost will be calculated based on the detailed measurement survey just before implementing resettlement.
5	AHs residing in the Project affected area before cut-off date	People to be resettled involuntarily and those whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost should be sufficiently compensated and	Under <i>the Land Law 2001</i> , those who have occupied ROW or public property are not entitled to any compensation or social support.	Assistance to AHs who are residing in the Project affected area (including public state land) at the time of cut-off date will be



No.	Item	JICA Guidelines Policy	Law/Regulation in Cambodia (officially promulgated )	Actual Operation (Gap Filling Measures)
		supported by the project proponents in appropriate time.		prepared (Compensation for properties without land is compensated at replacement cost and resettlement site will be prepared for landless AHs).
6	Grievance redress mechanism	Grievance redress system must be formulated and must function appropriately.	Grievance redress system is stipulated in the <i>Expropriation Law</i> ; however, it has provisions to exclude public infrastructure projects.	Grievance redress system will be formulated.

Source: JICA Study Team

### 3 PROJECT RESETTLEMENT POLICY


#### 3.1 Objectives

26. The objective of the Project Resettlement Policy is to ensure that AHs are not worse off because of the Project. The Project should provide an opportunity for the local population to derive benefits from it, and it should likewise serve as an occasion for the local population to participate in its planning and implementation, thereby engendering a sense of ownership over the same.

#### 3.2 Key Principles

27. The key principles of the resettlement policy are as follows:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. When, after such an examination, avoidance is proved unfeasible, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses must be agreed upon with the people who will be affected.
- (ii) People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported by RGC in a timely manner. Prior compensation, at full replacement cost, must be provided as much as possible. RGC must make efforts to enable people affected by projects and to improve their standard of living, income opportunities, and production levels, or at least to restore these to pre-project levels. Measures to achieve this may include: providing land and monetary compensation for losses (to cover land and property losses), supporting means for an alternative sustainable livelihood, and providing the expenses necessary for the relocation and re-establishment of communities at resettlement sites.
- (iii) Appropriate participation by affected people and their communities must be promoted in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans and measures to prevent the loss of their means of livelihood. In addition, appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.
- (iv) Resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When

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consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.

### 3.3 The Cut-off Date

28. For the project, the cut-off date coincides with the first day of the census of APs and the IOL thereat was conducted. The cut-off date for the existing NR-5 and BTB Bypass is on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2011, and for SS Bypass is on 6<sup>th</sup> February 2012. This would mean that any land occupation or transfer, or structures to be built on affected land after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation including the land use right.

29. The cut-off date was informed to AHs at stakeholder meetings before and after the cut-off dates at stakeholder meetings during RAP preparation stage. At those meetings, AHs were informed that all structures constructed after the cut-off date (IOL survey) will not be entitled for any compensation from the Project, and that all people have to stop constructing any new buildings in the delineated area. The information will be continuously disseminated to prevent further population influx.

### 3.4 Eligibility

30. 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 IOL and certified by local authorities; or
- (ii) They have lawfully acquired the affected assets following completion of the census and the IOL and prior to the conduct of the DMS.

31. Eligible AHs include anyone who, at the cut-off date of the Project, was located within the Project area or any of its component or subproject or part thereof, and would have their:

- (i) Standard of living adversely affected;
- (ii) Right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural and for grazing), water resources, or any other movable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, temporarily or permanently by public sector acquisition; or
- (iii) Business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected by public sector intervention.

32. An AH refers to households and consists of all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project. For resettlement purposes, Project AHs will be considered as members of the Project AHs including single person households.

### 3.5 Entitlements

33. The project entitlements were developed and presented as shown in Table 3-1: Entitlement Matrix. The entitlements adopted were guided by the applicable national laws and regulations and JICA Guidelines. The entitlements and assistance may be revised based on the actual status of impact, as necessary, in the updated version of this RAP.

**Table 3-1: Entitlement Matrix**

TYPE OF LOSS	ELIGIBLE PERSONS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
<b>A. LOSS OF LAND</b>			
<b>OUTSIDE ROW (PRIVATE LAND)</b>			
I. Loss of Land	All Affected	AHs have two options:	• AHs to be notified at least <u>90</u>



TYPE OF LOSS	ELIGIBLE PERSONS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
(all kinds); <b>Either Partial or Entire Land is Lost</b>	Households (AHs) with recognized proof of ownership whose land will be acquired (for the construction of bypass roads in Battambang (BTB) and Serei Saophoan (SS)).	1) Land replacement (land to land): Land replacement will be provided with similar land quality and productivity potential. 2) cash compensation at replacement cost.	<u>days</u> in advance before the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the project. • Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) will ensure payment of all compensation and allowances for which AHs are entitled to at least <u>30 days</u> prior to the scheduled start of civil works. • IRC will support the AHs to separate or transform the affected land title certificate. Cost of the procedure will be borne by RGC.
<b>INSIDE ROW (PUBLIC STATE LAND)</b>			
<b>I. Partial Loss of Residential and/or Commercial Land, in which the remaining land is <b>STILL VIABLE</b> for continued use</b>	AHs with main house and/or small shop (independent/family-owned business)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs must be removed entirely from PRW and no cash compensation is available for affected land in ROW.</li> <li>• No new permanent structures (i.e. structures on a foundation or wooden house larger than the affected one) are permitted to be constructed in the ROW.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be notified at least <u>90 days</u> in advance before the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the project.</li> <li>• IRC will ensure payment of all compensation and allowances for which AHs are entitled to at least <u>30 days</u> prior to the scheduled start of civil works.</li> <li>• Remaining ROW is still <b>public state land</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>II. Entire Loss of Residential and/or Commercial Land, or the remaining land is <b>NOT VIABLE</b><sup>2</sup> for continued use (Landless AHs)</b>	AHs with main house and/or small shop (independent/family-owned business) and no more remaining land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No cash compensation for affected land in ROW.</li> <li>• Land replacement by land in a resettlement site or nearby villages provided by RGC. A land plot will be 7.0m x 15.0m = 105.00m<sup>2</sup> per landless AH.</li> <li>• Basic infrastructures such as access roads, latrines, drainages, and pumping wells will be provided as part of resettlement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be notified at least <u>90 days</u> in advance before the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the project.</li> <li>• IRC will ensure payment of all compensation and allowances for which AHs are entitled to at least <u>30 days</u> prior to the scheduled start of civil works.</li> <li>• IRC will ensure allocation of replacement land with sufficient time (at least <u>90 days</u>) for AHs to rebuild and relocate</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> The remaining unaffected portion cannot accommodate purpose of activity/structure covered within the affected section. The size of viable land will be discussed between IRC-WG and the AHs during the detailed measurement survey.

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TYPE OF LOSS	ELIGIBLE PERSONS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
		<p>development. Electricity connection will also be provided if available in the area. However, AHs will bear the security deposit for electricity consumption required by service provider because the deposit will be refunded to AHs once the consumption is terminated.</p>	<p>completely before the scheduled start of civil works.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IRC will support the AHs to acquire land title certificate after five consecutive years of AHs' living on the land. Cost of the procedure will be borne by RGC.</li> <li>• Remaining ROW is still public state land.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land title for the land plot in the resettlement site with names of husband and wife will be provided to each household after five consecutive years of living on the land at no cost.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>III. Loss of Productive Land Use ; Either Partial or Entire Land is Lost</b></p>	<p>All AHs occupying land or using land in the Provisional Road Width (PRW)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No cash compensation is available for affected land in ROW.</li> <li>• See also [C. LOSS OF CROPS AND TREES]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be notified at least <u>90 days</u> in advance before the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the project.</li> <li>• AHs will not be moved from the ROW outside the PRW without justifiable cause (i.e. unless or until the land is required by the government for road improvement purposes).</li> <li>• Remaining ROW is still <b>public state land</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>B. LOSS OF STRUCTURES</b></p>			
<p><b>I. Loss of Houses or Shop/Store; Either Partial or Entire Structure is Lost</b></p>	<p>All the AHs confirmed to be residing in, doing business or having right over resources within the project affected area during the conduct of IOL and census of AH (on Cut -off Date)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials (i.e. present cost of construction materials in the locality plus cost of labor).</li> <li>• AHs are also entitled to have transport (moving) allowance (cf. Item E).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be notified at least <u>90 days</u> in advance before the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the project.</li> <li>• AHs to get cash compensation at least <u>30 days</u> ahead of civil works in the locality to allow the AHs sufficient time to gradually reorganize the house and/or shop, thereby avoiding any disruption in their livelihood.</li> </ul>



TYPE OF LOSS	ELIGIBLE PERSONS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ AHs must completely cut, move back or relocate their houses/structures to new site within <u>30 days</u> after receiving compensation.</li> <li>▪ If the structure is found no longer viable for living, compensation will be paid for the entire structure and the AH will also be entitled to other allowances.</li> </ul>
	Renters	<p>Renters are entitled to get allowances as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Transportation (moving) allowance:</b> USD 40</li> <li>▪ <b>Disruption allowance:</b> A lump sum cash assistance of USD 44.80</li> <li>▪ <b>Rental allowance:</b> equivalent to two months' rent of a similar building in the locality.</li> <li>▪ If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable group</b>, see Item E.</li> <li>▪ Provision of information in finding alternate rental accommodation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ AHs to be notified at least <u>90 days</u> in advance before the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the project.</li> <li>▪ IRC will ensure payment of all allowances for which AHs are entitled to at least <u>30 days</u> prior to the scheduled start of civil works.</li> <li>▪ AHs that rent house and/or shop are entitled to a one time transport allowance only.</li> </ul>
<b>II.</b> Other Structures (porch, extended eaves, spirit house, fence, etc.)	All the AHs confirmed to be residing in, doing business or having right over resources within the project affected area during the conduct of IOL and census of AH (Cut- off Date)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cash compensation at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials (i.e. present cost of construction materials and labor in the locality).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ AHs to be notified at least <u>90 days</u> in advance before the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the project.</li> <li>▪ IRC will ensure payment of all allowances for which AHs are entitled to at least <u>30 days</u> prior to the scheduled start of civil works.</li> </ul>
<b>C. LOSS OF CROPS AND TREES</b>			
<b>I.</b> Loss of Crops	Owners of crops regardless of land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To the extent possible, AHs will be <b>allowed to harvest</b> their annual and perennial crops prior to construction.</li> <li>▪ If crops cannot be harvested due to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual Crops – AHs will be given <u>90 days'</u> notice that the land on which their crops are planted will be used by the project and that they must harvest their crops before the civil work.</li> </ul>



TYPE OF LOSS	ELIGIBLE PERSONS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
		construction schedule, AHs are entitled to cash compensation for the affected crops at replacement cost.	▪ Remaining ROW is still <b>public state land</b> .
<b>II. Loss of Fruit or Shade Trees</b>	Owners of trees regardless of land tenure status	▪ Fruit trees will be compensated in cash at replacement cost.	▪ AHs to be notified at least <u>90 days</u> in advance before the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the project. ▪ Remaining ROW is still <b>public state land</b> .
<b>D. LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES</b>			
<b>I. Partial or Entire Loss of Community and/or Public Assets</b>	Affected communities or concerned government agencies who own the assets	▪ Replacement by similar structures and quality at the area identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities.	▪ Communities to be notified at least <u>90 days</u> in advance before the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the project. ▪ Remaining ROW is still <b>public state land</b> .
<b>E. ALLOWANCES AND ASSISTANCES</b>			
KIND OF ALLOWANCE	ELIGIBLE PERSONS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
<b>I. Transport (moving) Allowance</b>	AHs that relocate their house or house/shop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shops and stalls made of light and temporary materials: USD 5 to USD 10 (depending on the scale of the structures to be relocated)</li> <li>▪ Regular shops and houses moving to residual or adjacent areas: USD 40</li> <li>▪ Regular shops and houses relocating within the same village outside of the ROW: USD 60</li> <li>▪ Houses relocating in another village outside of the ROW: USD 70</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Owners of houses or houses/shops are entitled to a one time transport allowance only.</li> <li>▪ Remaining ROW is still <b>public state land</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>II. Severely Affected Households</b>	Severely affected households <sup>3</sup> and Vulnerable AHs	▪ One time cash assistance equivalent to <b>USD 100</b> per Severely Affected	▪ As indicated above, relocating landless AHs are entitled to replacement land with title at

<sup>3</sup> "Severely affected households" include but not limited to the AHs who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land (income generating) and/or assets, and (ii) have to relocate due to the Project.

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TYPE OF LOSS	ELIGIBLE PERSONS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
and/or Vulnerable AHs Allowance		households and/or Vulnerable AHs. ▪ See also [IV. Income Restoration Program (IRP)]	no cost
<b>III. Disruption Allowance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Relocating AHs to residual or adjacent areas (whose house type 1A to 2G) with floor area is less than 60m<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>▪ Relocating AHs to residual or adjacent areas (whose house type 1A to 2G) with floor area is 60m<sup>2</sup> or more.</li> <li>▪ Relocating AHs to residual or adjacent areas (whose house type from 2H or higher)</li> <li>▪ Relocating AHs to a new resettlement site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One time cash assistance equivalent to USD 33.</li> <li>▪ One time cash assistance equivalent to USD100.</li> <li>▪ One time cash assistance equivalent to USD150.</li> <li>▪ One time cash assistance equivalent to USD200.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Allowance shall be paid at the same time with compensation.</li> </ul>
IV. Temporary loss of business income during relocation	Owners of shop who relocate their shop	Lump sum cash assistance of USD50.	
V. Income Restoration Program (IRP)	Severely affected households and Vulnerable AHs	▪ An IRP will be provided during resettlement implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In-kind assistance to strengthen or initiate income-generating activities will be provided after need assessment through consultation with eligible AHs. Forms of assistance may include, but are not limited to, agricultural extension assistance, technical and other assistance to develop existing or new income-generating activities and project-related employment.</li> <li>▪ Special attention to the needs of and opportunities for the vulnerable AHs.</li> </ul>
<b>F. TEMPORARY IMPACTS DUE TO ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>			
<b>I. Affected</b>	Owners of assets	▪ Compensation for lost	▪ Contractor will be required by

  
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TYPE OF LOSS	ELIGIBLE PERSONS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
assets during construction		assets in cash at replacement cost, or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compensation as leasing fee based on replacement cost, and temporarily affected land will be returned to original owner/occupant.</li> </ul>	contract to pay these costs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction and maintenance will be carried out so as to minimize damage.</li> <li>▪ Construction will be required by contract to stay within PRW.</li> <li>▪ As part of the civil works contract, all access roads/driveways to properties adjacent to the road will be repaired or replaced including culverts and other facilities, to a condition equal to or better than at present.</li> </ul>
II. Damage to fields and private or community infrastructure including bund walls, drains and channels, etc.	Owners or persons using the field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Repair of damage or payment for repair of damage at replacement cost.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The disruption period will be minimized as much as possible.</li> <li>▪ The contractor will repair the land back to its original condition before returning to the owners.</li> </ul>

#### 4 PROJECT IMPACTS

##### 4.1 Methodology Used in Preparing the Resettlement Plan

34. The following sections describe the processes and methods employed in the survey on adverse social impacts for improving NR-5. The impact survey involved the conduct of IOL wherein all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; miscellaneous structures, such as fences, wells, trees with commercial value; etc.) located inside the PRW were identified, measured. The owners of those properties were identified, and their replacement values were also calculated. Likewise, the severity of impact on the affected assets and to the livelihood and productive capacity of AHs were determined. Photographs of the affected assets along with the AHs had also been taken. Also, information on the members of the AHs, sources of livelihood, income level, and ownership of productive assets had been gathered. The impacts survey and census of AHs were conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012.

##### 4.1.1 Data Gathering Instrument

35. The basic tool used in the IOL and census of AHs was the survey questionnaire. Detailed socio-economic information on AHs whose main structures (i.e., houses and shops excluding government buildings) will be partially or entirely affected was obtained with the use of the survey questionnaire in Khmer. The questionnaire covered concerns on socio-economic conditions of the AH, in addition to basic information on the household head, such as gender, age, educational attainment, and primary source of income. It also included the affected assets and income, and their perception on the Project (see *Appendix 4: Inventory of Loss and Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire Form* for a copy of the impact survey questionnaire).



#### 4.1.2 Survey Team

36. In addition to the Study Team leader (resettlement specialist), a recruited team of 38 local research assistants including 1 field survey coordinator, 4 field supervisors, 16 enumerators, 10 local assistants, 3 data entry clerks, 1 data developer, and 4 replacement cost (market rates) researchers was organized to help prepare this RAP. Except for the data developer, the rest of the local research assistants were based in the field. Field data gathering for NR-5 and BTB Bypass commenced on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2011 and was completed on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2011, while for SS Bypass it was from 6<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> February 2012. The research team was accompanied by commune or village officials during their data gathering activities.

#### 4.1.3 Setting of the Cut-off Date

37. The IOL and census of AHs were preceded by public consultation meetings in commune centres along NR-5. Among others, the purpose of the public meetings was to brief the local population about the Project background, activities of the survey team, the policy of JICA and the Cambodian government on involuntary resettlement for the NR-5 Project, including the policy requirement on the cut-off date. The local people were informed that the cut-off date is the first day of holding the IOL and census of the AHs, which was on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2011 for the exiting NR-5 and BTB Bypass and on 6<sup>th</sup> February 2012 for SS Bypass.

#### 4.1.4 Basic Unit Costs Used in the Resettlement Plan

38. In line with the IOL activities, an RCS of affected assets in the Project area was carried out by the research team. The main objective of the RCS is to determine the rate of land prices based on actual transaction records of the affected areas, of affected main and secondary<sup>4</sup> structures, and of fruit trees, trees and crops. Based on the results of RCS, the AHs will receive compensation at replacement cost (reflecting market price) from RGC for their loss of land and property due to the Project.

39. The methodology employed in the RCS included the following:

- (i) **Sale/Market comparison method:** This method is based on data provided from recent sales of properties that are highly comparable to the subject property in the vicinity. The method is very useful for cost calculation of structure, land, crops and trees.
- (ii) **Contingent valuation method:** Survey based on willingness to accept (WTA) and/or willingness to pay (WTP). This method was used for land price estimation because of land transactions at the project area are minimal in 2011.
- (iii) **Income approach:** Sum of stream of incomes and sales proceeds. The principle here is that the value of a property is related to its ability to produce cash flow. The technique relies heavily on current market transactions involving the sale of comparable properties. This method was used for estimating the prices of crops and tree, particularly to calculate the compensation rates for temporary impact of agricultural land.
- (iv) **Replace cost approach:** This method was useful for structure cost calculation. The value of a structure is based on the current cost for building the concerned structure and labor cost. For this study, the value of structure and labor cost are derived from the current cost based on market price without depreciation.

#### (a) Unit Costs of Land

40. The affected private lands were divided into 4 main categories: rice field, orchard, residential and commercial lands. The way to obtain data on market rates is to gather data on

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<sup>4</sup> This includes fences, wells, pig pens, toilets, kitchens, etc.



recent land sales, however sale cost recording could not be found at/around the Project area. Therefore, data of recent sales were collected by direct interviews with (i) land owners at/around the Project area who are both AHs and non-AHs, and (ii) local authorities at/around the Project area. Per results of the RCS, the unit costs 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.

### **(b) Unit Costs of Structures**

41. The houses/structures affected by the Project have been categorized into two main groups – house/dwelling and other structures. The methodology employed for costing house/structures were composed of quantity survey and detailed measurement of the component parts of each structure. Labour costs were also assessed at market prices for the structure as a whole based on the information provided by local building contractors on regional basis.

42. Although there are 4 main standard categories, some subcategories were introduced based on actual materials in each category. As a result of the survey, a total of 24 categories were identified in the Project area. The unit prices of a typical structure for each category are provided.

43. Other structures such as wells and fences, and cultural assets such as stupa (Chedey), have to be compensated at their market price, and the results of the specific rates of structures are provided.

### **(c) Unit Costs of Crops and Trees**

44. The primary data was collected through interviews on the income at which owners/cultivators of crops and trees at the Project area. The market rates of crops and trees have been calculated based on the yield and the period of maturity of trees and crops as determined from interviews with farmers along NR-5.

45. The formula used for fruit trees is as follows:

46. (Number/Quantity of harvest per year) x (Market price) x (Number of years it will mature) + cost of seedling

47. In order to simplify the study, perennial trees that have a growth period of more than five years have been classified in to the following three types:

- ✓ Sapling tree (1-3 years), as it can replanted ; 1/3 of full price,
- ✓ Young tree (3-5 years), bearing some fruit ; 2/3 of full price,
- ✓ Mature tree (more than five years), fully bearing fruit ; compensate full price.

48. According to the survey, there are some trees that have a growth period of less than five years. Trees are also equivalent to full compensation cost if mature. Otherwise, their compensation value is their cost as a sapling tree or as a young tree.

## **4.2 Inventory of Affected Assets**

### **4.2.1 Land**

49. The inventory of affected land (PRW: 20 m - 20 m on both sides from the centreline of the road) in ROW (30 m - 30 m) of NR-5 was not performed since the ROW is a public state land. It will not be compensated by the Project for the affected area (20 m - 20 m). Nevertheless, the survey team also determined the categories of the land occupants or users, and if the affected lands are accompanied with immovable assets such as trees, houses, shops and/or other structures.



50. There were instances when the survey team could not complete their interviews with the AHs because the owners of the affected houses and shops were either closed or unattended during the survey. In such case, the survey team was only able to estimate the area of ROW lands used for residential or commercial purposes (i.e., footprint of the structures), and those that are fenced. These estimates will be validated and corrected as necessary during the updating of the RAP, with the assistance of commune officials who will also sit as members of the Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee-Working Group (PRSC-WG), the main resettlement body that is tasked to carry out the DMS.

51. A total of 1,556,605.71 m<sup>2</sup> of land will be required for the construction of the two bypasses (BTB and BMCH). It comprises 1,456,493.26 m<sup>2</sup> of private land, and 100,112.45 m<sup>2</sup> of flooded forest land (state land). Of these, 86.32% (1,343,597.54 m<sup>2</sup>) is used for growing rice. Table 4-1 shows the affected land area and the number of owners identified as AHs.

**Table 4-1: Number of Affected Households who will Lose their Private Lands (due to Battambang and Banteay Mean Chey Bypasses)**

District/ Krong	Rice Field		Orchard		House Plot/ Home Garden		Commercial		Flooded Forest	
	AH	m <sup>2</sup>	AH	m <sup>2</sup>	AH	m <sup>2</sup>	AH	m <sup>2</sup>	AH	m <sup>2</sup>
Mongkol Borei	93	303,296.75	3	5,799.04	17	9,169.90	0	0.00	1	268.25
Krong Serei Saophoan	40	171,394.68	1	5,911.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	99,844.20
<b>Banteay Mean Chey</b>	133	474,691.43	4	11,710.38	17	9,169.90	0	0.00	2	100,112.45
Thma Koul	95	182,728.96	0	0.00	9	5,731.90	1	3,347.33	0	0.00
Krong Bat Dambang	196	425,005.36	14	24,865.94	26	24,273.91	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sangkae	133	261,171.79	8	14,880.06	20	18,916.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Battambang</b>	424	868,906.11	22	39,746.00	55	48,922.11	1	3,347.33	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>1,343,597.54</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>51,456.38</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>58,092.01</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,347.33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100,112.45</b>

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

#### 4.2.2 Main Structures

52. A total of 704 AHs along NR-5 and the bypasses will have their main structures (house, house-shop and/or shop/restaurant) affected by the Project. The total AHs is comprised of 681 AHs along NR-5, and 23 AHs along the two bypasses.

**Table 4-2: Number of Affected Households who will Lose their Main Structures according to Type of Use**

Road section	Province	District	AHs According to Type of Structure					Total
			House	House-Shop	Shop/Restaurant	Shelter	Other Structures	
NR-5	BMCH	Mongkol Borei	224	130	5	177	39	575
		Krong Serei Saophoan	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal (BMCH)	224	130	5	177	39	575
	BTB	Thma Koul	223	97	2	329	49	700
		Krong BTB	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sangkae	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal (BTB)	223	97	2	329	49	700
	<b>Total (NR-5)</b>		<b>447</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,275</b>



Road section	Province	District	AHs According to Type of Structure					Total
			House	House-Shop	Shop/Restaurant	Shelter	Other Structures	
Bypass	BMCH	Mongkol Borei	3	0	0	0	0	3
		Krong Serei Saophoan	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal (BMCH)	3	0	0	0	0	3
	BTB	Thma Koul	3	0	0	1	0	4
		Krong BTB	11	0	0	0	0	11
		Sangkae	6	0	0	0	2	8
	Subtotal (BTB)		20	0	0	1	2	23
<b>Total (Bypasses)</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	
Total	BMCH	Mongkol Borei	227	130	5	177	39	578
		Krong Serei Saophoan	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal (BMCH)	227	130	5	177	39	578
	BTB	Thma Koul	226	97	2	330	49	704
		Krong BTB	11	0	0	0	0	11
		Sangkae	6	0	0	0	2	8
	Subtotal (BTB)		243	97	2	330	51	723
<b>Total (the Project)</b>		<b>470</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,301</b>	

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

**Table 4-3: Floor Area (in m<sup>2</sup>) of Affected Main Structures by Type of Materials**

Structure Uses	Area of Each Type of Structure (m <sup>2</sup> )																					
	1A	1B	1C	1D	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2F	2G	2H	2I	2J	2K	2L	3A	3C	3D	4B	4C	4D
House	38.1	105.0	89.3	0.0	362.6	977.0	315.3	195.0	162.0	346.3	4,424.5	683.3	5,257.1	2,586.6	154.6	742.1	200.0	76.5	105.9	136.6	17.5	45.6
House/shop	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.3	677.7	196.7	56.5	98.6	134.1	2,743.2	190.1	1,869.1	1,248.5	0.0	275.1	0.0	29.4	0.0	31.2	0.0	0.0
Shop/restaurant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	15.0	45.0	82.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grange/storage	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	31.4	13.4	11.7	0.0	265.0	30.0	104.8	94.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Craft/workshop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.6	422.3	549.5	0.0	0.0	64.2	614.7	15.3	1,066.6	289.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	82.5	0.0	59.3	53.0	500.7	2,004.7	906.2	34.1	259.6	235.5	6,250.9	213.7	2,853.8	1,808.4	0.0	10.2	0.0	22.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>148.7</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>1,211.4</b>	<b>4,081.6</b>	<b>1,998.9</b>	<b>299.0</b>	<b>531.9</b>	<b>780.2</b>	<b>14,347.9</b>	<b>1,147.4</b>	<b>11,196.3</b>	<b>6,110.1</b>	<b>154.6</b>	<b>1,027.4</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>127.9</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>207.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>45.6</b>

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

#### 4.2.3 Affected Crops and Trees

53. The start of civil works and the cropping schedule of AHs cultivating within the ROW and bypass will be synchronized to allow smooth transition between harvesting of standing crops and the start of road construction in a particular section of the Project road. With regard to fruit and timber trees, a total of 38,363 various species and age along NR-5 and the two bypasses have been counted during the IOL. Except for some trees along BTB Bypass, most are not commercially grown, meaning they are sporadically planted inside the ROW.

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## 5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

54. During the IOL survey, an SES of AHs was also conducted. Most AHs, losing partially or entirely their assets such as structures, lands and/or trees, were interviewed for the purpose of gaining more information on their situation and present living standards. This activity was carried out aiming to prepare a more responsive RAP for people and households affected by the Project. Since there were instances when the AHs were unattended to during the survey, only 1,656 AHs along the existing NR-5 and the bypasses have been interviewed. The number of AHs interviewed represented 73.11% of all AHs.

55. The topics investigated in the survey were basic demography, literacy and education, economically active population, housing condition, possession of durable goods and livestock, household expenditure and income.

Additionally, the survey was also directed to studying the perception of AHs on the Project.

### 5.1 Population and Household Composition

56. The total number of studied households is 1,656, which is composed of a population of 8,302. The population is comprised of 4,231 (51.0%) females and 4,071 (49.0%) males. Table 5-1 shows the details of population, sex ratio, as well as household size of the two provinces. An average household size of 5.0 is the same for both BTB and BMCH Provinces.

**Table 5-1: Population and Household Composition**

Stratum	Number of Households	Average HH Size	Population				Sex Ratio*	
			Both	Male		Female		
				No.	%	No.		%
<b>Project Survey</b>	1,656	5.0	8,302	4,071	49.0	4,231	51.0	96.2
<b>BTB</b>	976	5.0	4,893	2,378	48.6	2,515	51.4	94.6
<b>BMCH</b>	680	5.0	3,409	1,693	49.7	1,716	50.3	98.7

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

\* Sex Ratio: (Number of male)/(Number of female)x100(%)

### 5.2 Vulnerable Households

57. Based on the IOL, the vulnerable AHs are 434 AHs as counted on family basis. The SES indicates different vulnerable groups, which include elderly without support from their families, widows and female-headed households, physically and mentally handicapped people, and poor households with income below the national poverty line. Table 5-2 shows that 14.8% of surveyed samples are widows and female-headed households. Poor women, as heads of household, have put themselves by necessity to take men's roles and responsibilities, due to absence of male labor and inability to hire adult male labor. Female-headed households indeed face double burden of taking care of the well-being of family members and many aspects, as compared to households with couples. Based on the survey results, nearly 2% of household heads are disabled. Aged<sup>5</sup> household heads are 19.7%, and about 2% of AHs are living below the national poverty line (<USD 20/capita/month). About 4.5% of them are landless households.

**Table 5-2: Vulnerable Households (Head)**

Stratum	Number of HHs	Aged (≥60years)*		Female HHs		Disabled HHs		Landless		<USD 20/month/cap	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Project</b>	1,656	326	19.7	245	14.8	29	1.8	74	4.5	32	1.9

<sup>5</sup> Aged was defined as a person who is more than 60 years old and without young to support.



Survey											
<b>BTB</b>	976	187	19.2	148	15.2	14	1.4	6	0.6	24	2.5
<b>BMCH</b>	680	139	20.4	97	14.3	15	2.2	68	10.0	8	1.2

\* "Aged" Vulnerable Household; Household head is older than 60 years old and with no other means of support.

\* No child-headed household was found in the project area, and all AHs are Khmer (there is no indigenous people or ethnic minorities).

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

### 5.3 Literacy of the Affected Households' Heads and Spouses

58. The literacy rate of male household heads is 95.2% while that of female spouses is 88.1%. There is a small gap between the literacy rates of male household heads and their spouses. Among the 245 female household heads, only 176 (71.8%) are literate. Women in general receive less education than men, and are less literate by about 5% to even more than 10%. Therefore, women enter the labor market with lower education and less vocational skills than men.

**Table 5-3: Literacy of Affected Households' Heads and Spouses**

Stratum	Male HH Heads (%)	Female HH Heads (%)	Female Spouses (%)
<b>Project Survey</b>	95.2	71.8	88.1
<b>BTB</b>	94.9	72.3	87.1
<b>BMCH</b>	95.5	71.1	87.5

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

### 5.4 Educational Attainment of the Population

59. Since 2000, education for all Cambodians has been re-energized by the world's commitment to the Millennium Development Goal (MDG). Based on its commitment toward the MDG, RGC, with assistance from donors and NGO communities, has made efforts to develop a National Education Plan. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has developed the Education for All (EFA) policy documents. Cambodian MDG (CMDG) aims 'to ensure that by 2015, children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of 9-year basic education'.

**Table 5-4: Education Attainment of the Population**

Stratum	Sex	No or Little	Primary Not Completed	Completed Primary Education	Completed Lower Secondary Education	Completed Upper Secondary Education	Post-Secondary Education
		%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Project Survey</b>	Male	9.8	25.6	26.8	20.4	10.0	7.4
	Female	16.0	29.8	24.6	17.0	7.8	4.9
	Both	13.0	27.7	25.6	18.7	8.9	6.1
<b>BTB</b>	Male	9.5	25.9	26.0	20.8	10.2	7.6
	Female	15.9	29.0	24.0	17.8	8.5	4.9
	Both	12.8	27.5	24.9	19.2	9.3	6.2
<b>BMCH</b>	Male	10.2	25.2	27.8	19.9	9.8	7.0
	Female	16.3	30.9	25.5	15.8	6.7	4.8
	Both	13.2	28.1	26.7	17.8	8.2	5.9

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

60. In the Project area, 13.0% of the population has no or only little education. The difference between sexes is nearly double with 9.8% for males and 16% for females. Around



25.6% has at least completed primary education. The low proportion of persons completing primary education is a problem because for children to be classified as literate, they must at least complete grades 4 or 5. As shown in Table 5-4, there are only 8.9% who have completed upper secondary schooling, and 6.1% who have attended post-secondary education. The gap between sexes increases for higher level of education, i.e. 7.4% of males have post-secondary education, compared to females, which is only 4.9%.

#### 5.5 Affected Households' Heads Engaged in Farming and Non-farming

61. About 40.5% of household heads are working on farms, while non-farming is 53.7%. (Other rests (5.8%) are aged or disable and unable to work.) Table 5-5 shows that the percentage of household heads working on farms is highest in BTB with 46.2%, at locations where the bypass mostly traverses through rice fields and orchard land. A sizeable number of male and female household heads surveyed (591 persons or 41.9% and 79 persons or 32.2%, respectively) are engaged in farming.

**Table 5-5: Farming and Non-farming Affected Households' heads**

Stratum	Number of Households		Non-farming		Farming	
			No.	%	No.	%
Project Survey	Male	1,411	762	54.0	591	41.9
	Female	245	127	51.8	79	32.2
	Total	1,656	889	53.7	670	40.5
BTB	Male	828	402	48.6	395	47.7
	Female	148	71	48.0	56	37.8
	Total	976	473	48.5	451	46.2
BMCH	Male	583	360	61.7	196	33.6
	Female	97	56	57.7	23	23.7
	Total	680	416	61.2	219	32.2

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

#### 5.6 Main Sources of Income of Affected Households

62. According to the survey, the main sources of income of the AHs include 59% agricultural production, followed by 56.6% business/trade, and 47.2% depend on wages/salary. Remittance is also a main source of household income with 14.3%, which includes most family members migrating to other places to find jobs and send money back home.

**Table 5-6: Main Sources of Income of the AHs**

Province	Project Survey		BTB		BMCH	
Number of Households	1,656		976		680	
Item	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Wages/salary	781	47.2	403	41.3	378	55.6
Farming hired labor	84	5.1	62	6.4	22	3.2
Business/trade	938	56.6	540	55.3	398	58.5
Agricultural production	977	59.0	630	64.5	347	51.0
Livestock	226	13.6	163	16.7	63	9.3
Fishing	27	1.6	18	1.8	9	1.3
Equipment making	42	2.5	33	3.4	9	1.3
Equipment rental	22	1.3	21	2.2	1	0.1



Province	Project Survey		BTB		BMCH	
Number of Households	1,656		976		680	
Item	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Transportation	61	3.7	35	3.6	26	3.8
House/land rental	112	6.8	72	7.4	40	5.9
Remittance	236	14.3	138	14.1	98	14.4
Other	256	15.5	221	22.6	35	5.1

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

### 5.7 Household Income of the Affected Households by Sex

63. For purposes of the survey, household income included earnings and receipts from all sources received by all household members during the last year. Participants in the economic activity include employers, own account workers, employees or unpaid family workers, rentals (house, land, equipment, etc.) or recipient of pensions, grants, etc.

64. A significant number (74.1%) of male household heads reported that they are earning an annual income of USD 3,000 or higher, while 8.2% reported an annual income between USD 2,500 and USD 3,000. Only 0.6% of the male household heads reported that their earnings are less than USD 500 a year.

**Table 5-7: Annual Income (USD) of AHs Headed by Males**

Stratum	<= 500		500+ -1,000		1,000+ -1,500		1,500+ -2,000		2,000+ -2,500		2,500+ -3,000		3,000+		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Project	8	0.6	16	1.1	53	3.8	89	6.3	84	6.0	115	8.2	1,046	74.1	1,411	100.0
BTB	5	0.6	11	1.3	37	4.5	55	6.6	54	6.5	64	7.7	602	72.7	828	100.0
BMCH	3	0.5	5	0.9	16	2.7	34	5.8	30	5.1	51	8.7	444	76.2	583	100.0

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

65. Likewise, a significant number (53.5%) of female household heads reported that they are earning an annual income of USD 3,000 or higher, while 13.1% reported an annual income between USD 2,000 and USD 2,500. Only 0.8% of female household heads reported that their earnings are less than USD 500 a year.

**Table 5-8: Annual Income (USD) of AHs Headed by Females**

Stratum	<= 500		500+ -1,000		1,000+ -1,500		1,500+ -2,000		2,000+ -2,500		2,500+ -3,000		3,000+		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Project	2	0.8	16	6.5	23	9.4	22	9.0	32	13.1	19	7.8	131	53.5	245	100.0
BTB	2	1.4	12	8.1	13	8.8	15	10.1	22	14.9	10	6.8	74	50.0	148	100.0
BMCH	0	0.0	4	4.1	10	10.3	7	7.2	10	10.3	9	9.3	57	58.8	97	100.0

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

66. Table 5-9 shows the sources of cash income of all interviewed households (1,656). It reveals that the average monthly household income is USD 340.00. Business/trade is the main source of income for 52.7% of the households in the Project area. Wages or salary is the second main source of income for 20.3% of the households, while the third is agricultural production with 14.7%.

**Table 5-9: Average Annual and Monthly Income by Household and Capita**

Items	Total Annual Income Share		Number of Households by Income Sources*	
	USD	%	Number	%



<b>Wages/salary</b>	1,370,718	20.3	781	20.8
<b>Farming hired labor</b>	24,463	0.4	84	2.2
<b>Business/trade</b>	3,559,239	52.7	936	24.9
<b>Agricultural production</b>	989,361	14.7	977	26.09
<b>Livestock</b>	32,825	0.5	226	6.0
<b>Fishing</b>	3,194	0.0	27	0.7
<b>Equipment making</b>	107,669	1.6	42	1.1
<b>Equipment rental</b>	46,425	0.7	22	0.6
<b>Transportation</b>	104,833	1.6	60	1.6
<b>House/land rental</b>	22,979	0.3	112	3.0
<b>Remittance</b>	35,400	0.5	236	6.3
<b>Other</b>	455,264	6.7	256	6.8
<b>Total</b>	6,752,370	100.0	3,759	100.0
<b>Currency</b>	Annual		Monthly	
<b>Total</b>	6,752,370 USD		562,698 USD	
<b>Household income**</b>	4,078 USD		340 USD	
<b>Capita income***</b>	816 USD		68 USD	

\* Each household gets income from more than one source

\*\* [Household income]=[ Total Annual Income]/[ Total Number of Interviewed HHs]=6,752,370/1,656

\*\*\* A HH has 5 persons in average. (Capita income=Household income / 5)

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

### 5.8 Credit

67. People have taken credits or loans from various agencies, both private/official and non-official credit institutions. The survey showed that 45.6% (755 of 1,656) of the total interviewed households are able to access credit. Most of the credit sources include 15.9% from government/bank institutions, 20.0% from NGOs, 25.8% from credit providers, 22.4% from relatives, 13.4% from landlords/traders, and 2.5% from other sources.

**Table 5-10: Credits Acquired During the Last Year**

	Number of HHs	Received credits		Private Bank*		NGOs/ Society		Landlord/ Traders		Credit Providers		Relatives		Others	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Project</b>	1,656	755	45.6	120	15.9	151	20.0	101	13.4	195	25.8	169	22.4	19	2.5
<b>BTB</b>	976	439	45.0	67	15.3	86	19.6	60	13.7	114	26.0	97	22.1	15	3.4
<b>BMCH</b>	680	316	46.5	53	16.8	65	20.6	41	13.0	81	25.6	72	22.8	4	1.3

\* No AHs take credit from government institution.

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

68. Generally, most people acquire loans for various reasons, such as for farming, health treatment, starting/improving business, and family support. As shown in Table 5-11, most households (62.9%) get loans for improving their businesses. It is followed by farming activities with 26.1%, and then by health care with 15.4%. As for the remaining, 14.0% is for supporting family members, 10.6% is for schooling costs, 8.2% is for food consumption, and 8.1% is for building/repairing houses. Only 4.5% acquire loans to finance special ceremonies or weddings.

**Table 5-11: Purposes of Acquiring Credit**

Items	Project	BTB	BMCH
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	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Number of Households</b>	755		439		316	
<b>Food consumption</b>	62	8.2	25	5.7	37	11.7
<b>Health care</b>	116	15.4	54	12.3	62	19.6
<b>Schooling costs</b>	80	10.6	29	6.6	51	16.1
<b>Building/repairing house</b>	61	8.1	23	5.2	38	12.0
<b>Ceremony/wedding</b>	34	4.5	13	3.0	21	6.6
<b>Farming</b>	197	26.1	138	31.4	59	18.7
<b>Business improving</b>	475	62.9	253	57.6	222	70.3
<b>Supporting family members</b>	106	14.0	55	12.5	51	16.1
<b>Others</b>	22	3.0	16	3.6	6	1.9

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

## 5.9 Sanitation

### 5.9.1 Water Sources for Drinking and Cooking

69. Of the interviewed households in the Project area, only 2.1% use pipe water from waterworks and 12.7% from protected wells. Moreover, 41.6% buy clean water during the dry season for their daily consumption. Approximately, 65.2% use rainwater during the wet season, while 2.6% use water from the stream/river. On average, people spend around one hour per day to fetch water for their household consumption. Lake/pond was the source of drinking water for 23.6% (or 390 AHs) of the 1,656 AHs surveyed, while 2.6% still use water from unprotected wells (see Table 5-12 for details).

**Table 5-12: Water Sources for Drinking and Cooking**

Stratum	Number of HHs	Stream/River		Lake/Pond		Protected Well		Unprotected Well		Rainwater		Buying		Waterworks	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Project</b>	1,656	43	2.6	390	23.6	210	12.7	43	2.6	1,080	65.2	689	41.6	34	2.1
<b>BTB</b>	976	28	2.9	289	29.6	159	16.3	28	2.9	665	68.1	338	34.6	26	2.7
<b>BMCH</b>	680	15	2.2	101	14.9	51	7.5	15	2.2	415	61.0	351	51.6	8	1.2

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

70. About 72.2% of AHs always boil their drinking water. Boiling water is by far the most common method. In addition, 8.9% also do it sometimes, while 19% never boil water for drinking.

**Table 5-13: Households Boiling Water for Drinking**

Stratum	Number of Households	Households Boiling Water for Drinking					
		Always		Sometimes		Never	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Project Survey</b>	1,656	1,195	72.2	147	8.9	314	19.0
<b>BTB</b>	976	743	76.1	91	9.3	142	14.5
<b>BMCH</b>	680	452	66.5	56	8.2	172	25.3

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

71. Approximately 42.5% of interviewed households have to buy water for washing/bathing during the dry season. Lake/pond, well and rainwater are also the most common water sources for the local people (see Table 5-14 for detailed information).

**Table 5-14: Water Sources for Washing and Bathing**

Stratum	Number of HHs	Stream/River		Lake/Pond		Protected Well		Unprotected Well		Rainwater		Buying		Waterworks	
		%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%



<b>Project</b>	1,656	63	3.8	498	30.1	283	17.1	60	3.6	382	23.1	704	42.5	60	3.6
<b>BTB</b>	976	34	3.5	373	38.2	200	20.5	35	3.6	250	25.6	277	28.4	50	5.1
<b>BMCH</b>	680	29	4.3	125	18.4	83	12.2	25	3.7	132	19.4	427	62.8	10	1.5

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

### 5.9.2 Toilet

72. The type of toilet facility is taken as a measure of sanitary condition. There have been some changes in toilet facilities in dwelling places in Cambodia over the last seven years. In 2004, about 75% of all households still do not have a toilet facility in their dwelling places (CSES 2004).

73. In the Project area, 79.8% of households have a latrine. Only 20.2% of households do not have access to toilet facilities as they depend on "open defecation" or sharing toilets with their neighbours.

### 5.9.3 Energy Sources for Lighting and Cooking

74. Battery is still the most commonly used energy source for lighting in Cambodia's rural areas. However, in the Project area, about 4% of the surveyed AHs claimed that they use rechargeable car batteries for lighting. Moreover, 90.1% use publicly provided electricity as their source, while 4.6% use kerosene lamp. About 1.5% claim that they use private generators.

**Table 5-15: Energy Sources for Lighting**

Stratum	Number of HHs	Private Generator		State Electricity		Battery		Gas/Kerosene	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Project Survey</b>	1,656	25	1.5	1,492	90.1	67	4.0	76	4.6
<b>BTB</b>	976	22	2.3	845	86.6	47	4.8	63	6.5
<b>BMCH</b>	680	3	0.4	647	95.1	20	2.9	13	1.9

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

75. Based on the survey results, 23.3% of interviewed households use liquefied petroleum gas as their source for cooking, while 66.2% and 45.2% use firewood and charcoal, respectively. About 7.5% of interviewed households in the Project area use electricity as their energy source for cooking.

**Table 5-16: Energy Sources for Cooking**

Stratum	Number of HHs	Firewood		Charcoal		Gas/Kerosene		State Electricity	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Project Survey</b>	1,656	1,097	66.2	748	45.2	386	23.3	125	7.5
<b>BTB</b>	976	674	69.1	384	39.3	231	23.7	57	5.8
<b>BMCH</b>	680	423	62.2	364	53.5	155	22.8	68	10.0

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

### 5.10 Transportation

76. Bicycles are more commonly used as a mode of transportation in rural areas, while motorcycles are more conveniently and more commonly used in urban areas. In the study, it reveals that around 62.5% of interviewed households have bicycles and 77.2% have motorbikes. Only a small amount of households have trucks, at about 3.3%, and 10.8% have a car/pickup/minivan. It was estimated that the average value of transport equipment in the Project area is around USD 1,597 per household.

**Table 5-17: Transport Equipment and Their Values**

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Mode of Transport	Total Value (KHR)	Total Households = 1,656	
		No.	%
Bicycle	83,156,600	1035	62.5
Motorbike	4,648,626,400	1279	77.2
Bamboo rail	1,000,000	1	0.1
Car/pickup/minivan	4,443,450,900	179	10.8
Truck	1,391,700,000	54	3.3
Boat without engine	8,724,000	23	1.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	10,576,657,900 (KHR)		
<b>Average/Household</b>	6,386,871 (KHR)	1,597 (USD)	

Exchange rate: USD 1 = KHR 4,000

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

### 5.11 Household Appliances

77. Telephones are the most common household appliance among the AHs surveyed, with 1,497 households (90.4%) reporting that they own at least one up to more than five. The second most common appliance is TV/VCR/VCP (84.6%). Table 5-18 shows the percentage of households owning other types of electrical appliances, such as 24.2% owning radio/cassette players, and 10.3% owning refrigerators. A small proportion of households owns equipment for convenience such as generators at 4.2%, washing machines at 3.9%, and air conditioners at 3.7%. It was estimated that the average value of other assets in the target area is around USD 173 per household.

**Table 5-18: Household Appliance and Its Values**

Stratum	Total Value (KHR)	Total Households = 1,656	
		No.	%
Radio/cassette player	27,986,000	400	24.2
TV/VCR/VCP	367,608,300	1401	84.6
Sewing machine	16,410,000	41	2.5
Air conditioner	106,400,000	62	3.7
Washing machine	41,975,000	64	3.9
Refrigerator	143,593,000	170	10.3
Telephone	367,331,503	1497	90.4
Generator	71,815,000	70	4.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	1,143,118,803 (KHR)		
<b>Average/Household</b>	690,289 (KHR)	173 (USD)	

Exchange rate: USD 1 = KHR 4,000

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

### 5.12 People's Perception of the Project

#### 5.12.1 Satisfaction with the Project

78. AHs showed satisfaction with the Project since it was reported that 13.2% rated the Project as 'very good', and 52.6% rated it as 'good'. However, about 30.3% of the total households rated the Project as 'good and bad'.

**Table 5-19: Satisfaction with the Project**

Items	Project		BTB		BMCH	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total Number of HHs</b>	1,656		976		680	
<b>No answer</b>	15	0.9	6	0.6	9	1.3

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<b>Bad</b>	50	3.0	31	3.2	19	2.8
<b>Good and bad</b>	501	30.3	292	29.9	209	30.7
<b>Good</b>	871	52.6	476	48.8	395	58.1
<b>Very good</b>	219	13.2	171	17.5	48	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>100.0</b>

"Bad": Project they will: 1) loss of good trading site; 2) loss of land use in PRW; 3) affect on house/shop; 4) Decrease household income due to construction civil works; 4) Loss of occupation.

Source: JICA Study Team

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

### 5.12.2 Important Benefits of the Project

79. In the area of improvements, interviews revealed that around 67.33% of AHs believed that the Project will help decrease congestion/accident when traveling, while 49.76% mentioned it will improve access to other facilities. About 40.46% responded that the Project will improve cargo transportation. Table 5-20 shows more detailed information on the Project benefits.

**Table 5-20: Three Most Important Benefits of the Project**

Most Important Benefits	Total Number of HHs = 1,656							
	Total		First		Second		Third	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Improve cargo transportation</b>	670	40.46	355	52.99	190	28.36	125	18.66
<b>Appreciation of land prices</b>	225	13.59	46	20.44	97	43.11	82	36.44
<b>Reduced daily expenditures</b>	112	6.76	7	6.25	38	33.93	67	59.82
<b>Decrease of congestion/accidents</b>	1,115	67.33	628	56.32	344	30.85	143	12.83
<b>Improve access to other facilities</b>	824	49.76	237	28.76	314	38.11	273	33.13
<b>Flood prevention</b>	37	2.23	4	10.81	14	37.84	19	51.35
<b>Improve travel of tourists</b>	421	25.42	103	24.47	189	44.89	129	30.64
<b>Improve the environment</b>	326	19.69	45	13.80	109	33.44	172	52.76
<b>Big push to outskirts area</b>	453	27.36	109	24.06	111	24.50	233	51.43
<b>Attract more investment</b>	113	6.82	8	7.08	49	43.36	56	49.56
<b>Create more direct/indirect jobs</b>	300	18.12	41	13.67	110	36.67	149	49.67
<b>Improve local product marketing</b>	115	6.94	8	6.96	19	16.52	88	76.52

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012

### 5.12.3 Perception of Affected Households with Regards to Relocation

80. In terms of the perception of AHs concerning relocation due to the Project, 90.8% of interviewed households said that they agree to move from the PRW but will need some assistance from the Project. Meanwhile, 6.8% replied that they will voluntarily move without any compensation or assistance. About 2.1% did not answer. However, 0.2% of AHs refused to move from the PRW. (see Table 5-21 for details)

**Table 5-21: Perception of AHs with Regards to Relocation**

Stratum	Number of Households	No Answer		Refuse to Relocate		Agree with Assistance		Voluntarily Move	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Project</b>	1,656	35	2.1	4	0.2	1,504	90.8	113	6.8
<b>BTB</b>	976	20	2.0	3	0.3	870	89.1	83	8.5
<b>BMCH</b>	680	15	2.2	1	0.1	634	93.2	30	4.4

Data source: Project Survey conducted in August-September 2011 and February 2012



## 6 ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK

81. The owner of the Project is the Executing Agency (EA) which is MPWT; therefore, it has overall responsibility for the successful implementation of the RAP. The EA will be assisted by a number of offices within and outside MPWT, starting with the Project Management Unit (PMU) which is tasked with undertaking the Project. The Environmental Section of PMU (PMU-ES) will be established to work closely with the RD (Resettlement Department) of the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) for the preparation, updating, and implementation of the RAP.

### 6.1 The Environmental Section of the Project Management Unit (PMU-ES)

82. PMU-ES of MPWT under guidance of IRC will work closely with RD/MEF as the lead arm of the PMU in the preparation and implementation of the RAP.

83. Its tasks include the followings:

- (i) Secure the approval of the RAP by IRC;
- (ii) Secure prior approval from IRC and JICA for any variations in the approved RAP;
- (iii) Secure the database of AHs and assets that will be gathered during the preparation and updating of the RAP;
- (iv) Prepare progress reports on RAP implementation for submission to MPWT, PMU and JICA.

### 6.2 The Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) and the Resettlement Department (RD)

84. IRC is a collegial body headed by the representative from MEF and composed of representatives from concerned line ministries, such as the Ministry of Interior; MPWT, MLMUPC; MEF and MAFF. 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), IRC has since been involved in other foreign-assisted government infrastructure projects with involuntary resettlement. IRC will be established on ad hoc basis for each project upon the request from Executing Agency. RD is a secretariat of IRC and will work closely with other relevant institutions to deal with all resettlement issues caused by the project. The IRC will be established for NR-5 project.

85. The institutional setup for resettlement and land acquisition is indicated in Figure 6-1.

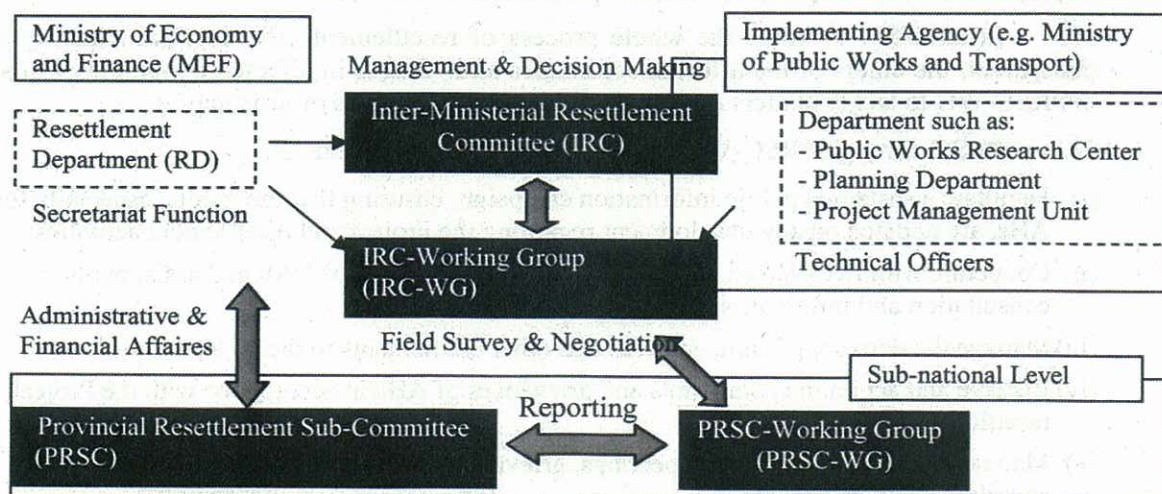


Figure 6-1: Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) and relevant organizations



86. IRC will assume the function of a quasi-regulatory body, ensuring that funds for resettlement are spent properly and that the RAP is carried out as intended. The technical arm of IRC is its RD.

87. The RD will assist IRC in the following tasks:

- (i) Reviewing and approving the RAP, ensuring its consistency with JICA Guidelines and, later, the loan agreement;
- (ii) Submitting the approved RAP to JICA;
- (iii) Request to Provincial Governor to establish PRSC and PRSC-WG;
- (iv) Orienting, as needed, PRSC and its WG (PRSC-WG) on their tasks relative to RAP updating and implementation;
- (v) Manage and supervise the implementation of RAP such as DMS;
- (vi) Negotiation and Contract making with APs;
- (vii) Securing from the national treasury the budget for carrying out the RAP, ensuring that funds are available in a timely manner and in sufficient amounts;
- (viii) Ensuring the approval of all disbursements connected with the implementation of the RAP, such as payment for compensation and other entitlements, acquisition and preparation of replacement plots, operational expenses of personnel, etc.;
- (ix) Ensuring that funds for resettlement are spent judiciously; and
- (x) Hire External Monitoring Agency to monitor the implementation of the RAP, ensuring that this is carried out in compliance with the Project resettlement policy and with the loan agreement.

### **6.3 Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee**

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

89. The technical arm of PRSC is PRSC-WG, which is headed by the Director (or a representative) of the Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (PDPWT). The regular members of PRSC-WG come from the Provincial Government, the Provincial Department of Economy and Finance (PDEF), and the Ministry of Interior.

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

91. PRSC, through PRSC-WG, will have the following functions:

- (i) Facilitate a sustained public information campaign, ensuring that the public, especially the AHs, are updated on any development regarding the Project and resettlement activities;
- (ii) Cooperate with IRC-WG in conducting the implementation of RAP and assist public consultation and information disclosure meeting;
- (iii) Manage the delivery of compensation and other entitlements to the AHs;
- (iv) Receive and act on the complaints and grievances of AHs in accordance with the Project resettlement policy; and
- (v) Maintain a record of all public meetings, grievances, and actions taken to address complaints and grievances.



## 7 IMPLEMENTAION SCHEDULE

92. During the detailed design stage, DMS and RCS will be conducted under management of IRC-WG. DMS will be implemented by IRC-WG in close cooperation with PRSC-WG and relevant local authorities. RCS will be updated by independent agency hired by IRC. Based on the result of DM an RCS, IRC will calculate compensation amount and request budget disbursement to RGC.

93. During the DMS, consultation meeting will be held and project information booklet will be distributed to all AHs by IRC-WG assisted by PRSC-WG. The information program will precede the marking of the PRW. Grievance procedures and structure will be established prior to DMS. The preparation for the updating of the RAP will follow immediately after the final identification survey and DMS.

94. After the compensation amount is expected to be undertaken simultaneously for different sections of the road, the compensation process, including agreement and certified record of quantities and valuation of properties and physical payment of cash compensation and formal transfer of property in the form of land will take place before any construction start in a designated stretch of the road. Compensation payments are made at least 30days before construction starts. The external monitor will be conducted during all of the above stages of implementation of the RAP. The external monitor's benchmark survey will be carried out prior to any physical relocation of AHs and AH structures.

95. IRC will mobilize its working group to work closely with PRSC-WG and the EMA before commencement of any resettlement activities, i.e., before RAP updating. Land acquisition and relocation of AHs will not commence until the updated RAP has been reviewed and approved by both IRC and JICA.

96. MPWT will ensure that contractor will not be issued notice to commence for any part of a section of a road to begin construction work unless it has (a) satisfactorily completed in accordance with the approved updated RAP, compensation payment and relocation; (b) ensured that income restoration program is in place; and (c) area required for civil works is free of all encumbrances. Table 7-1 summarizes the various inter-related activities connected with the updating and implementation of the RAP.

**Table 7-1: Indicative Schedule of Resettlement Activities**

ACTIVITIES	SCHEDULE
JICA Approval of Draft RAP	Aug 2012
RAP Updating following Detailed Design	October 2013 to March 2014
Submission and JICA Approval of Updated RAP	April 2014
Implementation of the Approved Updated RAP	May 2014-May 2015
Internal Monitoring (Submission of Quarterly Progress Reports)	May 2014-
External Monitoring (Intermittent)	June 2014 to Feb 2016
Post-evaluation	May-June 2017
Start of Civil Works*	June 2015

\* For sections where there are no resettlement impacts.

## 8 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

97. Stakeholders of the Project include provincial/district, commune/village officials, local people along the existing NR-5, BTB and SS Bypass, and managers and staff of PDPWT (See Table 8-1). Participation provides for the opportunity and the process by which stakeholders



influence and become co-responsible for development initiatives and decisions that affect them. Through participation, the needs and priorities of the local population are solicited; the adverse social impacts of the Project, including the corresponding mitigating measures, are collectively identified; and the commitment and feeling of ownership over the Project is engendered among the AHs.

### 8.1 Participatory Activities in Resettlement Plan's Planning

98. The public, especially the AHs, the local governments and road users will be consulted and their opinions solicited. They will in fact participate in the preparation of the RAP. Table 8-1 summarizes the roles and responsibilities of the EA, local governments, and AHs in the preparation.

**Table 8-1: Participatory Activities in RAP Planning**

Project Process Stage	Participatory Activities and Participants	Outputs	Responsible Institution
<b>Preparation or Feasibility</b>	Briefing of the provincial, district, commune, village officials, local people along NR-5 and BTB Bypass, and PDPWT about the Project technical assistance, the resettlement impact, and activities of the consultant (provincial and first commune stakeholder meeting).	The local population including AHs and their representatives, local government officials, and managers and technical staff of PDPWT participated in the meeting and were consulted on the objectives, planning and impact of the project and of resettlement.	MPWT and Consultant (JICA Study Team)
	Conduct of IOL, census of APs, social impact assessment, and RCS.	An IOL, census of AHs and RCS were conducted and the results were included in the RAP.	Consultants (JICA Study Team), assisted by local authorities and PDPWT.
	Discussion/consultation with IRC-RD and PMU-MPWT about the proposed project resettlement policy.	IRC were made fully aware of and consulted about social impact and resettlement policy.	Consultant (JICA Study Team)
	Initial disclosure meeting with AHs to discuss the results of the IOL and gather suggestions on how to minimize and mitigate impacts, and discuss about relocation options (second commune stakeholder meeting).	AHs and community leaders are informed of social impact and any damage or loss of property including land losses, and consulted on impact mitigation and resettlement including any relocation.	MPWT and Consultant (JICA Study Team)

*Handwritten signature/initials*



Project Process Stage	Participatory Activities and Participants	Outputs	Responsible Institution
	Drafting of the RAP and project information booklet (PIB) <sup>6</sup> and submission to PMU-MPWT, IRC-RD and JICA for review and approval.	Draft of RAP and PIB will be provided to and reviewed by MPWT, IRC-RD and JICA for approval.	Consultant (JICA Study Team)

## 8.2 Public Consultations During Resettlement Action Plan Preparation

99. During RAP preparation stage, the following public consultations were held at different stages.

- (i) Provincial stakeholder meeting
- (ii) Public Consultation Meeting (before cut-off date)
- (iii) Public Consultation Meeting (after cut-off date)

### 8.2.1 Schedule of Stakeholder Meetings

100. The schedules of stakeholder meetings held regarding NR-5 are shown in Table 8-2.

**Table 8-2: Public Meetings Held Regarding National Road No.5 and the Two Bypasses**

Province	District/Commune	Venue	Date	Participants
<b>Provincial Stakeholder Meeting</b>				
<b>Kampong Chhnang</b>	Krong Kampong Chhnang	PDPWT Office	18 May 2011 at 9:00 am	9
<b>Pursat</b>	Krong Pursat	PDPWT Office	18 May 2011 at 3:00 pm	7
<b>BTB</b>	Krong Bat Dambang	PDPWT Office	19 May 2011 at 9:00 am	14
<b>BMCH</b>	Krong Serei Saophoan	PDPWT Office	19 May 2011 at 3:00 pm	13
<b>Public Consultation Meeting (before cut-off date)</b>				
<b>BMCH</b>	Mongkol Borei District - Banteay Neang - Reussei Kroak - Batrang	Mongkol Borei District Centre	28 July 2011 at 8:00 am	Male=70 Female=40
<b>BMCH</b>	Krong Serei Saophoan - Preah Ponlea - Au Ambil	Samathiphall Pagoda	28 July 2011 at 10:00 am	Male=80 Female=70
<b>BMCH</b>	Mongkol Borei District - Phnom Tauch - Au Prasat	Mongkol Borei CPP Office	28 July 2011 at 2:00 pm	Male=90 Female=35
<b>BTB</b>	Local authorities from Thma	PDPWT Office	28 July 2011	Male=13

<sup>6</sup> The Project information booklet will be written in Khmer. The PIB will be distributed to each AH during the DMS, and updated PIB will be distributed before signing contract with AHs. An English version draft of PIB in *Appendix 1: Project Information Booklet (English Draft Version)* will be translated in Khmer and be distributed during the DMS. The updated PIB to be distributed before signing contract with AHs, information of rehabilitation options (including outline of IRP) will be added.



Province	District/Commune	Venue	Date	Participants
	Kaul district		at 4:00 pm	
<b>BTB</b>	Local authorities from Krong Bat Dambang and Sangkae district	PDPWT Office	29 July 2011 at 8:00 am	Male=18
<b>BTB</b>	Thma Kaul district - Boeung Pring - Chrouy Sdao	Boeung Pring Commune Centre	29 July 2011 at 2:00 pm	Male=70 Female=20
<b>BTB</b>	Thma Kaul district - Ta Poug - Ta Moeum	Ta Poug Commune Centre	29 July 2011 at 4:00 pm	Male=60 Female=100
<b>BTB</b>	Thma Kaul district - Au Taky - Chrey	Au Taky Commune Centre	30 July 2011 at 8:00 am	Male=80 Female=30
<b>BTB</b>	Krong Bat Dambang - Aumal	Aumal Commune Centre	30 July 2011 at 9:30 am	Male=27 Female=7
<b>BTB</b>	Krong Bat Dambang - Watt Kor	Watt Kor Commune Centre	30 July 2011 at 11:00 am	Male=70 Female=20
<b>BTB</b>	Sangkae - Watt Ta Moem - Au Dambang I	Ta Moeum Pagoda	30 July 2011 at 2:00 pm	Male=45 Female=50
<b>BTB</b>	Sangkae - Anlong Vil - Au Dambang II	Kampong Svay Pagoda	30 July 2011 at 4:00 pm	Male=90 Female=120
<b>BMCH</b>	Mongkol Borei District - Bat Trang - Reussei Kroak	Serey Mongkol Pagoda	23 January 2012 at 9:00 am	Male = 35 Female = 20
<b>BMCH</b>	Krong Serei Saophoan - Toeuk Thla - Au Ambil	Serey Mongkol Pagoda	23 January 2012 at 2:00 pm	Male = 35 Female = 20
<b>Public Consultation Meeting (after cut-off date)</b>				
<b>BMCH</b>	Mongkol Borei District - Banteay Neang - Reussei Kroak - Batrang	Mongkol Borei District Centre	29 February 2012 at 4:00 pm	Male=60 Female=63
<b>BMCH</b>	Krong Serei Saophoan - Tuek Thla - Au Ambil	Tuek Thla Commune Centre	29 February 2012 at 2:00 pm	Male=23 Female=15
<b>BMCH</b>	Mongkol Borei District - Phnom Tauch - Au Prasat	Au Snguot Pagoda	29 February 2012 at 10:00 am	Male=45 Female=27
<b>BTB</b>	Thma Kaul district - Boeung Pring - Chrouy Sdao	Boeung Pring Commune Centre	1 March 2012 at 8:00 am	Male=22 Female=10
<b>BTB</b>	Thma Kaul district - Ta Poug	Ta Poug Commune	1 March 2012	Male=31 Female=19



Province	District/Commune	Venue	Date	Participants
	- Ta Moeum	Centre	at 10:00 am	
<b>BTB</b>	Thma Kaul district - Au Taky - Chrey	Au Taky Commune Centre	1 March 2012 at 2:00 pm	Male=32 Female=16
<b>BTB</b>	Krong Battambang - Aumal	Aumal Commune Centre	1 March 2012 at 4:00 pm	Male=35 Female=32
<b>BTB</b>	Krong Battambang - Watt Kor	Watt Kor Commune Centre	2 March 2012 at 8:00 am	Male=38 Female=26
<b>BTB</b>	Sangkae - Watt Ta Moem - Au Dambang I	Ta Moeum Pagoda	2 March 2012 at 10:00 am	Male=34 Female=18
<b>BTB</b>	Sangkae - Anlong Vil - Au Dambang II	Kampong Svay Pagoda	2 March 2012 at 2:00 pm	Male=40 Female=34

### 8.2.2 Key Points Raised and Discussed

#### (a) PROVINCIAL Stakeholder Meetings

101. Four provincial stakeholder meetings were conducted continuously in Kampong Chhnang (included Kandal and Kampong Speu province), Pursat, BTB and BMCH province. During the meetings, a representative of MPWT made a short presentation which focused on background of NR-5 and its current situation, the Project and its impacts (positive and negative), result of initial survey, information about schedule of IOL and baseline survey (in July 2011). All participants were also provided with opportunities to discuss on bypass option.

102. The key points raised and discussed during the pre-IOL public meetings are the followings and the questions and responses of the meeting are summarized in Table 8-3.

- (i) Background of NR-5 and its current situation;
- (ii) Project background and its impacts, both positive and negative;
- (iii) Initial survey results and information about the schedule of IOL and baseline survey which will start in July 2011;
- (iv) Discussion about the bypass options;
- (v) Cut-off date: 1st August 2011 and 6th February 2012, and eligible persons for compensation;
- (vi) Discussion of other issues, including question and answer portion.

**Table 8-3: Questions and Responses of the Provincial Stakeholder Meeting**

Question/Request	Response
<b>Kampong Chhnang province</b>	
They are satisfied with the Project, but worried about whether the compensation will be fair.	<b>Representative of MPWT:</b> The compensation rate will be based on the market price which will be studied by an Independent Agency, who has wide experience of asset evaluation and resettlement planning.
The best bypass option should be the one which has least affect on houses and other	<b>Wrap up of discussion:</b> The best bypass option is Consultant 1 (C1), because: - Less affected houses if comparing to other options;



Question/Request	Response
<p>structures. In term of compensation payment, they would like to have detailed RCS and set up a "cut-off date" to prevent encroachment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No job or business will be affected;</li> <li>- Even though there is more affect on rice fields, there is less impact on the livelihoods of AHs resulting from effects on houses or shops;</li> <li>- The bypass is shorter about 7 km than the existing NR-5;</li> <li>- There is more potential for developing and extending the Kampong Chhnang city.</li> </ul>
<b>Pursat province</b>	
<p>People knew about ROW (30m-30m) and that it is state land and there will be no compensation for the affected land in the ROW. They suggested the Project construct one bridge in Kam Peat village between PK: 155 and PK: 158 to provide protection from water from upstream of NR-5 which might cause the road to be destroyed further.</p>	<p><b>MPWT:</b> There is no compensation for land in PRW (ROW), but the Government will compensate for affected assets (structures and trees/crops). <b>Representative of MPWT:</b> The middle section of NR-5 is still in a good condition. It is better to rehabilitate north and south section first. A request will be made to Local Authority to instruct the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee to protect the ROW from any further influx of illegal settlers. Receiving the request, the Project will conduct a study about a bridge between PK: 155-158.</p>
<b>Battambang province</b>	
<p>He proposes that MPWT select the Consultant 3 bypass option (C3) due to some reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Small impact on houses; and</li> <li>- In northern area, there is not yet any high way.</li> </ul>	<p><b>MPWT:</b> Asked that the participants should have more options and also to discuss about negative impact on each option. In case C3 is not feasible, another option shall be considered. <b>Governor of Moug Reussei district:</b> He knew that the area for C3 is subject to flooding. In some places the water level is about 2m high or more. <b>Wrap up of discussion:</b> After discussion about C3, the participants have found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The land in the area is not suitable to construct a road because it requires the construction of many bridges for relief water from upstream to Tonle Sap Lake. That would require much more cost than the other options;</li> <li>- The land is also very soft and low. It is difficult to construct the foundation of the road;</li> <li>- The area is close to Zone 2 of Tonle Sap Area that requires permission from Tonle Sap Authority for the Project implementation. Another problem is that Tonle Sap Authority will not allow people to settle in Zone 2. In case people can settle there, it will also have problems for flooded forest that will be cleared by relocated people for their business purposes;</li> <li>- It will affect fauna and flora (fish migration and flooded forest) by changing direction of water flow from southern to northern of NR-5 and will create more flooding in southern area that already flooded in some years.</li> </ul>
<p>C3 would have many challenges that will require consultation with Tonle Sap</p>	<p><b>Wrap up of discussion:</b> After discussion, the participants agreed to select C1 due to several reasons as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With C1, there is less number of affected houses than the</li> </ul>

*Handwritten signature and initials*



Question/Request	Response
<p>Authority and MOE regarding environmental impact. Therefore, participants proposed to find out another bypass option. Participants also requested the road should develop as four lanes so that it provides sufficient space for traffic.</p>	<p>other options except for C3;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- C1 has more potential for development and extension of BTB city;</li> <li>- It will have less impact on the environment, because the bypass will traverse through rice field and far away from Tonle Sap Lake. For the area, there is also a master plan of BTB provincial governor;</li> <li>- C1 is also close to BTB railway station. It is easier for cargo transfer between truck and train.</li> </ul>
<b>Banteay Mean Chey province</b>	
<p>Participants proposed the option of 25m-25m PRW, as it is better than 20m-20m PRW, because Asian Highway should be international standard. They proposed that MPWT construct one bypass to reduce traffic in the town and also decrease hundreds of AHs.</p> <p><b>Governor of Mongkol Borei and Serey Soaphaon district:</b> Supported these ideas proposed by the participants.</p> <p><b>Vice governor of BMCH:</b> The bypass option is very important, because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) It will reduce traffic volume in city, as well as accident;</li> <li>2) It will reduce negative social impact of the Project; and</li> <li>3) It will provide a big push for the extension of the city.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Representative of MPWT:</b> He will bring the idea of the bypass construction to Minister to get approval, because in this step the study does not include the bypass option.</p>

**(b) Public Consultation Meeting (before cut-off date)**

103. A few days before the IOL commenced on 1st August 2011 and 6th February 2012, the first of a series of public meetings with stakeholders (e.g., road users, residents of traversed communities, transport operators, government agencies, civil society, etc.) was held in BTB and BMCH Provinces by the PMU-MPWT and the Consultant (JICA Study Team) for the purpose of discussing the following:

- (i) Project technical assistance background and objectives;
- (ii) Main activities of the research team (i.e., conduct of socio-economic household survey, IOL, RCS, etc.);
- (iii) The Project's policy on involuntary resettlement; and
- (iv) Probable positive and adverse impacts of the Project, and recommendations on how to avoid and mitigate negative impacts.

104. After an introduction of Local Authority, Director of International Cooperation Department (ICD)/MPWT described the background of NR-5 and its current situation, background of the Project and its impacts, both positive and negative. Then, results of the



Initial Survey and information about the schedule of IOL and baseline survey which will start in August 2011 and February 2012 were presented. The Cut-off date is 1st August 2011 for BTB bypass and NR-5 and 6th February 2012 for SS/BMCH bypass. In each meeting, there was also an open floor for discussion among the participants. The results of discussion are summarized in Table 8-4:

**Table 8-4: Questions and Responses of the Public Consultation Meeting (before cut-off date)**

Question	Response
<p>Will the Project compensate for land improvement in PRW?</p>	<p><b>ICD/MPWT:</b> If the people have been filling the land (for house construction or business activity against a pond resulted from previous road construction) in PRW, the land improvement will not be compensated, because after the road construction all the land in PRW will be reinstated by a contractor. After the Project implementation, it will be the same as or better than the original condition.</p> <p>All AHs do not need to worry about it, because the government and the development partner have been strongly considering the action to be taken for the project impact.</p>
<p>The Project implementation will affect my house. The remained land will be too small. What can the Project do for that?</p>	<p><b>ICD/MPWT:</b> During the Project implement phase, RGC would have a clear policy to help AHs. In case you do not have any more land or the remained land is not suitable for living, the Project will solve the problem.</p>
<p>One of AHs has paid much for refill his plot in PRW, because previously it was a flooded land. Would the Project compensate for the land improvement?</p>	<p><b>ICD/MPWT:</b> The Project will not compensate for the affected land in PRW because it is the ROW (public state land). Land improvement also will not be compensated, because after the road construction all the land in PRW will be reinstated as the original condition or better.</p> <p>The study team will conduct IOL on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2011. From that day (Cut-Off Date), all people have to stop constructing any new buildings in PRW (20m from road center line for both sides, so in total it is 40m). The IOL will record all affected structures, land and crops/trees. Local authorities and people have to closely cooperate with the study team.</p> <p><b>Vice governor of Serey Saophoan city:</b> Widening of NR-5 is the government project for public interest. This means the Project is benefit for all peoples. In addition, all AHs will receive compensation for all the affected private properties.</p>
<p>How does the calculation apply for PRW, and from where 20m each side starts? <b>Participant:</b> We all are very happy with the Project and strongly commit to participate.</p>	<p><b>ICD/MPWT:</b> the PRW will be defined as 20m on each side from the road center line. So in total, it is 40m.</p> <p><b>Vice governor of Mongkol Borei district:</b> The previous ROW was 25m-25m (Praka No.6), however referring to new sub-decree No.197, ROW is 30-30m. Every development project always affects properties to a greater or lesser, so all the participants are asked to cooperate with the study team.</p>
<p>If the project affects all my land in PRW, how does the project restore it?</p>	<p><b>ICD/MPWT:</b> There are two options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) In case you do not have any more land, you will become landless. After DMS, the inter-ministrial committee will set up IRC-WG to solve the problem based on the policy of the approved RAP.</li> <li>2) In case you have another land outside the PRW, the Project</li> </ol>

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Question	Response
	will compensate for all affected private properties (structure, crop/tree) and you can settle on your land.
When will the civil works start?	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> According to the plan, it will be started in the middle of 2014, after feasibility study and detailed design are conducted.
Will the Project pay for the affected drainage pipes?	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> Affected pipes will be replaced with new ones, if they are public property. In case it is a private property, the Project will compensate to the owner with replacement cost. It means people can restore their drainage by the compensation to be provided. <b>ICD/MPWT:</b> If there are affected water systems or cables, the budget for reconstruction will be covered by the budget for construction.
If the construction work affects religious worship places such as spirit houses, how does the Project compensate for the community?	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> In this case, the Project will discuss with the community to find a suitable place to reconstruct it. It will ensure that the new one is the same as or better than the old one.
What size the Project will take for the PRW from Au Taki to BTB city?	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> The section is under discussion whether the road will be widened or not, because the Project will construct another bypass around BTB city.
Where will BTB bypass be located?	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> The bypass will start from Poster of Home advertising sign, crosses the road of H.E Prach Chan, then goes to NR-57 before it crosses Sang Ker River and continues to Kamnab pagoda along NR-5. The bypass construction will affect private land, therefore the Project will compensate to the owners at the replacement cost based on the market price. From 1 <sup>st</sup> August 2011, people will not be permitted to build any structure on the PRW, particular for the bypass area. For bypass road, the study team will identify PRW alignment by pegging out in August. After, that any construction in the PRW will not be allowed, and only cropping will be permitted.
What is the size of the actual road after the construction? Is it still 40m width?	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> No, the Project will take 40m for the road construction area (PRW), but do not mean that the actual road is 40m width. The actual road size is about 20m. According to the government policy, the Project will try to minimize its resettlement impact as much as possible.
In Sangkat Aumal, where the bypass will be constructed, most of people have land ownership certificate. If the Project affects a small part of their lands, who will responsible for making a new land ownership certificate? It costs too much, about USD 1,500 per one case.	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> According to the Project policy, in this case (a part of land will be effected) the AH will not need to pay for any documentation or tax for the procedure required due to the Project impact. It means the Project will be responsible for this.
During the placing of the poles (to make the PRW alignment), will the local authorities join	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> Of course, the local authorities have to be involved during that time and from the beginning of the Project




Question	Response
the process?	study.
The Project has to consider severely affected persons who cannot restore their properties by the amount of compensation provided.	<p>ICD/MPWT: The government would not make someone to be suffered by the Project development. The Project policy will be approved, not only by the Cambodia government, but also by a donor of the Project. Moreover, the compensation rates (the replacement cost based on the market prices) will be studied by the independent agency.</p> <p>In addition, the compensation rate will refer to the different types of houses such as zincs house, concrete house, etc. It also includes labor force and construction materials and transportation fee. The construction material price will refer to the prices in the local areas of AHs. And for the trees, the compensation will refer to the different types and ages of trees such as small or medium trees. The Project is developed for public interest. It is different from private investments. The public interest was strongly considered for the Project.</p>
Can people continue to farm on their land in the PRW of bypass?	ICD/MPWT: People can continue to use their land until they receive compensation payment. However, in order to avoid any loss, permanent structures such as houses or shops will not be allowed to be built.
Land in PRW or ROW of NR-5 belongs to the government, but people have planted their crops and trees in the area. If the crops/trees are affected by the project, do the Project compensate for it or not?	ICD/MPWT: The Project will compensate in order to support AHs, because their incomes will be temporarily decreased by the Project Impact.
How much per m <sup>2</sup> will the Project compensate for affected private land?	<p>ICD/MPWT: The compensation rate is based on the market price, so the answer will be available at the Project implementation stage. Because the price in that year is the market price for the land acquisition. The current price is a market price for year 2011. It is not compensation rates because the Project will be implemented in the middle of 2014.</p> <p>* At the SHM, the rates of RCS conducted during the RAP preparation were not provided to AHs because the rates will not be applied for the actual compensation, however, AHs were provided with the information about "how to calculate the compensation rates".</p>

**(c) Public Consultation Meeting (after cut-off date)**

105. After an introduction of Local Authority, Director of ICD/MPWT, presented the background of NR-5 and its current situation, the Project Entitlement such as Public Participation and Consultation, Compensation and other Allowance Entitlement, Income Restoration and Grievance Procedure. Meanwhile, summary results of the IOL Survey and Socio-economic Profile of AHs were also presented. In each meeting, there was also an open floor for discussion among the participants. The results of discussion are summarized in Table 8-5:

**Table 8-5: Questions and Responses of the Public Consultation Meeting (after cut-off date)**

Question	Response
What is the actual width of the	ICD/MPWT: Referring to <i>sub-degree No.197</i> , dated on

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Question	Response
ROW of NR-5?	November 23 <sup>rd</sup> 2009, chapter 3 and <b>Article 7&amp;8</b> states that ROW is the state land ( <b>Article 15</b> of <i>Land Law</i> ). For National Road grade1 (one digit number e.g. NR-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.), ROW will be required up to 30m for each side from the road center line. But the Project will require only 20m for each side. It means the ROW is still remained 10m for each side. Therefore, the affected land, in PRW along NR-5, will not be compensated.
How about the remained land of the ROW, can people use it?	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> Even though the ROW width is 30m on each side, the Project requires only 20m in each side at the moment. Therefore, people still can use the remained land in ROW in purpose of farming only. They cannot construct any permanent structure or sell it to others.
Where is the Serei Saophoan bypass located? And is there a ROW for the bypass?	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> The bypass will start from district police military office in Mongkol Borei across to Teuk Thla village/Sangkat, Serei Saophoan city close to Teuk Thla Bridge. The bypass road will not claim for any ROW, because the affected land is private land.
How will the Project compensate for private land and fruit trees?	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> The will be divided into two types: i) Affected private land will be compensated at replacement cost based on the market price. The compensation rates will be studied by an independent agency that has wide experience of evaluation and resettlement issues. We cannot tell you the compensation rates right now, because the Project will be implemented from the middle of 2014. Therefore, the market price is the price at the year of implementation.; and ii) Compensation rates of affected fruit trees will be referred to the kind and the age of the trees. The calculation is a multiple of the period of the fruit tree to get mature (bear fruit) and its annual yield, plus seedling cost.
When the project starts to implement, some households living in PRW will become landless. They request the Project to find a place for them to live.	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> If those AHs are really landless, the Project will prepare a resettlement site for them and provide a land ownership certificate after living there for five years.
Can people use the remained land in ROW (10m) for the economic activity?	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> At the moment, the Project requires the PRW only 20m in each side, so 10m will be remained. The remained land will be out of the Project responsibility. It depends on the local authority to manage it. (Some places are required by local authorities for their local plan development, so they will not allow people to stay there. Other places are not required for any development, so people can continue to stay there.)
They request the Project to install drainage system for protecting water flood that leads to erosion of the road.	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> During the detailed design, engineer will come to conduct water level investigation along the road and also will study where the drainages need to be placed. The Project will be funded by JICA therefore the study will be very detailed and accurate.
What will happen with the new structures (after cut-off date) in the PRW?	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> It is a problem for structure owners. The Project already announced that 1 <sup>st</sup> August 2011 is a cut-off date, and the study team also made a video record along the NR-5 to identify



Question	Response
	which structure will be eligible for receiving compensation from the Project. Please note that all structures constructed after the cut-off date (IOL survey) will not be entitled to get the compensation from the Project. Due to <i>Land Law</i> , they will be faced with an administrative measure if they still speculate on the Project.
My house is 8m x 6m, and 2m x 6m of it will be affected by the Project. How can the Project help?	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> It depends on you. If you feel that it is too small for your household living and prefer to relocate to other place, the Project will help. In case you want to continue to stay at the original place, you have a right to do so. The Project will compensate for lost of house and other assets.
Can people get compensation from the Project, if their land ownership certificate is mortgaged by a Bank?	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> In case people do not have any document to prove that they are the owner of the affected land, they have to get a letter from local authority to be certified that they are the owner. Then, they are eligible to get the compensation from the Project.
How long time will be provided to AHs for their relocation?	<b>ICD/MPWT:</b> The Project will give enough time to AHs for relocating. It will inform AHs at least 3 months before asking them to vacate their land.
In case a farm land (out of existing ROW) is partially affected, the remained land is small, and cannot be used for farming, what will the Project do with the remained land?	<b>MPWT:</b> People have two options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They can ask IRC-WG to include the remained land in the property affected list for getting compensation. But the remained land will be a state land for only public/community use; or</li> <li>- They can keep it for commercial purpose (construct a flat, shop, etc.), because it can be more beneficial for them after the construction of bypass road.</li> </ul>

## 9 GRIEVANCE REDRESS

106. Grievances of AHs in connection with the implementation of the RAP will be handled through negotiation with the aim of achieving consensus. Complaints will go through three stages before they may be elevated to a court of law as a last resort. MPWT/IRC will shoulder all administrative and legal fees that will be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints.

### 9.1 First Stage, Commune Level

107. An aggrieved AH may bring his/her complaint to the commune leader. The commune leader will call for a meeting of the group to decide the course of action to resolve the complaint within 15 days, following the lodging of complaint by the aggrieved AH. The meeting of the group consists of the commune leader, representative/s from PRSC-WG of the district offices, and the aggrieved AH. The commune leader is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that are coursed through him/her. If after 15 days the aggrieved AH does not hear from Village or Commune, or if the AH is not satisfied with the decision taken by in the first stage, the complaint may be brought to the District Office either in writing or verbally.

### 9.2 Second Stage, District Office

108. The District office has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaints cannot be solved in this stage, the district office will bring the case to the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee.

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### **9.3 Third Stage, Provincial Grievance Redress Committee**

109. The Provincial Grievance Redress Committee, which consists of Provincial Governor or Deputy Governor as a committee chairman and Directors of relevant Provincial Departments as members will be established in each province prior to DMS, meets with the aggrieved party and tries to resolve the complaint. The Committee may ask to PRSC-WG for a review of the DMS by the EMA. Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance the Committee must make a written decision and submit a copy of the same to MPWT, the EMA, IRC and the AH.

### **9.4 Final Stage, the Court Procedures**

110. If the aggrieved AH is not satisfied with the solution made by the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee based on the agreed policy in the RAP, the committee shall file administrative procedures against the AHs with the participation of provincial prosecutors. The case will be brought to the Provincial Court and the same will be litigated under the rules of the court. At the same time, the AH can bring the case to the Provincial court. During the litigation of the case, RGC will request to the court that the project proceed without disruption while the case is being heard. If any party is unsatisfied with the ruling of the provincial court, that party can bring the case to a higher court. The RGC shall implement the decision of the court.

## **10 RELOCATION STRATEGY**

111. IRC-WG in collaboration with PRSC will acquire a piece of land for preparing a resettlement site based on consultation with entitled AHs or their representatives. The location of the land will be as close as possible to their original land and will have access to nearby or on-site primary and secondary schools, health facilities and market facilities.

112. In case the owner of affected private land opts for land-to-land compensation, replacement lands will be as close as possible to such land that was lost to the AHs, and their size is equivalent to the affected land. All replacement lands will be provided for free with secure tenure status. IRC will facilitate Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) to provide the secure tenure status.

113. Each landless AH will be provided a plot of land of 105m<sup>2</sup> (7m x 15m) for free. After 5 consecutive years of living on the land, title to the land plot (secure tenure status) will be provided to the AHs. Similarly to private land owners who opt for land replacement, IRC will facilitate Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) to provide the secure tenure status.

114. Prior to relocation of AHs, site development will ensure basic infrastructure including the following:

- (i) Source of water supply;
- (ii) Electricity to site and, as necessary, local distribution system; and
- (iii) Road access to and within the site

115. All basic infrastructures at the relocation site should be ready before AHs are asked to relocate there. Furthermore, impact on livelihood activities of all shop owners will be minimized. IRC-WG and PRSC-WG will consult with landless AHs about the relocation and civil work schedule including site development schedule during the DMS.

### **10.1 Summary Cost of Resettlement Site Development**

116. The land location and price were identified and surveyed by the consultant team during the project preparation, and the budget for resettlement site development was estimated.



Since the final selection of the land locations for both Thmakol and Mongkul Borei Districts will be done during the RAP implementation through consultation with entitled AHs, the budget for relocation development will be revised based on the actual land location selection and its price.

#### **10.1.1 Resettlement Site at Thmakol District**

117. In Thmakol District, BTB Province, there are only six landless AHs.

118. Since the number of landless AHs is relatively small, AHs are provided two options;

- (i) A land plot for each landless AH as integration in the nearby village and
- (ii) Cash assistance for site development including latrine, deep well, electricity connection fee, drainage system, etc. was estimated at USD1000.00 per AH (USD 1,000 x 6 = USD 6,000).

#### **10.1.2 Resettlement Site at Mongkol Borei District**

119. In Mongkul Borei District, there are 68 landless AHs. AHs are encouraged to relocate to a new resettlement site with basic infrastructures such as access roads, latrines, drainages, and pumping wells, etc. Each landless AH will receive a land plot of 105m<sup>2</sup> (7m x 15m).

### **11 INCOME RESTORATION STRATEGY**

120. Restoring the incomes of AHs, whose means of livelihood has been disturbed or removed, is a high priority for RGC and JICA. This is of particular concern with respect to households whose livelihoods as well as property are lost, even temporarily, as a result of the road improvement. Therefore, an Income Restoration Program (IRP) will be developed during resettlement implementation stage, after DMS is conducted. IRC will contract out to implement IRP (See *Appendix 3: Terms of Reference for Income Restoration Programs*). .

121. Possible measures to restore livelihood depend on sort of income sources. Based on the IOL, the vulnerable AHs of 434 AHs, severely affected households of 176 AHs and the relocating AHs of 74 AHs will be entitled to an IRP to restore income and livelihood as affected by the project. Thus, the contents of income restoration should be discussed based on situations and need assessment of target groups. The result of SES and other surveys such as DMS can be utilized for the discussion to design an effective IRP.

### **12 COSTS AND BUDGET**

122. The cost for resettlement will be covered from the government counterpart funds. Funds for the implementation of the RAP are part of the Project Cost. The land acquisition and resettlement cost has been estimated based on results of the IOL and the RCS conducted during the Project Study in August-September 2011.

#### **12.1 Procedures for Flow of Funds**

123. IRC will request the resettlement budget from MEF and the compensation amount will be transferred to relevant PDEF for releasing compensation and allowances to AHs. Payment of compensation and other entitlements will be in cash and will be distributed in public place (commune centre, school, pagoda etc.). The AHs will be notified through the village chiefs with regards to the schedule of payment of compensation and other entitlements.

#### **12.2 Updating of the Compensation Rates and Inflation Adjustment**

124. An RCS were conducted by local consultant during the project preparatory study as basis unit rate to estimate the cost for resettlement and land acquisition. Since compensation to AHs will be commenced in 2014 (tentative schedule), the conducted RCS will be updated to



reflect the current market price of affected property. The RCS updating will be conducted in parallel with the DMS.

### **12.3 Estimated Costs for Resettlement**

125. The estimated costs for resettlement and land acquisition based on the RCS and the IOL during the project preparatory study is USD 6,320,570.06, which includes cash compensation for USD 4,999,991.93, external monitoring and income restoration of USD 449,999.27, administration cost of 10% equivalent to USD 499,999.19, and contingency of 7.41% or equivalent to USD 370,579.66. The Government will ensure timely provision of funds for resettlement costs and will meet any unforeseen obligations in excess of the resettlement budget in order to satisfy resettlement objectives.

## **13 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **13.1 Internal Monitoring**

126. PMU-ES in close coordination with IRC will conduct an internal monitoring on resettlement implementation. The monitoring will include progress reports, the status of the RAP implementation, information on location and numbers of people affected, compensation amounts paid by item, and assistance provided to AHs. The report of monitoring results will be prepared by MPWT and submitted to IRC and JICA on quarterly basis.

127. The following indicators will be monitored periodically by PMU-ES/MPWT:

- (i) Compensation and entitlements are computed at rates and procedures as provided in the approved RAP;
- (ii) AHs are paid as per agreed policy provided in the RAP by the Project authorities;
- (iii) Public information, public consultation and grievance redress procedures are followed as described in the approved RAP;
- (iv) Public facilities and infrastructure affected by the Project are restored; and
- (v) The transition between resettlement and civil works is smooth.

### **13.2 External Monitoring**

128. The external monitor has the specific responsibility of studying and reporting on measures for income restoration and on social and economic situations of AHs particularly disrupted by the road works, including all households whose houses or shops and stalls are relocated. The external monitor also has the responsibility of reviewing potentials for job opportunities and training for AHs, including women and youth, which would be assisted by provincial authorities, and for which the Commune Resettlement Committees and local NGOs may provide additional support.

129. IRC will hire an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to carry out external monitoring and post-implementation evaluation. The TOR for the engagement of the EMA is provided in *Appendix 2: Terms of Reference for External Monitoring Agency*. The external monitoring reports will be submitted to IRC on quarterly basis, and then IRC will forward to MPWT/PMU and JICA. The post evaluation will be conducted within one year after all resettlement activities are completed.

130. The EMA will assess (i) the achievement of resettlement objectives, (ii) changes in living standards and livelihoods, (iii) the restoration of the economic and social conditions of the AHs, (iv) the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of assistance measures, (v) the need for further mitigation measures, if any; and, (vi) identify strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning. The EMA will also be responsible for checking the procedures and



resolutions of grievances and complaints. The EMA may recommend further measures to be taken to redress unresolved grievances.

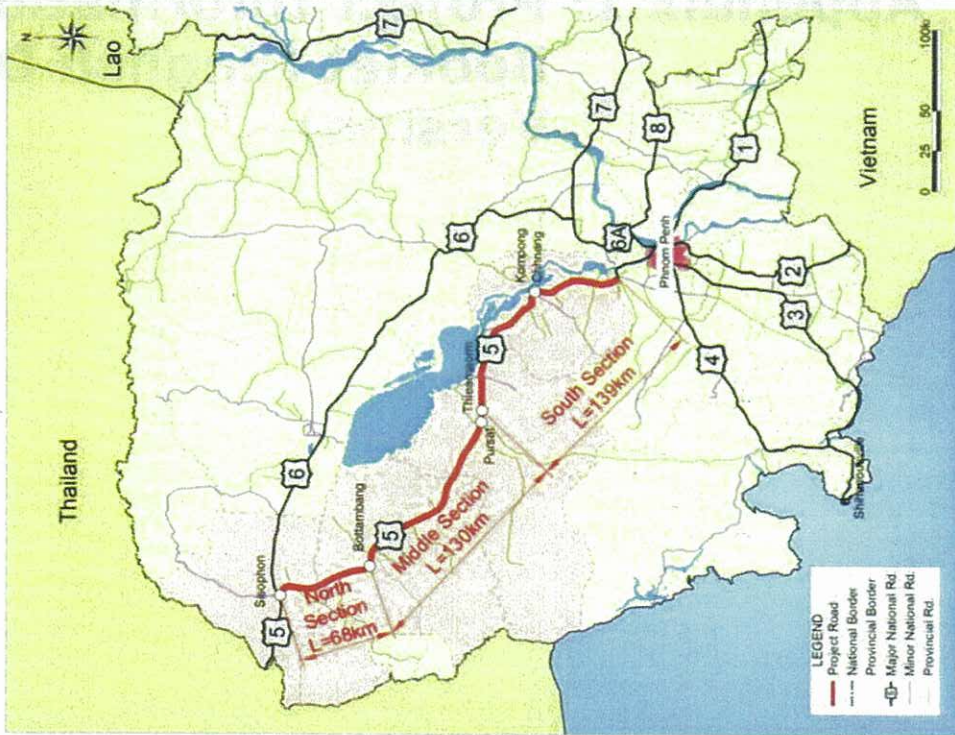
v



**Appendix 1: Project Information  
Booklet (English Draft  
Version)**



**PROJECT INFORMATION BOOKLET**  
**for**  
**THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**  
**NATIONAL ROAD No.5 IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**





1. **QUESTION:** What is the National Road No.5 Improvement Project?

**ANSWER:** National Road No.5 (NR-5) is the trunk road reaching Bangkok through the border between Cambodia and Thailand. It is also designated as Asian Highway (AH-1) or Southern Economic Corridor of GMS. The Survey Road was damaged by the flood in 2000, and the section between Prek Kdam and Thlea ma'Am and the section between Battambang and Serei Saophoan have been temporarily repaired. Therefore, Royal Government of Cambodia requested Japanese loan for rehabilitating 2 sections of NR-5, Prek Kdam – Thlea ma'Am and Battambang – Serei Saophoan, and construction of 2 bypasses around Banteay Mean Chey and Battambang.

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

**ANSWER:** The Royal Government of Cambodia represented by IRC (Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee) will supervise the resettlement action plan implementation. MPWT (Ministry of Public Works and Transport) implements and monitors Resettlement Plan for affected houses, land and other properties on the roads.

3. **QUESTION:** Is the improvement of the road intended to benefit us?

**ANSWER:** Yes. The improved road will allow the transportation of goods and people to be quicker, more efficient and cheaper between towns and villages and also from Thailand to all parts of Cambodia. It will help everybody to market their products, get supplies, reduces poverty and to reach public services.

4. **QUESTION:** If there will be road improvements along our road, will we be affected?

**ANSWER:** The design and improvement of the highway will affect the use of land, trees and some houses, trading stalls and gardens and entrances in the government owned right of way. During detailed design, these potential effects may be avoided or minimized since actual alignments of the improved road will be determined through consultation with you and the rest of the local communities.

In case negative impact on land, trees, house and structures cannot be avoided, the owners of affected properties will be properly compensated in cash or in kind for their land use, houses, structures, crops, trees and communal properties in order for them to restore their lost assets, resource or income. Rehabilitation assistance will also be provided to Affected Persons who will be required to relocate in another location.

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

**ANSWER:** For affected land, compensation can be in the form of replacement land or cash at current market value. If land replacement has been agreed by AHs, the replacement land should be of equal or better productive capacity of the lost land and satisfactory to AHs.

6. **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.

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

**ANSWER:** For annual crops, AHs will be given 3 month 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 AHs can be compensated for the loss of the unharvested crops at the current market value.

For perennial crops, AHs will be compensated for the loss of fruit and timber trees located within the project area at replacement cost.

8. **QUESTION:** What about our common property resources like school building, pagoda, fence of pagoda and school, irrigation, well and ponds?

**ANSWER:** For common property resources, the affected land will be replaced in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant organizations. Affected building and structures will be restored to original and better condition.

9. **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:** Houses or other properties will be compensated at replacement cost, which includes labor cost to build the houses and the properties. Apart from the compensation for loss of private land and other assets at replacement costs, the Project will ensure that the standard of living of AHs are maintained or better improved after the Project.

<<Entitlement Matrix will be inserted here>>

10. **QUESTION:** When will the detailed measurement survey be conducted?

**ANSWER:** The activity will be carried out after the



actual alignment has been identified. The DMS survey team will be composed of:

- Representative of IRC;
- Team of Working Group MPWT;
- Provincial Sub-Committee, also Involved representative District, Commune and Village authority; and
- External Monitoring Organization.

The activity will only be carried out in the presence of the AHs. The AHs and the local authorities will be informed a few days prior to the activity.

**11. QUESTION:** If there will be disagreements or problems that arise during project implementation such as compensation, technical and general project-related disputes, do I have the right to voice my complaint?

**ANSWER:** Yes. If the AH is not satisfied with the compensation package offered or, if for any reason, the compensation does not materialize according to the agreed schedule, the AH has the right to lodge a complaint based on the Grievance Redress Mechanism as provided below.

- First Stage, Commune Level: An aggrieved AH may bring his/her complaint to the commune leader. The commune leader will call for a meeting of the group to decide the course of action to resolve the complaint within 15 days, following the lodging of complaint by the aggrieved AH. The meeting of the group consists of the commune leader, representative/s from PRSC-WG of the district offices, and the aggrieved AH. The commune leader is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that are coursed through him/her. If after 15 days the aggrieved AH does not hear from Village or Commune, or

if the AH is not satisfied with the decision taken by in the first stage, the complaint may be brought to the District Office either in writing or verbally.

- Second Stage, District Office: The District office has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaints cannot be solved in this stage, the district office will bring the case to the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee.

- Third Stage, Provincial Grievance Redress Committee: The Provincial Grievance Redress Committee, which consists of Provincial Governor or Deputy Governor as a committee chairman and Directors of relevant Provincial Departments as members will be established in each province prior to DMS, meets with the aggrieved party and tries to resolve the complaint. The Committee may ask to PRSC-WG for a review of the DMS by the EMA. Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance the Committee must make a written decision and submit a copy of the same to MPWT, the EMA, IRC and the AH.

- Final Stage, the Court Procedures: If the aggrieved AH is not satisfied with the solution made by the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee based on the agreed policy in the RAP, the committee shall file administrative procedures against the AHs with the participation of provincial prosecutors. The case will be brought to the Provincial Court and the same will be litigated under the rules of the court. At the same time, the AH can bring the case to the Provincial court. During the litigation of the case, RGC will request to the court that the project proceed without

disruption while the case is being heard. If any party is unsatisfied with the ruling of the provincial court, that party can bring the case to a higher court. The RGC shall implement the decision of the court.

The complaint issues will be solved under the agreed policy in the approved RAP.

The concerned Grievance committees will properly document all complaints and resolutions. AHs will be exempted from all taxes, administrative and legal fees.

**12. 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 IRC, Provincial Sub-Committee, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, and an external monitoring agency. Quarterly reports will be prepared and submitted to IRC and then IRC will forward it to JICA. 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 AHs have been restored as a result of the resettlement and project. The JICA will also monitor these activities in its regular supervision missions during the period of project implementation.

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

**Banteay Meanchey and Battambang Province,  
also Provincial Department of Public Works:  
Banteay Mean Chey and Battambang**



## **Appendix 2: Terms of Reference for External Monitoring Agency**



**Terms of Reference**  
**for External Monitoring Agency (EMA)**  
**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Implementation**  
**for the National Road No.5 Improvement Project**

**I. Background**

1. In the Kingdom of Cambodia ("Cambodia"), the road transport accounts for around 65% of the passenger transport, for 70% of the freight transport, and play the most important role in the domestic transport. However the most of the roads were severely deteriorated during the civil war in the 70's to 80's. Since the early 90's, Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has been exerting strenuous effort on improvement of the road network with the assistance of China, Japan, Korea, the United States, Australia, Asian Development Bank and World Bank and other bilateral assistance.
2. National Road No.5 (NR-5) is one of the Cambodian trunk roads connecting to the main crossing border between Cambodia and Thailand. NR-5 was given other roles as Asian Highway AH-1 and Southern Economic Corridor of Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS) framework. However, the present condition of NR-5 is not able to shoulder above important functions because of repeated damages by the flood (especially in 2000 and recent 2011), aged-deterioration, and so on. As on now, the section between Prek Kdam and Thlea ma'Am and the section between Battambang (BTB) and Serei Saophoan (SS) in Banteay Mean Chey (BMCH) have been temporarily repaired. With above mentioned background, Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) requested a preparatory survey for National Road No.5 Improvement Project (hereinafter referred as "The Project") to formulate Japanese Yen Loan Project. After the several discussions between Cambodian and Japanese side, as a result, target section is selected as three components, namely, (1) BTB-SS Section(existing road improvement), and the new construction of (2) BTB Bypass and (3) BMCH Bypass.
3. The RAP contains the measures to be carried out by the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) and Ministry of Public Works & Transport (MPWT) to avoid and/or minimize impacts on the affected households (AHs), particularly on their sources of livelihood, and for the purpose of improving or at least restoring their standards of living to pre-project level consistent with the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2010).
4. The purpose of the RAP is to identify the impact on the local population of upgrading and improvement of the road; and to provide measures for compensation where the population is negatively affected by the work, primarily through the acquisition of farmland and encroachment on to residential and commercial sites.
5. AHs are grouped into three broad categories, viz. Individual, Household and Communities, and other sub-groups are defined within each group. 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) households headed by women with dependents,
- (ii) disabled household heads with no other means of support,
- (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, and
- (iv) children (younger than 18 years old) and the elderly (older than 60 years old) households who are landless and with no other means of support.



6. Since August 2011, a RAP has been prepared based on census and Inventory of Loss (IOL), baseline socio-economic survey (SES) and Stakeholder Meeting. In addition, in February 2012, the RAP was updated due to another bypass in Banteay Mean Chey has to be included in the Project. The RAP has been prepared based on i) census and inventory of all affected households; ii) baseline SES; and iii) replacement cost study for affected land, structure and trees.
7. Centre of the resettlement policy is that the affected people will be compensated for their lost assets at replacement cost and provided with rehabilitation assistance to ensure improvement, or at least maintaining their living standards and income to the level they would have without the Project. The cut-off-date is the date of the first day of IOL, for NR-5 and BTB bypass is on **1<sup>st</sup> August 2011** and for SS bypass is on **6<sup>th</sup> February 2012**.
8. Refer to the IOL results, 2,265 households to be affected by the Project. Among them, 656 AHs will lose their private land. A total of 1,556,605.71 m<sup>2</sup> of private land in the two bypasses will be acquired for the Project. Of these, 86.32% (1,343,597.54 m<sup>2</sup>) is used for growing rice.

Main structures (house, house-shop and/or shop-restaurant) of 704 AHs, comprising 681 AHs along NR-5 and 23 AHs along the two bypasses, will be affected by the project. With regard to fruit trees and timber trees, a total of 38,363 trees of various species and age in NR-5 and the two bypasses have been counted during the IOL. Except some trees in BTB bypass, most trees are not commercially grown, meaning, they are sporadically planted inside the ROW.

## **II. Management and Monitoring**

9. The RAP requires that the external agency is contracted to provide external monitoring on the Implementation of the approved RAP. The external monitor will indicate any corrective measures necessary to the approved RAP during its implementation.
10. A particular responsibility of the EMA will be to monitor and evaluate, based on the approved RAP, the effectiveness of measures to replace any loss and livelihoods of AHs 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.

## **III. Requirement for external monitoring**

### **3.1 Monitoring and Evaluation**

11. The monitoring and evaluation agency will address specific issues as the following:
  - (i) Field check/site visits coordinated with the resettlement activities that are taking place based on the approved RP:
    - a) Compensation payments, participatory design of relocation and rehabilitation options, and relocation;
    - b) Random review of DMS forms, if complaints exist, compared to the inventory of assets and entitlements; and
    - c) Random review of entitlement and compensation documents to ensure that the assessment of compensation is based on the agreed compensation matrix and that all entitlements have been accurately applied;
  - (ii) Payment of compensation and allowances as per approved Update RAP (URAP). Identify whether all AHs are covered under the URAP 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.
  - (iii) Timing of disbursement of payment and documentation Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and payments;



- (iv) Public consultation and awareness of resettlement entitlements;
- (v) Coordination of resettlement activities with the construction schedule;
- (vi) Land acquisition and transfer produces;
- (vii) Progress of construction/rebuilding of structures on residual land or to new relocation sites;
- (viii) Level of satisfaction of AHs with the provisions of each kind of compensation and implementation of the URAP;
- (ix) Grievance redress mechanism (documentation, process, and resolution);
- (x) Capacity of AHs to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standard. Special attention will be given to relocating AHs and vulnerable AHs;
- (xi) Trends in living standards. Throughout the RAP implementation process, the EMA will observe and conduct surveys to monitor the progress AHs are making to restore living standards. Special attention will be paid to any differences based on gender. Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be reported;
- (xii) Effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements and rehabilitation measures and the needs for further improvement, as required under the approved RAP;
- (xiii) Gender impacts and strategy;
- (xiv) Capacity of AHs to restore/reestablish their livelihood and living standards. Special attention provided or to be provided to severely affected and/or vulnerable households;
- (xv) Resettlement impacts caused during construction activities; and
- (xvi) Receive complaints from AHs if any and explain to the aggrieved AHs the eligibility for compensation and livelihood restoration set out in the approved URAP.
- (xvii) Participation of AHs in RAP updating and implementation;
- (xviii) Institutional capacity, internal monitoring and reporting.

### **3.2 Post evaluation**

12. Post-evaluation activities will also be carried out one (1) year after the completion of all relocation activities.

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

13. 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 AHs are restored or improved;
- (ii) to monitor whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are being met in accordance with the approved RAP, and if not to suggest corrective measures;
- (iii) to assess if rehabilitation measures and compensation are sufficient and comply with JICA Guidelines;
- (iv) to identify problems or potential problems; and
- (v) to identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate and resolve problems.

### **V. Methodology of Monitoring and Evaluation**

14. The methods for external monitoring and evaluation include:

- (i) Review of RAP approved by RGC.
- (ii) Check on a random basis the DMS process with AHs from identification to agreement on DMS results.
- (iii) Review of SES baseline prepared during RAP preparation (Feasibility Study) and SES conducted by IRC at the detailed design stage. If land acquisition (i.e., RAP



implementation) does not occur for at least two (2) years, EMA will carry out another SES.

A post resettlement survey will be carried out one (1) year following completion of resettlement activities. Sampling will include 20% of relocating AHs as well as at least 10% of all other AHs. The same AHs interviewed during RAP updating will be interviewed.

- (iv) Participatory rapid appraisals (PRA): Consultation with AHs and various stakeholders such as resettlement committee, the Project Management Unit, community leaders; key informant interviews; community public meetings; focus group discussions; 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.
- (v) Random checks of payments disbursed to AHs during monitoring. The EMA will submit a post evaluation report per project one (1) year following completion of resettlement activities.

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

15. 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 and MPWT.

16. The monitoring work will be consisted in period of two (2) years and post evaluation will be conducted one (1) year after completion of all resettlement activities.

The monitoring reports will include one inception report, 8 quarterly monitoring reports, one base line survey report (six months before post evaluation) and one post evaluation report.

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

No.	Position	Working Day	Number	Total Input
<u>Monitoring Work</u>				
1	Team Leader	178	1	178
2	Social Enumerator	119	2	238
<u>Base Line Survey</u>				
1	Team Leader	50	1	50
2	Social Enumerator	30	2	60
<u>Post Evaluation</u>				
1	Team Leader	50	1	50
2	Social Enumerator	30	2	60
Total				636

18. Submission of inception and quarterly report will be within two weeks (14 days) after monitoring activities while submission of post-evaluation report will be within one (1) month after post-evaluation activities.

19. The quarterly report will summarize the findings of the EMA, including (a) progress of RAP implementation, including any deviations from the provisions of the RAP; (b) identification of problem issues and recommended solutions to inform implementing agencies and resolve issues in a timely manner; (c) identification of specific gender issues, as relevant; and (d) report on progress of the follow-up of issues and problems identified in the previous reports.



**VII. Expression of Interest**

20. 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:**

[Mr. XXX, Resettlement Department, Ministry of Economy and Finance, St 92, Sngkat Wat Phnom, Khan Daunpenh, Phnom Penh]

Expressions of interest should be received no late than [time, date]

Inquiries may be directed to: [INSERT name, position, phone number]



## **Appendix 3: Terms of Reference for Income Restoration Programs**

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## **Terms of Reference for Training and Income Restoration**

### **I. Background Information**

1. A Training and Income Restoration Program (IRP) is part of the compensation package provided to all severely affected households and vulnerable affected households by works and land acquisition for the National Road No.5 Improvement Project. Severely affected households include but not limited to the affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land (income generating) and/or assets, and (ii) have to relocate due to the Project.
2. A Consulting firm/Non-Government Organization (NGO) will undertake overall management of the Training and IRP, and will be appointed for that purpose by Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) in the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). The Program will be supervised by the Resettlement Department of the Ministry of Economic and Finance (RD/MEF).
3. The Consulting firm/NGO will directly administer the off-farm training and IRP and will, for that purpose, manage a Training Fund and Income Restoration Training including an Apprenticeship Program<sup>7</sup> (i.e. vocational training) and agricultural extension and training for the entitled AHs. It will provide management support for the Agricultural Relocation and Extension Program and will provide a training of trainers program for the Provincial and District agencies taking part.
4. Since August 2011, a Resettlement Plan (RAP) has been prepared based on census and IOL, baseline socio-economic survey and SHM. In addition, in February 2012, the RAP was revised because another bypass in Banteay Mean Chey has to be included in the Project. Refer to the IOL results, 2,265 households will be affected by the Project. Among them, 656 affected households will lose their private land. A total of 1,556,605.71 m<sup>2</sup> of private land in the two bypasses will be acquired for the Project. Of these, 86.32% (1,343,597.54 m<sup>2</sup>) is used for growing rice. 704 affected households, along NR-5 and the two bypasses, whose main structures (house, house-shop and/or shop/restaurant) will be affected by the project, comprising 681 affected households along NR-5 and 23 affected households along the two bypasses. With regard to fruit and timber trees, a total of 38,363 trees of various species and age in NR-5 and the two bypasses have been counted during the IOL.

### **II. Appointment of NGO/Consulting firm**

5. For that purpose IRC proposes to enlist the services of suitably qualified Consulting Firm or NGO to develop and implement the IRP which is required for the severely affected households and vulnerable affected households.
6. The Consulting firm/NGO should have the following qualifications:
  - (i) Must have good track records in designing and implementing IRP and Gender Development Program within Cambodia;
  - (ii) Must have the necessary community development and gender orientation and experience to appropriately deal with the poor and vulnerable affected households;
  - (iii) Must be familiar with the use of Participatory Rapid Appraisal tools; and
  - (iv) An inclusion of Gender Specialist in the Team.

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<sup>7</sup> The apprenticeship program is available for one member of the severely and/or vulnerable affected households, although all the working adults who belong to severely and/or vulnerable affected households are eligible to agricultural extension and training.



### **III. Objectives of Training and Income Restoration Program**

7. The Consulting firm/NGO shall undertake overall management of the Training and IRP, and will be appointed for that purpose by the IRC. The Program will be supervised by RD/MEF.

#### **3.1 General objective**

8. The general objective or goal of the program is to minimize the impact of the project on the livelihoods of affected households, to restore their income and to reduce poverty and social exclusion in the project area.

#### **3.2 Specific project purposes**

9. The specific project purposes are:
  - (i) to improve the vocational skills of severely and/or vulnerable affected households by other means to restore and improve their livelihoods and incomes from off-farm (non-agricultural) employment; and
  - (ii) to provide opportunities for production and marketing of crops for households severely affected by losses of land, by means of the provision of appropriate and sustainable IRPs.

### **IV. Activities**

10. To prepare the training and IRP, the Consulting firm/NGO will carry out the following tasks:
  - (i) Carry out Situational and Needs Assessment Analysis
    - Analyze existing sources of income of severely and/or vulnerable affected households and existing sources of income in the relocated area to establish a baseline to gauge the success of IRP and estimate current actual income of the affected households;
    - Conduct consultations, needs, aptitude, and preference surveys among the affected households;
    - Determine whether poor/vulnerable affected households have special needs different to other households;
    - Identify the major socio-economic situations and problems of the affected households and it must be understood in the context of the basic profile and culture of the affected communities and the concrete descriptions of their way of life and livelihoods.
  - (ii) Identify existing or planned programs of the Government, NGOs, and other agencies within the project area to design appropriate strategies to link up with or expand such programs.
  - (iii) Prepare a gender strategy to include enhancement of opportunities for women's participation, and to provide women increased opportunities to learn new skills and participate in the decision-making process, and take advantage of new employment and income-generating opportunities.
11. Based on the results of the activities above, the Consulting firm/NGO will design the appropriate training and sustainable IRPs based on the number of severely and/or vulnerable AHs.

#### **4.1 Off farm training**

12. The Consulting firm/NGO will conduct a training needs survey during the first month of the program, making use of data from existing socio-economic surveys of the Project. On this



basis the Consulting firm/NGO will provide 6 months vocational or pre-vocational training to a member of each severely affected household either household head, spouse, son or daughter.

13. Training will be mainly in skills for which there is an established employment demand, but may include basic literacy and numeracy. Skills for which training has provisionally been proposed include crafts production, building trades, motor repair, languages, computer, hairdressing and tailoring.
14. Training will be at a minimum of four (4) centres accessible in each of the four (4) sections of the road works and will be conducted in Khmer (two (2) centres for each province).

#### **4.2 Job creation**

15. Job creation will be undertaken by the Consulting firm/NGO as 6 month apprenticeships with established enterprises, if available in the area, primarily in Banteay Mean Chey and Battambang province aimed at providing on-the-job training and employment for a member in the severely and/or vulnerable affected households.
16. The Consulting firm/NGO will also facilitate hiring of affected households on a priority basis on ongoing project construction activities in order for affected households to benefit directly from the Project.

#### **4.3 Small agricultural and agro-industrial credit**

17. The Consulting firm/NGO will facilitate access to existing credit program such as small agricultural production or agro-industrial loans. Loans will be for plant materials, livestock, on-farm irrigation, agricultural tools and equipment, and for small agricultural, depending on the outcome of training capability of the trainees.

#### **4.4 Agricultural extension and training**

18. The Consulting firm/NGO will provide training of trainers (concerned Provincial Departments in each of the two provinces) and management support for an agricultural extension program. Agricultural extension and farmer training will be specifically for land use and production development such as livestock, cash crop, home garden and etc. The Consulting firm/NGO will also provide training for women in agricultural and food processing and marketing. All the working adults who belong to severely and/or vulnerable affected households are eligible to this program.

#### **4.5 Access to small enterprise credit**

19. The Consulting firm/NGO will facilitate access to existing credit programs to enable affected households to obtain small enterprise loans. Loans will be for crafts production equipment, tools for construction or repair work, and for shop and stall equipment and stock.

#### **V. Staffing and Other inputs**

20. The Consulting firm/NGO will provide training personnel in accordance with the following requirements. Durations given below are indicative and subject to variation, during the currency of the services, by agreement with MEF, and estimated on the following basis.
  - (i) It is assumed that the training and income restoration will be completed within 24 months;
  - (ii) Person -month of personnel has been considered only the period stayed on the site or relevant institution, organizations or factories for training purpose. Time spent in other place such as Home office of Phnom Penh shall not be included in the person-month.



### Personnel Inputs of Consulting Services

Position	Number	Person-month <sup>8</sup>
Team Leader	1	12
Vocational Trainer	4	24
Credit Coordinator	2	8
Apprenticeship Trainer 1	2	12
Agricultural Trainer 1	2	14
Agricultural Trainer 2	2	12
Total	13	82

## **VII. Requirement for report and Reporting**

### **6.1 Requirement for report**

21. The Training and IRP must include concrete actions for income restoration, including budget, timetables, responsibility for implementation, economic assumptions and risks and contingency arrangements. The Reports will include, but not limited, to the following:
22. Inception report
  - A review of current socioeconomic conditions of the affected household including income baseline. If the existing baseline data is not sufficient, the Consulting firm/NGO is required to carry out supplementary socio-economic survey;
  - A summary of Affected households' preferences for training and income restoration (indicating description of methods used to elicit Affected households' views);
  - A summary of potential training and IRPs (based on identified economic activities and opportunities prevalent in the area) and options available to affected households and of the process of matching affected households to particular programs or activities;
  - A gender strategy.
23. Training and IRP plan
  - Detailed feasibility studies of the technical, economic, financial and institutional viability of the proposed IRP<sup>9</sup>, including realistic estimation of incomes to be received by participating affected households and the number of affected households that can participate in each activity;
  - A time-bound plan on specific programs for affected households who have lost their productivity means;
  - A time-bound plan for development of human capital (appropriate trainings which have an established employment demand);
  - A time-bound plan on job creation and provision of access to capital for small enterprise, small agricultural, and agro-industrial credit;
  - Arrangements and indicators for monitoring the effectiveness of training and IRPs and for modifying plans found to be ineffective;
  - Budget and Implementation Schedule.
24. Progress reports (Quarterly)

---

<sup>8</sup> The amount of person-month will be revised during the RAP updating.

<sup>9</sup> Can be existing or planned programs of the Government, NGOs, and other agencies within the project area with appropriate strategies to link up with or expand such programs.



- The content will include progress based on arrangements and monitoring indicators as set out in the income restoration plan report. It will also include satisfaction of affected households, problems encountered and strategies or resolutions agreed on.

#### 25. Completion report

- It will include concise history of the program, evaluation of the implementation, including financial audit statements.

### 6.2 Reporting

#### 26. The selected Consulting firm/NGO will submit the following to IRC-MEF:

- Inception Report, one month after mobilization
- Training and Income Restoration Plan, within two months after submission of Inception report (contents as indicated in section VI above),
- Quarterly progress reports
- Completion Report

## VIII. Schedule

### 7.1 Schedule

27. The selected consulting firm/NGO for the IRP program will be hired for two and a half years. The consulting firm/NGO will be engaged full-time for the first two years while in the third last year, the consulting firm/NGO will provide back-stop support to the participating affected households, as needed. Post-IRP evaluation will be carried at the end of year 3 or completion of the program.



## **Appendix 4: Inventory of Loss and Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire Form**



## INVENTORY OF LOSS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE

**QID:**

Date of interview:...../...../ 2011

Starting time:.....

Interviewer's name:.....

Ending time:.....

Supervisor's name:.....

Village Headman: .....

### I. LOCATION

PK: ..... (Road direction is from Phnom Penh to Banteay Mean Chey).

Left Right

NR#5 Bypass

House No: .....

Village: .....

Commune: .....

District: .....

Province: .....

Distance from centreline of road to people's land .....meters;

Distance from centreline of road to people's house.....meters (first column or wall).

### II. PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Ask for head of household (if not present ask spouse or other adult, but over 18 years old)

2.1 H/H Name: .....

Call Name: .....

2.2 Age: .....

Sex: Male

Female

2.3 Occupation: .....

2.4 Ethnic group:

**Code:**

1=Khmer

2=Chinese

3=Cham

4= Vietnamese

5=Other (specify).....

2.5 The respondent is the household head?  Yes (If yes go to 2.8)  No

2.6 If no, what is the relationship with the household head? .....

Name of the respondent: .....

2.7 Age: .....

Sex: Male

Female

2.8 Fill H/H head status in the box below (multi answers)

1= Aged (From 60 years old and older)

2=Widow

3=Disabled

4=Landless



5= Income<20\$/month/person (National Poverty Line for Urban Area-2007)

### III. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD

3.1 How many members are in the household? .....

3.2 If there is more than one family, who are living in this house, give all.

No.	Relationship to H/H (code)	Age	Sex 1=M 2=F	Marital status (code)	Literate 1=No 2=Yes	School attending 1=No 2=Yes	# Years of graded completed education	Working Activities (code)		
								1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										

**Code B:** 1=Self, 2=Spouse, 3=Son/Daughter, 4=Parent,  
5=Brother/Sister, 6=Relative, 7=Other (specify).....

**Code E:** 1=Single, 2=Married, 3=Divorced/separate 4= Widowed 5 =  
Other.....

**Code J, K and L:**

00 None or Unable to work	09 Batery charging	18 Government officer
01 Small business	10 Construction Worker	19 Manufacturer/Craftsman
02 Food processing for sale*	11 Garment factory worker	20 Farmer (on own farm)
03 Hotel/tourism/restaurant	12 Company staff	21 Fishman
04 Hair cut/dresser/Beauty shop	13 Credit provider/ Money exchange	22 Livestock Raising
05 Wedding host	14 Motor transporter	23 NGO staff
06 Merchant/Market trader	15 Taxi driver	24 Migration out for job
07 Machinery/Vehicle mechanic	16 Agricultural laborer/Worker	25 Pupil/Student
08 Electrician	17 Non agricultural laborer/Worker	26 Other (specify) .....

### 3.3 Household Assets

#### 3.3.1 Agricultural equipments:

Equipment types	Number	Total Cost (Riel)	Equipment types	Number	Total Cost (Riel)
Oxcart			Tractor		
Plow			Hand tractor		
Harrow			Rice mill machine		
Water pump			Other.....		



3.3.2 Other Assets:

Equipment types	Number	Total Cost (Riel)	Equipment types	Number	Total Cost (Riel)
Bicycle			TV/VCR/VCP		
Motorbike			Sewing machine		
Bamboo rail			Air conditioner		
Car/ Pickup/Minivan			Washing machine		
Truck			Refrigerator		
Boat without engine			Telephone		
Boat with engine			Generator		
Radio/Cassette Player			Other (specify) .....		

3.3.3 Livestock:

Type of livestock	Total Number		Sales of Livestock in 2010	
	Quantity	Value in Riels	Quantity	Value in Riels
Oxen				
Buffalo				
Pigs				
Horses				
Chickens				
Ducks				
Other (spec.).....				

3.3.4 Main Trees:

Code of Trees

1=Bamboo	2=Banana	3=Coconut	4=Tamarind
5=Chan Kiri	6=Sapodilla	7=Deum Chan	8=Kamping Reach
9=Kantuot	10=Khvet	11=Jack Fruit	12=Korki
13=Kor	14=Krasang	15=Mkak	16=Longan
17=Pring	18=Jujube	19=Sdau	20= Orange
21=Soda	22=Grapefruit	23=Custard apple	24=Sour sop
25=Guava	26=Teuk Dos Kou	27=Acacia/Eucalyptus	28=Lemon
29=Mango	30=Papaya	31= Sugar Palm	32=Cashew
33=Other.....			

No.	Tree types	Unit	Total Quantity	Income in 2010 (Riel)	Number of affected trees
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
Total Income (Riel)					



3.3.5 Land and Agricultural products:

A. What is your affected land in ROW? (The question "A" is not for bypass)

Land Category	Total of using (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected Area		
		Length (m)	Width (m)	Size (m <sup>2</sup> )
Rice field (Sre)				
Orchard (Chamkar)				
Flooded Area				
Commercial				
House Plot / Home Garden				
Other (specify).....				

B. What is your affected land outside ROW?

Land Category	Total Owning (m <sup>2</sup> )	Affected Area		
		Length (m)	Width (m)	Size (m <sup>2</sup> )
Rice field (Sre)				
Orchard (Chamkar)				
Flooded Area				
Commercial				
House Plot / Home Garden				
Other (specify).....				

C. Agricultural production (all land):

Crop	Area grown (m <sup>2</sup> )	Harvested Amount (Kg)	Unit price (Riel/Kg)	Production cost (Riel)	Farming Expend (Riel)	Gross Return (Riel)
Dry rice						
Wet rice						
Vegetable						
Other crop .....						
<b>Total (Riel)</b>						

3.3.6 House and other Structures:

Structure Type Code:

- 1=House      2=House/Shop      3=Kitchen      4=Bathroom  
 5= Grange/Storage      6=Shop/Restaurant      7=Craft / Workshop  
 8= Stall / Market stall      9= Animal table/pigsty      10=Other (specify) .....

Floor Code:

- 1<sup>st</sup>=One floor      2<sup>nd</sup>=Two floors      3=Khmer Style      4= Other .....

Construction Material Code:

- 1- Temporary Material      2- Thatch      3- Tin / Fibro/ Plastic Sheet      4- Wood  
 5- Bamboo      6- Roofing Tile      7- Floor Tile      8- Mortar  
 9- Concrete      10- Earth      11-Metal      12- Brick  
 13-Others (spec.): .....

Material	Structure: ...	Structure: ...	Structure: ...	Structure: ...
Roof				
Wall				
Floor				
Column				



Material	Structure: ...	Structure: ...	Structure: ...	Structure: ...
Story				
Total floor area, m <sup>2</sup>				
Affected area, m <sup>2</sup>				

- How many years have you been living here? ..... year(s)
- If you rent the affected structure, how much do you pay per month? .....Riels
- Where will you relocate to resettle? Shifting back, to same village, other village

### 3.3.7 Other fixed assets:

No.	TYPE OF ASSETS	UNIT	Affected Quantity	Other
1.	Concrete Well	set		
2.	Pump Well	set		
3.	Timber post with wire	Meter long		
4.	Concrete post with wire	Meter long		
5.	Brick Wall, 100mm	Meter long		
6.	Brick Wall, 200mm	Meter long		
7.	Water supply system	m		
8.	Mortar	m <sup>2</sup>		
9.	Vehicle washing place			
10.	Toilet			
11.	Other (spec.): .....			

### 3.4 Incomes

#### 3.4.1 What are the main sources of total income in your household?

1<sup>st</sup>       2<sup>nd</sup>       3<sup>rd</sup>       4<sup>th</sup>

- |                            |                        |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Wages or salary         | 2. Farming hired labor | 3. Business or trade   |
| 4. Agricultural production | 5. Livestock           | 6. Fishing             |
| 7. Equipment making        | 8. Equipment renting   | 9. Transportation      |
| 10. House/land renting     | 11. Remittance         | 12. Other (spec.)..... |

#### 3.4.2 How much the total income (cash and kind) from these activities in **Last Year**.

1<sup>st</sup> ..... Riels  
 2<sup>nd</sup> ..... Riels  
 3<sup>rd</sup> ..... Riels  
 4<sup>th</sup> (others)..... Riels

**Total in ..... Riels (convert to USD .....**)

### 3.5 Expenses

Annual expense .....Riel converts to USD: .....

#### 3.5.1 Daily expense (recently expense):

Item	Unit	Price per unit/Riel	Total price (Riel)
Rice			
Food (fish, meat, vegetable, and spices)			
Snack			
Wood/charcoal/fuel/gas			
Other (spec.).....			



Total:	
Annual total (365 days)	

**3.5.2 Monthly expense:**

Item	Unit	Price per unit/Riel	Total price (Riel)
Cosmetics (perfume, powder, and soap)			
Health (drug, treatment fee).			
Water			
Electricity power			
Other service			
Gasoline			
Other (spec.).....			
Total:			
Annual total (12 months)			

**3.5.3 Yearly expense:**

Item	Unit	Price per unit/Riel	Total price (Riel)
Clothes			
Education (material, tutoring, and meals at school)			
Furniture			
House repairing			
Ceremonies/marriages			
Entertainment/travel			
Other (spec.).....			
Annual total:			

**3.6 Health**

**3.6.1** Where do you and your household members often go for? (Please tick)

Facility	Health Treatment	Serious Illness	Birth Delivery	How far? (Km)
Traditional Midwife				
Traditional Healer				
Drug shop				
Private Pharmacy				
Health Centre				
Provincial Hospital				
Private Clinic				
Private Hospital				
Other: .....				

**3.6.2** What are the three most important problems with the public health services for the people in this village?

- 1 = Lack of beds/Equipment
- 2 = Not enough medicine
- 3 = No physician medical
- 4 = Poor quality of service
- 5 = No midwife
- 6 = High price
- 7 = Long distance
- 8 = Unsanitary
- 9 = Unhelpful staff
- 10 = Other (Describe).....

1. Most important



- 2. Second important
- 3. Third important

**3.7 Education**

- 3.7.1 How many children in household is primary school age (6-11)?
- 3.7.2 How many children in household attend primary school?
- 3.7.3 If children of primary school age, not attending school, main reason for non-attendance? 
  - 1 = Cannot afford school costs
  - 2 = Have to help in business
  - 3 = Takes too long to get to school
  - 4 = other (describe).....
- 3.7.4 How many children in household is lower secondary school age (12-14)?
- 3.7.5 How many children in household attend lower secondary school?
- 3.7.6 If children of lower secondary school age, not attending school, main reason for non-attendance? 
  - 1 = Cannot afford school costs
  - 2 = Have to help in business
  - 3 = Takes too long to get to school
  - 4 = other (describe).....

**3.8 Credit:**

- 3.8.1 Have you taken any loan?  No (skip to Q. 3.8.4)  Yes
- 3.8.2 If yes, please fill the table below:

When did you borrow money? Month/year	Credit Amount (Riel)	From Whom (Code)	Interest rate %

Code: 1 = Govt. /Bank      2 = NGOs / Society      3 = Landlord / traders  
 4 = Credit provider      5 = Relative      6 = other (specify).....

- 3.8.3 What did you use this money for (multi answers)? 
  - 1 = Food consumption
  - 2 = Health care
  - 3 = Schooling costs
  - 4 = Building/Repairing house
  - 5 = Ceremony/Wedding
  - 6 = Farming
  - 7 = Business improving
  - 8 = Supporting to family members
  - 9 = To meet cost caused by the Project
  - 10 = other
  - (specify).....

**3.9 Living condition**

**A. Water source:**

- 3.9.1 Drinking/cooking: ..... Washing/bathing.....
  - 1= Stream/river      2= Lake/pond      3= Protected well      4 = Unprotected well
  - 5= Rain water      6= Buying      7= Waterworks      8 = other
  - (specify).....



- 3.9.2 If buying from vendor, how much it cost per day? ..... Riels
- 3.9.3 If you collect by yourself, how much time you spend to do so? ..... minutes
- 3.9.4 Is the drinking water filter?  Yes  No
- 3.9.5 Is the drinking water boiled?  Yes, always  Yes, sometimes  No
- 3.9.6 Is the drinking water filtered?  Yes  No

**B. Sanitation:**

- 3.9.7 Do you have a pit latrine?  Yes  No
- 3.9.8 Is there any drainage system near your house?  Yes  No
- 3.9.9 If yes, please tick in box as follow:
- Proper rain water drainage
  - Waste water drainage
  - An open drain

**C. Energy source:**

- 3.9.10 Lighting: ..... Cooking: .....
- |                                      |                  |                       |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 = None                             | 2 = Fire wood    | 3 = Private generator |
| 4 = State Electricity                | 5= Battery       | 6 = Charcoal          |
| 7 = Gas / Kerosene<br>(specify)..... | 8 = Torch/Rubber | 9 = Other             |

**3.10 Accessibility to other facility service**

Please indicate the distance of following facility service:

Facilities	Average Distance (Km)
Nearest School	
Market	
Religious centre (Pagoda)	
Drug shop	
Health Centre/ Referral(or District) hospital	
Provincial/Municipality hospital	
Police Administrative Post	
Commune Centre	
District Centre	
Other Urban	

**IV. PERCEPTION ON THE PROJECT**

- 4.1 What do you think about the project?
- 0 = No answer    1 = Bad    2 = Good & Bad    3 = Good    4 = Very good



4.2 If good/very good, rank the 3 following statements in the boxes:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Improve cargo transportation    | <input type="checkbox"/> Improve environment                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease of congestion/accident | <input type="checkbox"/> Create more direct/indirect job     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Improve travel of tourist       | <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced daily expenditures          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attract more investment         | <input type="checkbox"/> Flood prevent                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Increase land price             | <input type="checkbox"/> Big push to outskirts area (Bypass) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Improve access other facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Improve local product marketing     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others (spec.) .....            |  |

4.3 If you think there are some bad things about the project, rank 3 following statement in the boxes:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Increase daily expenditures impact | <input type="checkbox"/> Worsen environmental          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of good trading site          | <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease household income     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Increase accident                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Affected on public facilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbs families and community    | <input type="checkbox"/> Loss occupation               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Loss house / shop condition        | <input type="checkbox"/> Worsen people health          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of land use in ROW            | <input type="checkbox"/> Makes people migrate away     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Worsen access to school            | <input type="checkbox"/> other (spec.) .....           |

4.4 Will you agree to move your affected properties from PRW?

0 = No answer      1 = Not agree      2 = Agree with assistant      3=Voluntary to move

**SIGNATURE**

**Household Head      Village Headman      Interviewer**

**Sketch map of the affected house**

