

| No． <br> ถ．$ร$ | Q－No． โถะ ต่กาษร | Location／ Village ถี | Name of the Owner <br>  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sex } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered}$ |  | Disable ถิการ | Construction Typel Distance from CL โูนรถูกฤู่ <br>  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Trees } \\ \text { โปียเกี่ } \end{array}\right\|$ | D．well หถูปนีกก |  | Grave <br> 촌 | Cemetery เธగ్สิธ์ | Pond ［5T： | Fence，Length <br>  | Others <br>  |  |  | Agree to move？ นกากตรุเรี？ | Oweners Request เั่ภูษตรยู่สฺุโ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1682 | 3432 | ถูารโัน | Nem Mong โักาต ตั่ที่ | ［1960 |  | $\square$ | Others | － | － | － | － | － |  |  | （A plaque construc |  | Yes | Yes |  |
| 1683 | 3434 | $R$ <br> ถูงร์ักก | Nem Mong โึกาย ํํํ | โT5 | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others $10.40 \mathrm{~m} \text { from } \mathrm{CL}$ | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$－ | （A Public |  | Yes | Yes |  |
| 1684 | 3436 | $R$ <br> ถูารักี่ก | Yin Saroeun <br>  | โฺTర | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 5.60 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ |  |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide fand \＆ compensation to rebuild the house |
| 1685 | 3438 | ถูธโัก | Sin Savang ก็ร ธึารั้ฟ๋ | TWす | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 13.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  |  | 21 sq．m bridge |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay enough compensation |
| 1686 | 3440 | $\text { ถูามี่ก }{ }^{R}$ | Uy Sokchea㘶せ 历だった | ［రึ์ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 13.00 m from Cl | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ | 19．95sq． concrete with roof |  | Yes | Yes Pa | Pay enough compensation |
| 1687 | 3442 | กัตપ่ธษป | Heang Pao บิที่ โที่ | ［ర్ర | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 10.80 m from CL | － | － | 1 | － | － |  | $\square$－ |  |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation to move |
| 1688 | 3444 | กัตน่ธยู้ | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Lim}_{\text {Yai }}^{\text {ก็ษ }} \end{aligned}$ | H565 | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others $7.80 \mathrm{~m} \text { from CL }$ | － | － | － | $\because$ | － |  | $7$ | （A Shop motobik |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation to move |
| 1689 | 3446 | กัตย่ตษ่ | Lim Yai ถึย โีย | ［โฺส |  | $\square$ | House for living 13.80 m from CL ． | － | － | 1 | － | － |  | ， 43.00 m | （Concret |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation for the lost of our property |
| 1690 | 3448 | ก゙ตช゙ตダム | $\operatorname{Lim} Y a i$ ญึษ โฺ์ | โut | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others <br> 27.50 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $7$ | （Pigs sty） |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation for the lost of our property |
| 1691 | 3450 | ก゙กนี่สยู | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each Be } \\ & \text { ifjg } \$ 4 \end{aligned}$ | โฺธ |  | $\square$ | Others <br> 8.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$－ | （A steel |  | Yes | Yes $P$ | Provide new land \＆ compensation to move |
| 1692 | 3452 | $R$ <br> กัตบ่ตยู่ | Kim Map ตึย ต่ง่ง่ | TTT世 |  | $\square$ | Others <br> 13.60 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  |  | （A work |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide new land \＆ compensation to move |
| 1693 | 3454 | ก็ตท่ษษูป | Ao Uon <br> โร才 Hु G | โบ¢ | $\square$ | $\square$ | Stall for sale produ <br> 8.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation to move |
| 1694 | 3456 | ค่กน゙ตษู | Ao Uon โf才 รู 5 | TU®5 |  | $\square$ | House for living 12.50 m from CL | 8 | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ |  |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide new land \＆ compensation to move |
| 1695 | 3458 |  | （Unknown） （ ติตถู่ง่） |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |  | 7 | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ |  |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1696 | 3460 | ค゙๓น่ตษ | Khieng Tray แาป่ โกาแ | โฺ¢ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 20.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ | 19．95sq． wooden |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation to buy fand \＆rebuild the house |
| 1697 | 3462 | ก็ตน่ตยูป | Lao Yunly โตู แร่ตั | W¢历 |  | $\square$ |  | － | － | － | － | － |  | （v） 50.00 m | （Concret fence） |  | Yes | Yes | （The owner lives in Switzeland） |
| 1698 | 3464 | กัตท่ตษน | Lao Kimheang โตร ตึตยู้ง | ［โี | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 18.10 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ | 14．82sq． concrete |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation to move \＆rebuild |
| 1699 | 3466 | กัตท่ษษ | Chheng You ［5itit | โT¢ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 16.40 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation to mave |


| No． ญ．ร |  | Locationd Village <br>  | Name of the Owner โญาเยาส่มธถรโรด］ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sex } \\ \text { Ing } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Widow } \\ & \text { เุ่ย่าธ } \end{aligned}$ | Disable ติการ |  | Trees เนียเน๙ี | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { D. well } \\ \text { รถูกู่นีก } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Grave $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | Cemetery โสగียธ์ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pond } \\ & \text { [tos: } \end{aligned}$ | Fence，Length <br>  | Others <br> Tที่ปัต |  | $\begin{aligned} & y ? \\ & \text { ธิถू? } \end{aligned}$ | Agree to move？ เกราเรุะนิ？ | Oweners Request ส์ถูษตรยูาศ่โุตร |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1700 | 3468 | ค่กษ่ตษ่ | Chan Kea ตา่ ต | TTW | $\square$ | $\square$ |  | 24 | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ |  |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1701 | 3470 | ก็ทน่ษษ゙ | Chhuon Sarom ถูู 5 ถาร่ | UTud | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 14.30 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ | 30.10 sq wooden |  | Yes | Yes | Provide new land \＆ compensation to move |
| 1702 | 3472 | กี่ดบ่ษย | Kong Somaly คเบ่ ธฺต่าดั | โสู | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 16.50 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes | Provide new land \＆ compensation to move |
| 1703 | 3474 | กักน่ตษป | Mom Kry ษ่ โี | โT¢ |  | $\square$ | House for living 19.20 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square \quad$－ | 33．00sq wooden |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1704 | 3476 | ก゙ตง்ษぬ | Kheng Huor โอน้ ปูป | ［రT\％ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 19.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ | 69．75sq． veranda parking |  | Yes | Yes | Pay reasonabie compensation to move |
| 1705 | 3478 | กัตน่ตยู | Kim Sey ตึย สี | ［Tֻd |  | $[]$ | House for living 15.80 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1706 | 3480 | ก்ดษ゙ョษ゙ป | Peng Leanghai <br>  | โส์ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 13.50 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ | 13．75sq．m |  | Yes | Yes | Provide new land \＆ compensation to move |
| 1707 | 3482 | ก่เบ่ษยู | Laey Tor โรู円 ก | โฺむ |  | $\square]$ | House for living 14.70 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ | 18.92sq.r veranda |  | Yes | Yes | Pay reasonable compensation to move |
| 1708 | 3484 | กัตท่ธษป | Hao Chin เบก นิต | ษ区 |  | $\square$ | House for fiving 11.90 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ | 11．25sq． garage |  | Yes | Yes | Provide new land \＆ compensation to move |
| 1709 | 3486 | ก゙ロப゙ョษら | （Unknown） （ ติตธู่ญ่） |  | － | $\square]$ | － | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1710 | 3488 |  | Sam Vanna สั่ 3ญ | โTธ |  | $\square$ | 13.60 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | （v） 22.20 m | （Timber |  | Yes | Yes | Provide land \＆ compensation to rebuild |
| 1711 | 3490 |  | Men Chanrith ยู่ Gisg | Țฺ |  | $\square$ |  | － | － | － | － | － |  | （－） 43.20 m | （Concre |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1712 | 3492 | กักน่๐ษ่ | Khon Piseth อุs ติธิโ | โโธT | $\square$ | $\square]$ | House for living 15.20 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes | Fill up the land behind \＆ pay compensation |
| 1713 | 3494 | ก்ロน่ตษป | Khon Piseth อรన ติङิโ్ | Wద5 |  | $\square$ | Stall for sale prod 15.20 m from CL | uct－ | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes |  |
| 1714 | 3496 |  | Ly Khemry ธั โอยร | ［85 | 0 | $[]$ | Others <br> 10.80 m from CL | － | － | 1 | － | － | － | （V） 64.00 m | （Concret Filling st |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation for land \＆rebuilding |
| 1715 | 3498 | กัต | Ly Khemry เิะ โอรีร | ［6ั | $\checkmark$ | $\square$ | House for living 21.60 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation for land \＆rebuilding |
| 1716 | 3500 | ค่ตบ゙ธษ゙ | Heng Yuth กก็น แฺร | โธ์ | $\checkmark$ | $[]$ | House for living 22.20 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | （V） 9.00 m | （Concret |  | No Answer | No <br> Answer | （Unsigned） |
| 1717 | 3502 | $R$ <br> ก்ถน่ษยป | Chheng Sary โฝ้ โัา | ［⿺𠃊 | $\nabla$ | $\square$ | House for lhing 17.00 m from Cl ． | 2 | － | － | － | － | － | （－50．70m | （Concret |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation to rebuild the house |


| No． <br> ณ．ร |  | Location／ Village ถีตูโษยูู／โูษิ | Name of the Owner เญะยาเส่ \％ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sex } \\ \text { זรя } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Widow } \\ \text { โษ่ } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Disable ถิกา | Construction Type／ Distance from CL แึกตธ์ญู่ <br>  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Trees } \\ \text { Tปียธณี่ } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { D. well } \\ \text { หดกู่ฟนัก } \end{array}$ |  | Grave 4 | Cemefery ตกฺฺุ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pond } \\ & \text { [fot } \end{aligned}$ | Fence，Length รut ఝutid | Others <br> tuftag |  | tisfy？ กกิธิธร | Agree to move？ ไกากากุรารี？ | Oweners Request สึณูกษตรษส่รดท |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1718 | 3504 | กัตษ่ธษช | Ngy Kieng บี โโృไ | โT¢ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 22.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | （v） 18.10 m | （Concrete Water tank |  | Yes | Yes $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ \\ \\ \\ \text { r }\end{array}$ | Pay resonable compensation to move \＆ rebuild |
| 1719 | 3506 | กัตธ่ธษู่ | Ngy Kieng โี โตร๋ | โโTส | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others | 5 | － | － | － | － | － | $\square \quad-$ |  |  | Yes | Yes |  |
| 1720 | 3508 | กัดน่ษยู | Seang Try สัาเร โรี | T T¢ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 18.40 m from CL | 3 | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay reasonable compensation for house trees \＆land |
| 1721 | 3510 | กัตน่ธษู | Chan Ry ตis | 込 | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 18.60 m from Cl ． | 3 | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide land Pay compensation for house |
| 1722 | 3512 | ก்ตษ゙ธยู | Sam Vanna เ์่ รญญ | ［บึ］ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 16.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | （v） 36.70 m | （Concrete |  | Yes | Yes $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ \\ \\ \text { c }\end{array}$ | Provide land \＆pay compensation for rebuilding |
| 1723 | 3514 | ก゙ロษ่ษษู | Chhim Nhep กึึษ โึ่ง | ［\}̦T |  | $\square$ | House for living 17.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | （v） 19.80 m | （Concrete |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay full compensation （No land） |
| 1724 | 3515 | ก்ตง่ธยู | Long Saran ต็ป ถัาการ่ | TTW | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others <br> 8.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ | （Car gara |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay reasonable compensation |
| 1725 | 3516 | ค่๓บั่ษษู | San Thav ถา่า ถ่าร่ | ［ษT | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 18．10m from CL | 6 | － | 1 | － | － | － | （v） 26.00 m | （Timber |  | Yes | No（ | （Unsigned），When he gets new land，he will agree |
| 1726 | 3517 | กีตร่ษยูป | Long Saran <br>  | โฺ5 |  | $\square$ | House for living 13.80 m from Cl | 3 | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay reasonable compensation |
| 1727 | 3518 | ก่๓ษ่ธยู | San Thav ธาร่ ถ่ใ | ［105 | $\square$ |  | House for living 15.40 m from CL | 7 | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | No | （Unsigned）Must provide land where can run business as usual |
| 1728 | 3519 |  | Leav Sun ถาร ธูต | U65 | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living <br> 11.50 m from CL | 4 | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes $P$ | Pay compensation for affected structures |
| 1729 | 3520 | ค่のท่ธรู | Prak Samith ตบกั่ ตาษิสั | ［\＄ָ历 |  | $-$ | House for living 27.30 m from Cl | 7 | － | － | － | － | － | （v） 42.00 m | （Concrete |  | Yes | Yes Pay | Pay reasonable compensation to move \＆ rebuild |
| 1730 | 3521 | กีกษ่ษยูป | Saom Vireak โสาษ ริร： | W56 |  | $\square$ | Stall for sale produ 6.70 m from Cl． | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide land |
| 1731 | 3522 | กี๊ษ่ธษู | Sea Kea โึృ ต | โคั | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 26.50 m from CL | 3 | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes Pay | Pay compensation to move \＆rebuild |
| 1732 | 3523 | ศீตบ่ษษ | Saom Vireak โธาย ริร： | Wర |  | $\square$ | House for living 7.90 m from Cl | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes | Provide land \＆rebuilding |
| 1733 | 3524 | กัต | Long Chhoy Gjub รitr | ［15 |  | $\square$ | House for living 17.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation to move \＆rebuild |
| 1734 | 3525 | คั๓บ่ธษู | Bun Chea管定 | โฺฺ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 13.60 m from CL | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes | Pay some compensation to move |
| 1735 | 3526 | ค่ตษ่ตษป | Chan Ngao ธา ธ่ โที้า | ［50 | V | $\square$ | Stall for sale produ 8.90 m from CL | ct－ | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ \\ \\ \\ \text { r }\end{array}$ | Pay reasonable compensation to move \＆ rebuild |



| No． <br> ณ． 5 |  |  | Name of the Owner <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sex } \\ & \text { זกg } \end{aligned}$ | Widow รง่ยาแ | Disable ติการ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Trees } \\ \text { รปัยากัี } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  | Grave $\stackrel{t}{9}$ | Cametery โ母ร్สิธ์ | Pond <br> ［5］： | Fence，Length JธU โưTu | Others <br> โึfyg |  |  | Agree to move？ เกราตร์รัง | Oweners Request <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1754 | 3545 | กัถต่ตษ่ | Leng Bunnarith <br>  |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others <br> 21.30 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$－ | （Military P Office） |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1755 | 3546 | R ก่กส゙ษษ่ | Ear Sun Heng โยู | 【ฺ区 | $\square$ |  | Others $23.60 \mathrm{~m} \text { from CL }$ | － | 2 | － | － | － |  |  | （Concrete tank in sc compoun |  |  | Yes |  |
| 1756 | 3547 | คึาน่ตษ่ | Leng Bunnarith TG్x Ti＠mis |  | $\square$ |  | Eating house <br> 20.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  |  | （At Milirat Office） |  |  |  | （HH was nat found） |
| 1757 | 3548 | กัカษ゙ธษป | Nou Sadim ธูสาสีย | ［ธี | V | $\square$ | Others $16.00 \mathrm{~m} \text { from CL }$ | － | － | － | － | － |  |  | （Car gara |  |  | Yes |  |
| 1758 | 3549 | กักบ่ธษี | （Petronas Filling St．） <br>  |  | $\square$ | $\downarrow$ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square \quad$－ | An advert Board |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1759 | 3550 | ก்ตน่ษษ่ร | Bou Sadim กิ สายู | ［6\％ | $\checkmark$ | $\square$ | House for living 23.30 m from CL | 1 | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ |  |  | Ses | Yes Pay | Pay reasonable compensation to rebuild the house |
| 1760 | 3551 | คึ๓น่ษษ่ | Buon Sokha โูన ถึలา | ［ษM |  | $\square$ | Others <br> 10.30 m from CL ． | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ | （Car gara |  |  | Yes P | Pay compensation \＆ consider the impact of land ownership |
| 1761 | 3552 | กัตน゙ธษ゙ロ | Vek Neang个ิก | ［โึ | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others <br> 12.80 m from Cl | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$－ | （Car gara |  | S | Yes |  |
| 1762 | 3553 | กักธ่ตษู | Buon Sokha ธูS | ［¢¢ |  | $\square$ | Eating house <br> 12.50 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | 晟 | Yes P | Pay compensation \＆ consider the impact of land ownership |
| 1763 | 3554 | ก็ทบ่ธษป | Vek Neang ） f 5ी m | ［65 | $\checkmark$ | $\square$ | House for living 18.70 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$－ |  |  | Yes | Yes Pay | Pay compensation for the demage of house |
| 1764 | 3555 | กัต ั่ษษ | Buon Sokha โู็ ธฺฺา | ［ญึ |  | $\square$ | House for living 21.80 m from CL | 6 | － | 1 | － | － |  | $\square$－ |  |  | s | Yes P | Pay compensation \＆ consider the impact of land ownership |
| 1765 | 3556 | ค่ตท่ษษั | Kea Kimleang ตา ตียถกน | ［ | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others <br> 8.70 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  |  | （Steel wo |  | S | Yes Pay | Pay compensation |
| 1766 | 3557 | กัแบ゙ธถู | Uk Sirn मุก ึัย | ［10 | $\square$ | $\square]$ | Others <br> 7.50 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ | （A barber |  | Ses | Yes P | Pay compensation to move |
| 1767 | 3558 | กัตษ่ษยูป | Hay Peuv训 | LTETS |  | $\square$ | Others <br> 8.70 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  |  | （Steel W |  | Ses | Yes Pa | Pay compensation for the demage |
| 1768 | 3559 | ก่ทย่ษย゙ | （Unknown） （ ถิธสูาญ่） |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others 13.40 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$－ | （Pray hou |  |  |  | （HH was not found）， Public Property |
| 1769 | 3560 | กัตน่ษษ่ง | Lao Sroy เนึ่ โูู\％ | โู์ | $\square$ |  | Others <br> 7.60 m from CL | － | － | 1 | － | － |  |  | （Electroni shop） |  | ses | Yes Pa | Pay some compensation |
| 1770 | 3561 | กัธทั่ธษน | （Unknown） （ ติรธูาง่） |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others <br> 18．10m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ | （A public |  |  |  | （HH was not found）， Public shelter |
| 1771 | 3562 | R <br> คัดท่ตษ่ง | Vorn Sokhuon 3ร โรอร | ［ธึ์ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 15.40 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | es | Yes Pay | Pay reasonable compensation |
| MINSTRY OF PUBUC WORKS TRANSPORT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Page 99 | 112 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{06-D e c-03}$ |


| No． <br> ด． 5 |  |  | Name of the Owner <br>  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sex } \\ \text { โร9 } \end{gathered}$ | Widow เช๋ษ่าแ | Disable ติการ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Trees } \\ \text { Tปัยณณ๋ } \end{array}\right\|$ | D．well <br> รถูกดนีก |  | Grave $\qquad$ ® | Cemetery โธหิ่แี | Pond T5： | Fence，Length svi］［ธitic | Others <br>  |  |  | Agree to move？ ไกราตรุะรั？ | Oweners Request ส่ถูษตรษู่สู่โุด |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1772 | 3563 | ก゙ถบ่ษยู | Prok Sambath ［UT | 【W0 | $\square$ | ［］ | Others <br> 21.10 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ | （Storage） |  | es | Yes | Pay compensation to move |
| 1773 | 3564 | ค่ตน่ษยูป | Kong Sopheap กท่ ถึกาเา | TW0 | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 10.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  |  | Ses | Yes | Pay reasonable compensation |
| 1774 | 3565 | ก்ตน่ตษป | Meng Sambath <br>  | TWTర | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others <br> 9.60 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$－ | （Motobike shop） |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation to move |
| 1775 | 3566 | กัตน่ธย4 | Ith Chieng ริธ โโ | บฺ『 | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 16.90 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  |  | es | Yes | Pay reasonable compensation |
| 1776 | 3567 | ค่ถน่ษษูน | Dim Sokha <br>  | โฺ区 | $\square$ |  | Others <br> 14.10 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  |  | es | Yes | Pay some compensation to move |
| 1777 | 3568 | กัดป่ษษ่ | Sam Vanney ส์ รููี่ | โTIT | $\square$ | $\square$ | Stall for sale prod 7.00 m from CL． | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ | （Selling ter |  | Yes | Yes | Pay reasonable compensation |
| 1778 | 3569 | กัต 勺่ษษู | Ngveang Thi Noeun <br>  | ［กี | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 18.80 m from Cl ． | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ | （House＋ |  | es | Yes | Pay compensation to move |
| 1779 | 3570 | ก็ตษ゙ธ | ith Chheng คิต โฝึ | โบึ丅 | $7$ | $\square$ | Stall for sale produ <br> 8.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | es | Yes | Pay compensation to move \＆cost of demage |
| 1780 | 3571 | ก்ถป่छษป | Ly Eng <br> ถั $5 \%$ 比 |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | Stall for sale prod 26.00 m from CL | uct－ | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1781 | 3572 | กัตทีธษษ่ | Vann Try รั่ $\mathfrak{T}$ โ | U10 | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living <br> 8.80 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation to move \＆cost of demage |
| 1782 | 3573 | กัตท่ธษูป | （Unknown） （ ษิตธู่ญ่） |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others <br> 7.60 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  |  |  | （HH was not found）． 4．00sq．m control station |
| 1783 | 3574 | $\begin{array}{r} R \\ \text { กักร่ญษั } \end{array}$ | Kong Sann โน่ ตาร่ | ［6\％ | 0 |  | House for living <br> 5.40 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | 5 | Yes | Pay compensation to move \＆rebuild |
| 1784 | 3575 | กัดบ่ธษ | N－Loeung Ferry กัต ต่ธย่ |  | $\square$ |  | Others <br> 5.30 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  |  |  | （HH was not found）， $5.30 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$ Ferry control station |
| 1785 | 3576 | ก่ถน゙ธษ゙ | Nguon Maly แู่ ติากั | โั | 0 | $\square$ | Stall for sale prod <br> 5.40 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | es | Yes | Pay compensation |
| 1786 | 3577 | L. <br> ค่ตษ่ธถูป | Petronas filling Station <br>  |  | $\square]$ | $\square$ | 11.70 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | （ | （Steel fonc Length was recorded） |  |  |  | （HH was not found），steel fence at Petronas filing station |
| 1787 | 3578 | $\begin{array}{r} R \\ \text { กี่ตที่ษษู } \end{array}$ | Nguon Maly แุ ถัากี | ［ธั | $\boxed{V}$ | $\square$ | House for living <br> 11.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | es | Yes | Pay compensation |
| 1788 | 3579 | หंต | Prak Theara โดก่ ตาก | โరీ | $\square]$ | $\square$ | House for living 17.00 m from CL | 3 | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | es | Yes | Pay compensation for land \＆cost of demage．I have land Certificate |
| 1789 | 3580 | กักน゙ตษู | Nguon Maly ตูร ตัาเิ๋ | เธี | $\boxed{*}$ | $\square$ | Stall for sale prod 6.40 m from Cl | uct－ | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Ses | Yes | Pay compensation |




| No． ๗．ร |  | Location／ <br> Village <br> ตigijitin／ภูษ | Name of the Owner <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sex } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Widow } \\ \text { เצ゙ } \end{gathered}$ | Disable ถิการ |  | Trees <br> เนียเถัี | D．well มดภู่บนีก | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { P. well } \\ \text { รกภู้ปฐธ่ } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Grave t | Cemetery โగิธ్ | Pond <br> ［65： | Fence，Length <br>  | Others <br>  | Satisfy？ โกฺูธิกั？ | Agree to move？ นกราตรุรเรี？ | Oweners Request ธ์กูตตรยู่ส่โดดู |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1826 | 3618 |  | Tep Kong โรก โi่ | 凹ษ์ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 23.60 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation to move |
| 1827 | 3619 | คัดง่งยู | Say Sopheap ธึษ โฺฺกาต | ȚT | $\square$ | $\square]$ | House for living <br> 8.50 m from CL | 1 | － | 1 | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | Pay compensation \＆ provide land to rebuild the house |
| 1828 | 3620 | $\text { ค่ตน่ษษ乌 } \begin{gathered} R \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Chheng Sam Ol <br>  | ［ฺT¢ |  | $\square$ | House for living 10.70 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay some compensation to move |
| 1829 | 3621 | กัตทัธษ | （Unknown） （ ถิనญูาญ์） |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 9.40 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1830 | 3622 | R <br> ก๋ตร்ธยูป | Kong Sopheap ตเ่่ ธุกาต | โȚW |  | $\square$ | House for living 11.50 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ | （House | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation to rebuild house $\qquad$ |
| 1831 | 3623 | ค่ตบ่ษยไ | Feang Vaing Khoeung <br>  | โȚむ |  |  | Stall for sale product 8.80 m from CL | ct－ | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation to meve |
| 1832 | 3624 |  | Eam Huor ต่าษ บู่ | โTIT |  | $\square$ | House for living <br> 12.70 m from CL． | 2 | － | － | － | － | － | $\square \quad-$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide land \＆pay compensation to move |
| 1833 | 3625 | ก่งที่ธษ่ | （Unknown） （ ถิรถูาญ่） |  |  | $\square$ | House for living 12.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1834 | 3626 |  | Lay Siem Gym โxujo | โโู | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 12.70 m from CL | 2 | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$－ |  | Yes | Yes Pay | Pay compensation to move |
| 1835 | 3627 | ก่๓ทัญษ่ | Sok May <br>  | ［STS |  |  | House for living 12.20 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation \＆ provide new land |
| 1836 | 3628 | ค่กร่ธษท | Kham Reth ถํ รัก | โบิ์ |  |  | House for living 7.60 m from CL． | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square \quad-$ | louse | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation to move $\&$ rebuild |
| 1837 | 3629 | กัต่งย | Veng Hach Chanra โ\} | ［W్ర |  |  | House for living 10.00 m from CL | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation \＆ provide new land |
| 1838 | 3630 |  | Aom Kheng โHาษ โ己ใ | โฺ¢ |  |  | House for living 13.50 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square \quad-$ |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1839 | 3631 | ค่ตน゙ธ | （Unknown） （ ติตโูาธ่） |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 10.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square \quad-$ |  |  |  | （HH was nof found） Works in Poi Pet |
| 1840 | 3632 |  | Yin Ny யิธ | ［ษึవ |  | $\square$ | House for living 10.00 m from CL | 1 | － | 1 | － | － | － | － |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation to move \＆cost of demage |
| 1841 | 3633 | คักษ்ตษ | Le Yin Lok <br>  | W6\％ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 6.80 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$－ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation \＆ provide land to rebuild the house |
| 1842 | 3634 | ก็ถธ்ธษy | Heng Khieng <br>  | โฺฺ์ |  |  | House for living 10.40 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide land \＆pay compensation to move |
| 1843 | 3635 | ค่ดธ่ดยูป | （Unknown） （ ติถถูาเ่） |  |  | $\square$ | House for living <br> 7.80 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |



| No． 0.5 |  | Location！ Village ถีตูโษ | Name of the Owner <br>  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sex } \\ \text { Ifg } \end{gathered}$ |  | Disable ถิกาย | Construction Typel Distance from CL แร <br>  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Trees } \\ \text { โัยณณั่ } \end{gathered}\right.$ | D．well มถู่ปนีก | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { P. well } \\ \text { รณูู่นธูธ } \end{array}\right\|$ | Grave $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\underline{G}}$ | Cemetery ษกิธ์์ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pond } \\ & \text { [W⿵: } \end{aligned}$ | Fence，Length รธน โษึฟน | Others <br>  |  |  | Agree to move？ วกราตุรนี？ | Oweners Request ผ่ณูษตรยูสส่［95］ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1862 | 3662 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{R} \\ \text { ก่๓น่ษยู่ } \end{array}$ | Put Serey ไถ โสธิ | ¢TW0 | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 10.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ |  |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide land \＆pay some compensation to move |
| 1863 | 3664 | กัดย่ษษูป | Teng Kong โถิ้้ กิที่ | ［す¢ | $\square$ |  | House for living 11.80 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ |  |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay reasonable compensation to move |
| 1864 | 3668 |  | Uk Hay รุก ยาแึ | โโฺ5 | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others <br> 8.30 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ | （A steel |  | Yes | Yes Pay | Pay some compensation to move |
| 1865 | 3670 | ค่ตน่ตยป | Uk Hay <br>  | TWโ్ |  | $\square$ | House for living <br> 8.30 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes ${ }^{\text {to }}$ | Paysome compensation to move |
| 1866 | 3672 | กัต ష่ตยูป | Hao Thy Int | โโ55 | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 8.80 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ | （House \＆ Mattress |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1867 | 3674 | ก்ตร่ษยูป | Ngoc Eng ㄴํ 58 th | Tరీ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 12.40 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes Pa | Pay reasonable compensation to rebuild |
| 1868 | 3676 | R <br> ก่าดน่ธษู | Moeung Chamraen <br>  | ［ฺT | $\square$ |  | House for living 11.30 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes Pay | Pay compensation to move |
| 1869 | 3678 | ก்ตหัธษ่ | Kroeung Lam โโ్రే ต่ ตูํ | โโ゙ธ |  | $\square$ | House for living 8.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes Pa | Pay reasonable compensation to move |
| 1870 | 3680 | ก่๓น่ตชู | Suor Sovann ธู ญฺโู | ［105 | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 8.30 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay reasonable compensation to move |
| 1871 | 3682 | กิตวิธษ่ | Cheav Sea Kim โนึ่ร โธูรตีย | โฺธ์ |  | $\square$ | House for living 11.60 m from CL． | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | Provide land \＆pay reasonable compensation to move |
| 1872 | 3684 | ก்ถนัสぬู | An Sophannarith <br>  | ไฺฺ |  | $\square$ | House for living 28.50 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation to move \＆rebuild |
| 1873 | 3686 |  | Chea Kokchhay นึา โุกสาแึ | โษ์ |  | $\square$ | House for living <br> 12.20 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ |  |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay reasonable compensation to rebuild |
| 1874 | 3688 | คักน่ธษษ | Lim Kimsea ถึย ถึษโัา | โโ์ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 10.10 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes Pr | Provide land \＆pay compensation to move |
| 1875 | 3690 | กัตน゙ตษ | So Reth ธูร โร่ | โฺ9 |  | $\square$ | House for living 12.80 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes ${ }^{\text {m }}$ | Pay compensation to move |
| 1876 | 3692 |  | So Reth ธู รูส | Titu |  | $\square$ | Eating house 25.70 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square \quad-$ |  |  | Yes | Yes Pa | Pay compensation to move |
| 1877 | 3694 | ก்ตน่ษษป | Nuon Seum รูร ก็ษ | โญ65 |  | $\square$ | House for living 13.10 m from CL | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ ．－ |  |  | Yes | Yes $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Provide new place \＆pay some compensation to move |
| 1878 | 3696 | ก்ตษ่ษษป | Prak Ban <br>  | T60 |  | $\square$ | House for living 9.80 m from Cl | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square]$ |  |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide land in same vilage \＆pay compensation to rebuild |
| 1879 | 3698 | กัดบ่ษษน | Prak Ban โดาก่ บร | ［ษึ | $\square$ | $\square$ | Eating house <br> 24.80 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  | Yes | Yes |  |


| No． <br> ถ． 5 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Q-No. } \\ \text { โถะ } \\ \text { ธึกาธธ } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | Name of the Owner โญาเยูาง่งษロรโูป | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sex } \\ & \text { 5 } \kappa 9 \end{aligned}$ | Widow ธษ์ต่าแ | Disable ถิการ | Construction Type／ Distance from CL <br>  ษนาயติหกี่สุ่ | Trees โี็ษณญี | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { D. well } \\ \text { अถูปีีก } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | Grave | Cemetery ธฺగ్గิธ్ర | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pond } \\ & \text { [5S: } \end{aligned}$ | Fence，Length <br>  | Others <br> โนี่ปัต | Satisfy？ โกติษิกू？ | Agree to move？ มกาตรุะโิ？ | Oweners Request ธ์ไููตรษู่ธ่โตๆู |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1880 | 3700 | R กักน่ตยู | （Unknown） （ ถ็ตธู่า） |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 10.30 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | ］ | ouse |  |  | （HH was not found）Wife at home did not Answer |
| 1881 | 3702 |  | LyHeng ถี โฺปฟ | ［ธี | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 16.20 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | ］ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay reasonable compensation to move |
| 1882 | 3704 | ก่ดเั่ษยู่ | Keng La รกั้ำ 5 | โฺ¢ | $\square .$ | $\square$ | House for living <br> 11.50 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation to move \＆rebuild，I have no more land |
| 1883 | 3706 | ก่ตน่ตยู | Hai Koeung โกा โศึ｜h | ［W65 |  | $\square$ | House for living 13.60 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation to move \＆rebuild |
| 1884 | 3708 | กัตน่ษยูด | San Bun สร โึ9 | โโ⿷匚 |  | $\square$ | House for living 13.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | No | （HH did not sign，He＇s afraid of loosing his house \＆land） |
| 1885 | 3710 | กัตท่ตษ่ | Rath Sambath <br>  | ［దี | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 13.70 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay reasonable compensation to move \＆ rebuild |
| 1886 | 3712 | ก็ดน่ษถด | Marn Sophal ถ้าธ่ ถุสัญ | โสี | 0 | $\square]$ | House for living 15.70 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | No | （HH did not sign）She doesn＇t agree because she has no land to move |
| 1887 | 3714 | $\begin{array}{r} R \\ \text { ก்ตนิธ } \end{array}$ | Nguon Kong ทู่ร กิณ่ | ［ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for fiving 18.80 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | No | （HH did not sign）He disagrees with $\mathbb{R C}$ to define the ROW |
| 1888 | 3716 | กัตน่ธษฟ | Ing Kimthai ชี่ป ตึษโ゙ | ［ญ¢ | $\square$ | $\square]$ | House for living 20.40 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | 7 |  | Yes | No | （HH did not sign） |
| 1889 | 3718 | กัตน่ตษู่ | Chhiv Heang ถิิร บั้น | 1ธ | 0 | $\square]$ | Others <br> 23.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  |  | estaur | Yes | Yes | Pay reasonable compensation to rebuild |
| 1890 | 3720 | กัตน่ตษี่ | Sao Sam Ath โย1 ธ์ราก | 160 | D |  | Others <br> 22.50 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ | （Restaura | Yes | Yes | Pay reasonable compensation to rebuild |
| 1891 | 3722 |  | Eang Heng <br>  | UT0 |  | $\square]$ | House for living 16.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ |  | Yes | Yes | Provide land \＆pay reasonable compensation for |
| 1892 | 3724 | กัตษ่ษยู | Luy Son <br> ญฺฺ ญฺ | โฺธ |  | $\square$ | House for living 16.40 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ ． |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation to move \＆rebuild |
| 1893 | 3726 | ค่าด่งยู | Luy Son <br>  | โโธ |  | $\square]$ | Eating house <br> 26.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation to rebuild |
| 1894 | 3728 | กัตน่ธยู่ | Suos Song ธูธู ธฺ์น | ［55 | $\checkmark$ | $\square$ | House for living 14.10 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$－ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation to move \＆rebuild |
| 1895 | 3730 | R กัตบ่ษยู้้ | Lim Hok Kong ถึษ กากต่ | ȚW |  | $\square]$ | House for living <br> 11.50 m from CL | － | － | － | － |  |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation for any demage |
| 1896 | 3732 |  | Tauch Sok ตูต ญึก | โฺ¢ |  |  | House for living <br> 17.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation to rebuild |
| 1897 | 3734 | ก่๓บ゙ตยู | Phok San โกาก ถการ | โTTส |  | $\square$ | House for living 16.10 m from CL | 5 | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation to move |



| No． แ． |  | Location／ Village ตีgโโษ์ | Name of the Owner โญา：ยู่ร่ยรถรโรตร | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sex } \\ \text { Ing } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Widow } \\ & \text { โธ่ตาౖ } \end{aligned}$ | Disable ติการ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { D. well } \\ \text { รถกูนโนก } \end{gathered}$ | P. well | Grave | Cemetery ษริธธี | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pond } \\ & {[\omega]:} \end{aligned}$ | Fence，Length なปู โัก๋ว | Others รี่ght | Satisfy？ เตทูษิถू？ | Agree to move？ ไกราตระเรี？ | Oweners Request ส์ณูษกรษู่ธัโดป |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1916 | 3772 | กัถป่ธษด | Ich Phann ริษ โา่า่ | Tษ็ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 12.30 m from CL | 1 | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Provide land \＆pay compensation to move |
| 1917 | 3774 | กัตบ่ธษ | Chea On徂 8 | Wiv | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 16.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ | 22．50sq．m garage | Yes | No |  |
| 1918 | 3778 | ก่ตนัธสไ |  | 【ฺฺ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 16.60 m from CL | 1 | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ | 47．31sq．m garage | Yes | No |  |
| 1919 | 3780 | กัไน่ธยู้ | Cheng Seang Eng <br>  | โర్ర | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others <br> 10.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ | （Photo shop） | Yes | Yes |  |
| 1920 | 3782 | กัตน่ตษ่ | Cheng Seang Eng เน | Tบ®T | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 15.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Provide land \＆pay compensation to rebuild the house |
| 1921 | 3784 | ก่ตน่ษษู่ | By Cahnphy กิ๊ ตา่กี | โฺ\％ | $\square$ | $\square$ | Stall for sale prod <br> 8.50 m from CL | ct | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes |  |
| 1922 | 3786 | $R$ <br> ก็ตน่ธษ | By Chanphy ธั ธ่ต่กี | โูธ |  | $\square$ | House for living 16.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Provide land \＆pay reasonable compensation to rebuild |
| 1923 | 3788 | $\begin{array}{r} R \\ \text { ก்ตน่ธษน่ } \end{array}$ | $\mathrm{Ra}$ $7$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others <br> 9.10 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  |  | （Worksho |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1924 | 3790 | กัดน่ตษ゙ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ra} \\ & n \\ & n \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 16.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1925 | 3792 | กีเที่ธยูป | Yin Ny $165 ร$ ลี | ［โ¢ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 13.40 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation to move |
| 1926 | 3794 | กัตบ゙ธษู | Sann Chumneak ถัร่ มัธาก் | โฺธ |  | $\square$ | Others <br> 8.20 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ | （Barber | Yes | Yes |  |
| 1927 | 3796 |  | Khang Lang 24）G7แ | โธี | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 15.20 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay compensation to move the house |
| 1928 | 3798 | กักน่งษู | Feang Yaing Leap <br>  | โธ |  | $\square$ | Others $8.20 \mathrm{~m} \text { from CL }$ | － | － | － | － | － |  |  | （Motobike shop） | Yes | Yes |  |
| 1929 | 3800 | ก่ตน่ษยู้ | Uon Rithy भิร गิ | － |  | $\square$ | House for living 15.40 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay enough compensation to rebuild the house |
| 1930 | 3802 | ก்ตน่งยฟ | Lun Ly ถร่ ญ | ［UTK |  | $\square$ | House for living 7.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay egough compensation to rebuild the house |
| 1931 | 3804 | $\begin{array}{r} R \\ \text { ศ่รทน่ษยี่ } \end{array}$ | Feang Thify เก็ไน โีก็ | โสี |  | $\square$ | Stall for sale prod <br> 7.00 m from CL | ct－ | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes |  |
| 1932 | 3806 | ผัตนัธ | Kong Nao ต็น่ โญา | เสี | $\checkmark$ | － | House for living 15.30 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay enough compensation to rebuild the house |
| 1933 | 3808 | ก่ตปัตยู่ | Ty Sophan S ถึ่าร | โరీ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living <br> 13.70 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay egough compensation to rebuild the house |


| No． ถ．$ร$ |  |  | Name of the Owner <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sex } \\ & \text { ing } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Widow } \\ \text { เิ่ย่ายู } \end{array}\right\|$ | Disable ติการ | Construation Types Distance from CL <br>  <br>  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Trees } \\ \text { กีะษณัี่ } \end{array}\right\|$ | D．well หกููปีีก | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { P. well } \\ \text { รถูกูปญธ่ } \end{array}$ | Grave $\stackrel{H}{3}$ | Cemetery ธธก్ติธ์ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pond } \\ & \text { [W: } \end{aligned}$ | Fence，Length รธป โฺtit | Others <br>  | Satisfy？ 1ตถูบิที？ | Agree to move？ วก๓ากรุเที？ | Oweners Request ส์ญูษตรยูต่โ9ตృ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934 | 3810 | R <br> กัดน่ธษ | Chea Huoy โิ）บ゙ய | 1กี | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 12.00 m from CL ． | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1935 | 3812 | กิตทัตยู | Kheng Tuon โ己้ | ［ษี | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 12.00 m from CL | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | $20.80 \mathrm{~m}$ | （Concrete \＆ 45.00 s veranda |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1936 | 3814 | กัตบ่ตษู | Uy Heng需而 |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 8.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square \quad-$ |  |  |  | （ HH was not found）． Lives in Phnom Penh |
| 1937 | 3816 | $\mathbf{R}$ <br> กีตร่ตยู |  | โบธ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 8.00 m from CL | 1 | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide land \＆pay compensation to rebuild the house |
| 1938 | 3818 | กำ$R$ <br> กร์ | Long Theng Gुป Ti้u | ［15 | $\checkmark$ | $\square$ | House for living 12.80 m from CL | 1 | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide land \＆pay compensation to move |
| 1939 | 3820 | ก่ตท่ษษไ | Phok Sambath <br>  | ［¢TL | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others 6.90 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$－ | （Pigs sty） | Yes | Yes |  |
| 1940 | 3822 | กีตน่ธย | Phok Sambath โึา 5 ตย | โT¢ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 13.80 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide land \＆pay compensation to rebuild the house |
| 1941 | 3824 | ก๋ตน่ธยู | Tep Bunna โรต บ゙アณ円 | โสั | $\square$ | $\square$ | Others 10.00 m from CL | 2 | － | － | － | － |  |  | （Resta | Yes | Yes P | Provide land \＆pay compensation to rebuild |
| 1942 | 3826 |  | Tep Bunna $59 \%$ โุรณก | โกี | $\square$ | $7$ | House for living 17.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide land \＆pay compensation to rebuild the house |
| 1943 | 3828 | กีตทัธยูป | Hang San Untुg ถึโ | W®5 |  | $\square$ | House for living 14.40 m from CL | 1 | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes Pr | Provide land \＆pay good compensation to rebuild the house |
| 1944 | 3830 | ก่ตน่ตยู่ | Theng Bunna <br>  | โฺญ |  | $\square$ | House for living 12.30 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  |  |  | （HH was not found），Wife at home did not Answer |
| 1945 | 3832 | $\square$ | Seng Bunleng <br>  | โญた | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 12.30 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide good land \＆pay compensation to rebuild the house |
| 1946 | 3834 | กัตบ่ธรู้ | Ich Saroeun มิธ ถาโยูต | โษึธ |  |  | House for living 16.10 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Provide compensation \＆ land．Can I move only the effected part？ |
| 1947 | 3836 | กัตน่ษษู | Sao Sok โึ่ | โฺธ |  | $\square$ | House for living <br> 13.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square \quad-$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide land \＆ reasonable compensation $\qquad$ |
| 1948 | 3838 |  | Suong Leung <br>  | โธ¢ |  | $\square$ | House for living 7.70 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Provide land \＆pay enough compensation to rebuild the house |
| 1949 | 3840 | ก゙ロน゙ธษป | Kim Sreang คีร โโิาน | โฺธ |  | $\square$ | House for living 13.90 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay enough compensation to move |
| 1950 | 3842 | กัดป่ตษไ | Chou Kroeun 더 tif | ［ธี | 0 | $\square$ | House for living 9.90 m from Cl | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$－ | （House \＆ shop） | Yes | Yes | Pay enough compensation to rebuild |
| 1951 | 3844 | R กัถน่งษู | Hong Chhuoy ญึL้ แ్ู 世 | โูั | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 9.90 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes | Pay enough compensation to move |


| No． 0.5 | Q－No． โึร ธ์ภาส์์ |  | Name of the Owner โญา：ยูาม่มะถรโูด | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sex } \\ \text { sng } \end{gathered}$ | Widow โริตาแ | Disable ถิการ |  | Trees เมีษโธี | D．well มญููนีีก | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { P. well } \\ \text { รถููปむธ่ } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Grave <br> む | Cemetery เษగ్สิఱ์ | Pond TW： | Fence，Length รธที โฺỉท | Others <br> โţป゙ต | Satisfy？ <br> โดถูธิถู？ | Agree to move？ ฉกณาตระรั？ | Oweners Request ส์ถูยตรยู่ธ่โ9ดร |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1952 | 3846 | R <br> ก゙กนึ่ธยู | Huoth Seng ปูกร โ๗ึ | โฺธ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 9.90 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay much compensation to rebuild |
| 1953 | 3848 | กัต ม่ธษู | Haing Khun บก่ท แร | โญ్ర | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 10.70 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ \\ \\ \\ \text { r } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Provide good land \＆pay enough compensation to rebuild |
| 1954 | 3850 | ค่ดม่ษยู | Suy Haing ธิกฺ บึ่ด | โT5 | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 10.10 m from CL | － | － | 1 | － | － |  | $17.30 \mathrm{~m}$ | （Concret |  |  | （HH was not found） |
| 1955 | 3852 | ค்ดธ่ธยู | Cheng Heak <br>  | โธ์ | $0$ | $\square]$ | House for living 12.80 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ \\ \\ \\ \text { r }\end{array}$ | Pay enough compensation to move \＆ rebuild |
| 1956 | 3854 | $\mathbf{R}$ <br> ก่ตน่ธษไ | Hang Pheng <br>  | โฺธృ |  | $\square]$ | House for living 12.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ | 32.45sq.m veranda | Yes | Yes P | Provide land \＆pay compensation to move |
| 1957 | 3856 | $\begin{array}{r} R \\ \text { กัตนี่ธษ่ } \end{array}$ | Te Lyheng <br>  | โฺฑึ |  | $\square]$ | House for living 13.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ \\ \\ \text { m }\end{array}$ | Provide good land \＆i pay enough compensation to move |
| 1958 | 3858 |  | Chhun Khan 0458 | บู์ | $\square$ | $\square$ | House for living 8.20 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide land \＆pay compensation to move \＆ rebuild the house |
| 1959 | 3860 | กีตน่ตษู่ | Te Chieng โัก พิ้น | โฺ |  | $\square]$ | House for living 10.80 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation \＆ provide land to rebuild the house |
| 1960 | 3862 |  | Ngov Sengkim ตู่ โส์ทตีย | โับ | 0 | $\square$ | House for living 8.40 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ | （House | Yes | Yes P | Pay reasonable compensation \＆provide land to rebuild the house |
| 1961 | 3864 | กีทบ゙ธษ | Pak Sakhoeun เทก่ ถาเพููร | โษ® |  | $[]$ | House for living 8.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes Pr | Provide suitable land to rebuild the house |
| 1962 | 3866 | R กัแน่ธสู | Chan Kea ตร่ ตา | โせW |  |  | House for living 15.50 m from CL | － | － | ${ }^{-}$. | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | No | No（ | （He owns three properties and did not sign for all three cases） |
| 1963 | 3868 | $\begin{array}{r} R \\ \text { กี่ตั่ษダ } \end{array}$ | Mak Heng <br>  | โฺ |  | $7$ | House for living 10.60 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Provide new place |
| 1964 | 3870 | ก்ดน่ตยูป | Leang Chok เชาต โนาก | โฺฺ |  | $\square]$ | House for living 11.30 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ \\ \\ \\ \text { th } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Pay compensation \＆ provide land to rebuild the house |
| 1965 | 3872 | กัดท่ษยู | Chan Kea ตาถ่ คา | โT¢ |  | $[]$ | House for living <br> 11.30 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  |  |  | （He owns three properties and did not sign for all three cases） |
| 1966 | 3874 | กั่ที่ธยด | Moth Savy ตัก สารี | ［ี |  | $\square$ | Others $8.50 \mathrm{~m} \text { from } \mathrm{CL}$ | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ | （Car garag | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation \＆ provide land to rebuild |
| 1967 | 3876 | กัตนัษษู | Moth Savy ต゙ต ตาร | โธิ |  | $\square$ | House for living <br> 14.10 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  | $\square$ |  | Yes | Yes P | Pay compensation \＆ provide land to rebuild the house |
| 1968 | 3878 | คัตน่ษษน | Hang Hov กิ้ โูร | โฺส |  | $\square]$ | Others <br> 8.50 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － |  |  | （Storage） | Yes | No（1） | （He owns one house \＆ one storage，and he disagreed for both） |
| 1969 | 3880 | กัตน่ตยป | Hang Hov บน้ บูร | โฺ¢ |  |  | House for living <br> 14.00 m from CL | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\square$ |  | Yes | No（1） | （He owns one house \＆ one storage，and he disagreed for both） |



| $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \text { @. } \end{aligned}$ | Q-No. <br> โฺ2 <br> ธ่ราสธ์ | Location/ <br> Village <br>  | Name of the Owner <br>  | Sex <br> เร9 | Widow เษ่ยาะย | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Disable } \\ \text { ถิกร } \end{array}$ | Construction Type/ แัรรต்ญูู่ <br>  | Trees โปียเกีี | D. well มดูกเนีก | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { P. well } \\ \text { भగ్రुษฐธ் } \end{array}\right\|$ | Grave H | Cemetery โธกิธ์ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pond } \\ & {[50: 5} \end{aligned}$ | Fence, Length รธป โฺส๋วน | Others约培 | Satisfy? ตตถูढิถू? | Agree to move? ดกรากรุะรี? | Oweners Request ล่ถูษกรยู่โฺํา |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Prbished in Mificrosof hesers 2000
 Total No. of Records :

ถรษธ்ธร โ్రสภา : Total No. of Housefolds
 No. of Buildings

ธูธเนัษกสี No. of Trees:

ธ่รูรณก็นนีก : No. of Digging Well :

ธ்รูรถกูปญ์์ No. of Pump Well :


1682

| Known Ownerships <br> $1834=9230 \%$ <br> Unknown Ownerships <br> $153=7.70 \%$ |
| :---: |

Gssis :
ต่รธธธโัต: No. of Cemineteries:

ธัธsโฺะตัก : No. of Water Ponds: 2



ANALISED DATA UP TO: 30th, Nov. 2003
10. Report on Compensation for Three Groups Of People Affected by National Highway 1 Improvement Project - Neak Leoung to Bavet, Legal Aid of Cambodia and NGO Forum on Cambodia


<br>  <br>\section*{}<br> 

## Report

On Compensation for Three Groups of People Affected by National Highway 1 Improvement Project - Neak Leung to Bavet

By
Legal Aid of Cambodia and NGO Forum on Cambodia

14 February 2002

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14 February 2002

H.E. Nhean Leng<br>Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Economic and Finance<br>Chairman, Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee<br>Ministry of Economic and Finance<br>Royal Government of Cambodia<br>Phnom Penh

$\theta$

Dear Excellency Nhean Leng:

This letter is presented on behalf of 99 families living along National Rd. 1 in Prey Veng Province affected by the Cambodia Government's improvement of that road. As you know, the improvement work is financed by your Government and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Overall, the families welcome the road work, and appreciate that the government is willing to, or has, compensated them for some of their losses due to work. With due respect to the Government, however, the families wish to say that, in some ways, the compensation has not been adequate. The main purpose of this letter is to explain what is not adequate.

The families are in 3 groups:

1. 37 families in Peam Ro District, Prek Khsay Commune, Neak Loeung Village;
2. 16 families in Peam Ro District, Neak Loeung Commune, Steng Slot Village;

## 3. 46 families in Kompong Trabek District, Kompong Trabek Commune, Kompong Trabek Village.

These are surely not the only families affected by the road work who believe their compensation is inadequate. The issues raised by the 99 families are certainly issues that other families would want to raise. Once the case of these 99 families has been sufficiently negotiated by all necessary parties, NGO Forum and LAC will consider what to do about other affected families.


In this letter we first discuss the legal basis for compensation for all 3 groups, then the cases of each of the 3 groups.

## 1. Legal Basis for Compensation

The primary legal basis for compensation is the Loan Agreement between ADB and the Cambodian Government covering work on Road I between Phnom Pent and Ho Chi Minn City, and an ADB memo entitled "Involuntary Resettlement" dated August 1995 which Schedule 6.2 of the Loan Agreement requires be followed. It is also necessary to discuss the Cambodia Resettlement Implementation Plan, dated October 1999; which the same schedule of the Loan Agreement requires be followed, and certain Cambodian laws. When mentioned below, the 3 documents mentioned in this paragraph are referred to as "LA" for Loan Agreement, "MIR" for memo entitled "Involuntary Resettlement", and "CRIP" for the Cambodia Resettlement Implementation Plan.

The LA is the fundamental agreement between the ADB and the govemment regarding the road work, from which all requirements flow. The MIR was in existence at the time the LA was signed and incorporated by reference. The CRIP was created after signing the LA. It was not made the subject of a separate, independent contract but rather exists as a kind of annex to the LA that was to flow from the LA.

The primary issue addressed by this letter is that of compensation for land given up to highway use.

LA Schedule 6.3.ii states "Project affected people shall not be required to have formal legal title to the land used by them in order to be eligible for compensation." (Likewise MIR $34[v i i]$.$) The ADB President's report recommending the loan that would make$ possible the highway work states: "PAPS (project affected people) who reconstruct on the same site will receive cash compensation for land lost according to compensation schedules presented in the detailed RAP (resettlement action plan). No distinction will be made between legal and illegal PAPS:" ("Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors on Proposed Loans to the Kingdom of Cambodia and to the Socialist Republic of Vies Nam for the Greater Mekong Subregion: Phnom Pent to Ho Chi Minh City Highway Project," Nov 1998, Appendix 13, pg. 5, item 22.)

The words in the above paragraph are plain and unambiguous. They say nothing about why such people don't have title. The words are simply to the effect that irregardless of whether such people do or don't have title, they are to receive compensation.

The LA states in Schedule 6.2 that "!n case of discrepancies between the Borrower's procedures and the Bank's requirements, the Bank's requirements shall apply." As indicated above, the Bank's requirements are that with or without title, affected people are to receive compensation for land given up to the road work. (See MIR 34[vii].) Thus, although a 2000 declaration by the Cambodian Minister of Economy and Finance (No. 961 SHV) states that people living in rights-of-way need not be compensated for land they are displaced from, nevertheless the Cambodian government is obligated to: compensate for land taken from the project-affected people covered by this LA. To do otherwise would be in breach of contract.

It is important to note that it is not unusual for the Cambodian Govemment to make agreements that provide for greater rights or benefits for certain of its citizens than for the general population. For example the Government has signed a textile trade agreement with the US Govemment that requires the Cambodian Government to follow International Labour Organization conventions in the garment industry that provide greater benefits to garment workers than general Cambodian law provides to other kinds of workers.

There is a further basis for land-loss compensation in this case. MIR 33 (ii) states that displaced people shall receive assistance "so that they would be at least as well-off as they would have been in the absence of the project ..." (See also CRIP i, pg. 1.) As can be seen in certain of the attached tables, most of the 99 families report having paid for the land they have given up or are being asked to give up to the government for road use. Also, most report having been required to pay informal fees to local government authorities in order to complete the purchases and move in. Those people who have lost all their land and have had to relocate have an especially strong case under MIR 33(ii), though all of the 99 families have a strong case for compensation under MIR 33 (ii). All are entitled either to fair monetary compensation or to be relocated to new land which is not worse than their original location, depending on how much land they give up to road use. (See ADB President's report cited above, Appendix 13, pg. 5, item 18. See also MIR $34[i i]$.) To not compensate people for lost land who went through all this would obviously violate the LA and ADB policy. Furthermore they must be compensated at full value of the lost land: L.A Schedule 6.3.iii states that "the amount of compensation in respect of land acquisition (from displaced people) shall be at a level sufficient to cover the full replacement cost of the land ..."

For all of the above reasons then, all 99 families should be compensated at full fair market value for all land they had been occupying that has been or will be given over to road use, or should be given comparable relocation sites, irregardless of any Cambodian laws to the contrary.

The government, however, declines to pay any compensation for land, and CRIP purports to be able to permit this. The Cambodian laws and CRIP sections relevant to the government's position are as follows:

The 1992 Cambodia Land Law stated in article 5 , and the 2001 Land Law states in Article 15 , that there cannot be private right in government roads, but these laws do not say how wide are different kinds of government roads in which there can be no private right. A Declaration by Prime Minister Hun Sen in 1999 stated that the width of Road I as owned by the Government is 60 metres. (Declaration on Eliminating Solution on Anarchy of Land Occupation, Declaration No. 6, 27 Sept 99.). The Declaration also states in section 8 that this width rule does not applymintowns".

The CRIP stated in one section that the Govemment claims 50 metres (CRIP section 6.1) for Road I, and in another that since 1953 all Cambodian governments have claimed 60 metres for Road 1. (section 5.2) In any case in the event of a discrepancy between the CRIP and the Prime Minister's Declaration, the Declaration would control.

The group of families covered by this letter whose properties are in Neak Loeung are in a town, therefore the Prime :Vinister's declaration does not apply to them. Under the 2001 Land Law, these families are all entitled to ownership certificates to the land they occupy because they have been there more than 5 years. (See Land Law article 30.) If the Government wishes to take any of this land for a public use, such as for Road I, the Government must pay full fair market value for the land.

In 1 of the other 2 groups of families, in Kompong Trabek, 8 families applied for possession under the previous, 1992, Land Law, and now have possession application duplicates and/or receipts from the government. As of the time they made these applications, there was no law fixing the width of the right-of-way for Road I. The CRIP states, as noted above, that since 1953 all Cambodian governments claimed 60 metres, however article 1 of the 1992 Land Law cancelled all land rights pre-1979. No new law establishing width of this road was enacted until the Prime Minister's declaration in 1999; all 8 applications were made before the declaration. Therefore all families with possession application duplicates and/or receipts in this group of people have created fixed rights to all the land they occupied. The Government may now take this land for road use but must pay full fair market value for doing so. (See articles 61-76.)

As mentioned above, a 2000 declaration by the Minister of Economy and Finance states that in order to properly implement the Prime Minister's above Declaration, the government refuses to compensate anyone occupying land within government rights-ofway. (Ministry of Economy and Finance No. 961 SHV, 6 April 2000.) In the CRIP it is stated that persons using land within the National Rd. I right-of-way will not be compensated for giving up use of this land: CRIP 9.1 states that persons within the right-of-way "are not eligible for compensation ..." The Government takes the position that all 99 families are within the right-of-way and not entitled to compensation for land and indeed there has been no land compensation for these families.

It is submitted that this refusal to compensate regarding land violates the Government's contract obligations in LA and MIR, violates fundamental ADB policy, and with regard to all families in Neak Leoung and 8 in Kompong Trabek, violates Cambodian laws as well. The government willingly entered into the LA and must abide by its provisions. The ADB has proclaimed its displacementresettlement policies to the world as evidence of its sensitivity to the effects on the poor of infrastructure projects it finances. The CRIP as an after-the-fact annex should have merely refined the LA, and should have applied the MIR to conditions along Road 1. Instead the CRIP deviated from and violated the LA and MIR in this very fundamental matter of land compensation.

It is requested that the Government and ADB reconsider the refusal to compensate for land.

It is further requested that in compensating the 99 families for land given up to road use, and for certain other bases for compensation, consideration be given to the attached tables.

In addition regarding land, LAC notes that the ADB president in his 1998 report to ADB directors wrote that "Illegal PAP's (project affecred people) will be provided with land certificates by the district authorities at no cost." (Appen. 13.E.2.c.22, pg. 5:) This means that upon resettlement, the resettled people, even if their prior land-occupation arrangements were illegal, will be provided land certificates for the land they resettle onto. It is requested that this promise be honored with respect to the 99 families.

Principles contained in the LA and MIR regarding structures are similar to those regarding land. LA Schedule 6.3 (iii) calls for paying for the "full replacement cost of the land and the structures built thereon." The ADB president's 1998 report stated that "Compensation for all structures will be at replacement cost and must be sufficient to completely rebuild the structure at the time of compensation." (Appen.13.E.2.a. $15, \mathrm{pg}$. 4.) The report also said that "People occupying illegal structures will receive the same assistance and compensation as those with legal title." (Appen.13.E.2.a.17, pg. 5.)

The LA and MIR also call for displaced persons to be compensated for loss of income. LA Schedule 6.3 (i) states that they shall "not face a material reduction in income." MIIR $34(i)$ calls for "compensation for lost assets and loss of livilihood and income."

We now turn to matters particular to each of the 3 groups of people that make up the 99 families.

As a preliminary matter it is important to know that none of the 37 families in Neak Loeung have yet accepted Government compensation offers; none of these families have moved. On the other hand all families in the other 2 groups have accepted some compensation and have moved.

## 2. 37 Families in Neak Loeung Village

For all 99 families, detailed information was gathered by way of questionairres, requests for documents such as sale agreements, meetings, and in some cases personal interviews. Attachment 1 is the questionairre in Khmer and English, also a compilation of responses for Neak Loeung, and a hand drawn map of Neak Loeung showing the present locations of all 37 families.
(Various documents gathered or prepared in connection with writing this letter are not attached because they are so bulky. Nevertheless the Govemment and ADB are welcome to see and copy any such materials.)

Attachment 2 is a table of data extracted from all of the above sources of information. Attachment 2 presents conclusions as to what it is believed each family is entitted to in terms of compensation. As can be seen, there are 3 classes of families in terms of conclusions: those for whom a full, dollar conclusion regarding land compensation and building relocation is drawn and presented ( 17 families); those who agree with the 17 regarding land value but for whom there are questions regarding buildings compensation and who would therefore like this issue reinvestigated by the Government, with ADB assistance (13); and those who disagree with conclusions drawn by these above 30 regarding land value, which conclusions are explained below, and also disagree as to Government offers regarding buildings (7). Because these 7 disagree regarding both land and buildings, their data is not presented in Attachment 2.

A key issue in analyzing compensation is land value. This was determined by asking all 37 families whether there had been recent open market sales of any of the 37 properties? There was I, of property 6, on 6 December 2000 for $\$ 6,500$ for land and buildings. (For sale agreement see Attachment 3. This attachment also contains letters from 4 families discussing land value and building relocation costs.) Total area of this property is 80 m 2 or $\$ 81 \mathrm{~m} 2$ for buildings and land. It is estimated that approximately half of this $\$ 81$ is accounted for by land value, therefore it is estimated that as of the date of this sale, the value of not only property 6 's land but the land occupied by all 37 families was $\$ 40 \mathrm{~m} 2$. This is the figure that is used in calculating land value for the 30 families who present a specific compensation request by way of this letter.

In researching compensation issues for these 37 families, there was an attempt made to analyze the matter of loss of income during the time of relocating. We found this difficult and would like to ask the Govemment to provide us its determination on this point for all 37 families.

## 3. 16 Families in Steng Slot Village

Attachment 4 is a map of Steng Slot showing original sites of all 16 families before relocation, the general questionaire in Khmer and English, and a compilation in English of responses to the questionairre from the 16 families.

These families were ralocated by the Govemment from their former places along the road, which was relacively high ground, to much lower ground nearby. The families were given no title to the new property. The relocation area is below a large bridge. During the 2001 rainy season this area was almost inundated by fast-moving water.

Of the 16 families, 10 request the Govemment give them land as indicated on the map in Attachment 5 entitled "Wlap of Steng Slot (New place that the 10 families want)". The 10 are listed on this map. It is believed that this proposed relocation site consists of land of equal quality to that which was vacated. The other 6 request monetary compensation for land. They request that the amount be determined by whatever is the per family cost to buy the area that the 10 wish to move to.

The 16 families were already given compensation to move. However because the relocation site is so dreadful, these families are entitled to move again and be compensated again. They request $\$ 300$ per family to break down and move parts of buildings and for general moving and construction costs.

These families are also requesting loss-of-income compensation in amounts shown in the document that is the compilation of responses to the general questionairre.

## 4. 46 Families in Kompong Trabek Village

Attachment 6 is the general questionaire and compilation of responses. Attachment 7 is a table of data extracted from the questionairre and other sources of information. Attachment 7 presents conclusions as to what it is believed each family is entitled to in terms of compensation.

All but 2 of the 46 agree with Government compensation regarding buildings. The 2 who do not are family 18 and 22, as shown on a map which is Attachment 8 . Family 18 disagrees because their house was lost in a flood, therefore they request compensation sufficient to build a completely new house-they have no material from the previous house to use in building another 1. Family 22 disagrees because their prior house was made of brick and cost a great deal more than the compensation provided. See the responses of both families in attachments 6 and 7 for their requests regarding compensation for buildings.

As can be seen on the map in Attachment 8, there were 3 relatively recent sales of properties among the 46 that were used to determine land value. For 2 of these 3 it was
possible to obtain copies of sales documents. (Attachment 9) Values were determined by $I^{\text {st }}$ keying on these sales, then adjusting for proximity to or distance from markets (the closer to a market the higher the value), also for elevation, meaning liklihood of flooding, and finally for how recent the sale was.

Finally with this group of 46 families there is the matter of some soldiers having seized approximately 8 of the 46 properties, selling the properties, then there having been a court decision with respect to about 6 of the 8 . The decision awarded the properties to the commune. Some of the families report that the judge told them before his decision that if they paid him enough in bribes, he would rule for them. They didn't and he didn't. (Attachment 10 are some of the documents generated by the case.) Because the seizures and sales were illegal, because we claim that the judge's decision was criminal, and also because his decision vesting ownership in the commune means this is Government land which under the new Land Law may be possessed and owned by proper occupants, therefore we propose that all properties involved in this case be handled in the same way as all properties among the 46 not involved in the case.

Thankyou very much for considering our concems for the project-affected people living along Highway One.

## Sincerely,



Russell Peterson
Representative
NGO Forum
on Cambodia


Min With Kalis
Legal Assistant
Legal Aid of Cambodia


George Cooper
Legal Consultant
Legal Aid of Cambodia

Attachments
cc: Asian Develpment Bank
11. Report on External Monitoring for Simple Survey

Royal Government of Cambodia Improvement of National Road no-1 External Monitoring Report<br>on<br>Simple Survey<br>(December 10, 2003)

## Executive Summary

1. Introduction: As per requirement of the Preparatory Study on the Confirmation of the Environmental and Social Considerations for the Improvement of National Road No. 1, the IRC is conducting a Simple Survey to prepare an inventory of the affected properties located within the 60 m ROW of the project, understand the level of impact and responses of the PAPs towards the improvement and their relocation.
2. The Objectives of the survey: The main objective of the survey was to carry out consultation with the PAPs to understand the impact of the project and to get concurrence on relocation of $70-80 \%$ affected households if relocation is required.
3. The coverage of the Survey: The survey is supposed to cover the total length of C-1 section from the Monivong bridge end at Chbar Ampoeu-Neak Loeng. All the owners of the houses and establishments including trees within 60 m ROW are being interviewed to prepare the inventory and responses of the PAPs.
4. The Methodology: According to some of the IRC members the Prime Minister made an appeal to the people over TV regarding the ROW and the NR-1 improvement. The Ministry of public work sent an instruction to the local authority in August, 2003 to inform people about the survey. Finally a consultation meeting held on the day before the interview informed the PAPs about the purpose of the survey with a request to be present at the time of interview. A printed colourful leaflet, describing the improvement, was distributed to each and every PAP household and was explained. Some of the members measured the distance of the structure from the centre line and one of the team members interviewed the head or the representative of the household. Some carried out consultation with PAPs, checked their Family Record Book and Camet the Residence. There were two groups subdivided into four subgroups conducting interview at two places simultaneously covering both sides. The team members were provided with motorized transport for their quick movement and allowances to cover out of pocket expenses.
5. Team Composition: More than 21 personnel (male and female), drawn from different departments and local govt. institutions, were divided into four subgroups to carry out structured interview. All the four groups started work in the rural area first. The compositions of one group working in the rural area and the departments they represent have been presented in the attachment.
6. It was understood that the team working in the populous area were facing more questions from the PAPs. Therefore they had to increase the group members and request the higher officials to be present to answer some of the questions during the survey. Team composition in the populous area have been presented in the attachment.
7. The duration of the survey: The survey started on 15th Nov. 2003 and is continuing on a full scale. In the beginning, they started with the rural area. From 1.12.03 one group started the simple survey from the boundary between the Phnom City and Kandal province from 3.35 km away from the Monivong Bridge. It was expected that the four sub-groups would be able to cover 50-100 households a day.
8. Data processing: All the data were computerised and processed using Spreadsheet program to make the findings readily available to the authority and the JICA for monitoring purposes.
9. The findings: ??????? Get the result sheet tomorrow and describe the progress and the findings in a befitting manner. The tables presented below show the number and types of property covered within the urban and rural area and the other on the responses towards the improvement including their reactions.

Table -1. Area wise number and type of structure covered by the Simple Survey

| Area | No. of <br> houses | No. <br> commercial <br> structure | No. of <br> orchard | Total | Remarks |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rural |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phnom <br> Penh |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |

As per the survey data, about .... \% household opined that they like the basic concept of improvement. Some household tried to understand the resettlement coverage of the Govt. in this project. Unfortunately, the compensation package has not yet been designed and could not therefore be explained to the PAPs. In some cases, the rates of different types of structures adopted in other projects were shown to the PAPs as an example.

Table -1. Area-wise number of households interviewed and responses towards the improvement and relocation.

| Area | No. of <br> households <br> interviewed | Positive <br> Responses <br> towards the <br> improvement | Negative <br> responses <br> towards the <br> improvement | Positive <br> responses <br> towards <br> relocation | Negative <br> responses <br> towards <br> relocation. | Remarks |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Rural |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Phnom <br> Penh |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |

To some of the households, who do not have space at the setback distance or have already erected concrete house within the TROW, it is like a dilemma. They like the improvement of the Road but not ready to dismantle their structure. Almost all the households interviewed responded positively towards the improvement of NR-1. Many were found absent and some households abstained from responding due to lack of family decision in this connection. Some did not agree to relocate because they do not have land available within the backyard. They know that going away from the roadside will cut down the family income substantially.
10. Internal Monitoring and Supervision: Mr. Sophal, Chief Officer from PWRC carried out supervision on the field activities. Mr. Sorya and Mr. Daramony, members of IRC, carried out internal monitoring through making field visits. Mr. H.E Nhean Leng, Chairman of IRC, also visited the team and provided instruction to complete the survey in time. The questionnaire data was being computerized on a regular basis and the progress was analysed continuously.
11. Monitoring and observation by JICA: JICA Cambodia and JICA Tokyo carried out external meetings and carried out monitoring of the Simple Survey through their consultants to get feed back on a regular basis. That made the survey team more vigilant. The JICA Deputy Director, Mr. Kamijo Tetsuya and Mr. Tanaka, Kenichi, JICA Senior Advisor on social and environmental issues visited the field during .... and presented guidelines on social and environmental considerations in several meetings held between the JICA and the GOC including the one held in CDC conference room on ..... Besides, JICA had several meetings with the NGO forum and the LAC regarding the simple survey methodology and the monitoring to get their opinion.
12. The observations: Based on the reaction from the JICA senior advisor on social issues, some additional information dissemination for explanation of project description was requested by JICA. GDPW took that into consideration and instructed the survey team to comply with the request. It was understood that because of the urgency the survey team working all the seven days in a week. The survey team informed that a few rich families were erecting structure even at the time of interview. It clearly indicates that the survey will be helpful to scrutinise the families settled after the survey.
13. Conclusions: This is the first survey of this type adopted in Cambodia to meet the donor requirement for getting opinion of the affected community towards a project, far ahead of finalizing the Detailed Design. Although being carried out hasty, the simple survey is detailed enough. The outcome of the survey will serve at least two purposes;-1. A readily available inventory of the houses, structures
and trees within the 60 m ROW endorsed by the owners themselves and authenticated by the local authority. Anybody settling within the 60 m ROW after the survey could easily be detected. 2.The impression of the PAPs about the project and their responses towards the relocation to make the Corridor of Impact free for the construction.
14. Note: In June 1999 the Municipality served a notice saying that the ROW in the municipality area is 15 m from the centre line. But the PM's declaration on 27 September says that ROW is 30 m from the centre line in rural area but flexible in populous area. It is understood that the notice of the Municipality is not known to the PWD people and on the contrary the second notice is not known to some of the city dwellers. During the survey some people showed the 1st notice to the survey team.
12. Outline of Japan International Cooperation Agency Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (draft)

# Outline of a New JICA Guideline for Environmental and Social Consideratiòns 

## Background

There is a JICA guideline for environmental considerations, prepared in 1990. It introduced a screening and a scoping process to a preparatory study of a development study scheme.
After more than ten years passed, it is necessary to clarify a basic principle of environmental and social considerations, extend a range to covered by a guideline and consolidate an internal organization to comply with it. There are other surrounding movements including the government policy to strengthen environmental and social considerations and to promote information disclosure.
JICA established a committee to revise an existing JICA guideline in December 2002. The committee was held nineteen times until September 2003 and submitted its proposal of a new guideline.
A new JICA guideline is under preparation with reference to the proposal. JICA plans to recruit comments from the public in December 2003 and January 2004. After a modification of a draft, JICA will publicize a new guideline in April 2004.

## Objective of a Guideline

The objective of a guideline is to encourage a recipient government to implement appropriate environmental and social considerations as well as to ensure that JICA supports and confirms her to conduct them adequately, by making clear responsibility and procedures JICA takes, and a required condition that a recipient government fulfills.

## Basic Principles of Environmental and Social Considerations

1. The types of impacts which are addressed by the guideline cover a wide range of the environmental and social influence.
2. The environmental and social considerations are addressed from an early stage of project. JICA introduces a concept of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) when conducting Master Plan and so on, and works on a recipient government to take measures to do a wide range of environmental and social considerations from an early stage and supports her efforts. JICA makes an effort to include analysis of alternatives.
3. A follow up activity is done during a certain period if necessary after JICA cooperation terminates. JICA makes approached to a recipient government to ensure environmental and social considerations which JICA assists them with. JICA would
conduct a cooperation activity to support environmental and social considerations in accordance with another request.
4. JICA ensures accountability and transparency when conducting a cooperation activity.
5. It's certain that JICA reflects stakeholders opinion in decision making, by meaningful participation of inhabitants including illegal ones in a site, NGO who works at a site, and has a knowledge and/or an opinion about a cooperation activity, researchers, related authorities of both the central and local governments and so on.
6. JICA disclosures information on environmental and social considerations in collaboration with a recipient country's government, in order to ensure accountability and participation of various stakeholders.
7. JICA works hard for strengthening an organization and an implementing ability to do environmental and social considerations, taking notice of conducting them appropriately and effectively at all times.

## Covered Schemes by a guideline

The guideline covers three schemes which JICA implements such as development study, preliminary study of grant aid and technical cooperation project.

## Categorization

1. JICA classifies projects under three categories, taking account of their project and site description, and EIA process in a recipient country.
2. Category A: A project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse impact on the environment and society. A project with complicated impact or unprecedented impact which are difficult to assess, with wide range of impact or irreversible impact is also classified as Category A. A project which is requested a full EIA in accordance with a relevant law and a guideline in a recipient country, is classified as Category A, too. The impact of Category A projects may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical construction. Category A, in principle, includes projects in sensitive sectors or with sensitive characteristics and projects located in or near sensitive areas.
3. Category B: A project is classified as Category B it its potential adverse environmental and social impact is less adverse than that of Category A projects. Typically, this is site-specific, few if any are irreversible, and in most cases normal mitigation measures can be designed more readily.
4. Category C: A project is classified as Category C , if it is likely to have minimal or
no adverse environmental and social impact.

## Process of environmental and social considerations



## Process of Category A project


13. Miscellaneous Memorandum

Interview at the ferry crossing at Km32 from Phnom Penh Report on field visit to the national road \#7
Points discussed in the CDC meeting
Minutes of Meeting with NGO Forum
Minutes of Meeting with GOC and JICA Mission
Minutes of Discussion with $A D B$

5 December 2003
16 December 2003
25 November 2003
25 November 2003
27 November 2003
10 December 2003

On 5.12.03
Interview at the ferry crossing at Km 32 km from Phnom Penh.
Name of the entrepreneur: Ms. Phally. She comes from a village called Dey Ith located on the east side of the Mekong. In the west of Mekong, the ferry-crossing is located at the village called PHLOV TREY. The boat, we saw carrying passenger, is owned by her family. The first boat, a completely new one, was constructed in 1997. The cost of the boat was USD 8000 including the engine. The other one with higher capacity was built in 2000 with USD 14000 . She had to take bank loan with $2 \%$ interest per month with a landed collateral.

The engine is MAZDA, with 35 CC and the other one with 45 CC . The smaller engine costs 1000 USD and the bigger one costs 705 USD. The bigger one was cheaper for some reasons. The boats are round bottom wooden boat having both the sides cut like the ferries carrying vehicles. The engine is set at the rear half with crude installation. The boat can make two trips per hour. Width of the river here is 1500 m . The boat has sufficient speed and can carry 6 jeeps at a time.

She constructed the connecting road on Govt. land through earthwork at her own cost of about 16000 USD and will be using it for 8 years. At the time of the flood the boat goes up to the main road. It is about 300 m from the main road.

There are at least 10 nos. of ferry crossing like this in between Phnom Penh and Neak Loeng area and there are boats of same type operating. She mentioned that many ladies like her are engaged in carrying out business in Cambodia. There are not much connecting roads on the other side of Mekong but the vehicles can travel through the village road and come back.

Two boats are engaged to carry passengers in one location. It seems like there are lot of passengers crossing the river. I sow only 15 passengers and few motorbikes crossing at one trip. A workshop-man came here with his Jeep to fix the engine of one of the boats. It was understood that the there is a boat-building yard. This lady bought the boat from the boatyard directly. The rent per passenger is 20 cents per one-way trip. Only vegetable is being transported from the other side of the Mekong but the quantity is not big. May be some wage workers also coming to the western side for getting employment.

A motorbike with the carriage costs like 800 USD. But if with new engine it costs lot of money.

Interview with the families living along the river:
We interviewed some families living along the riverbank. They are paying 40 dollar to the landowner per family per year. There are three hundred families in this place. They
are engaged in fishing, transportation and trade. They look like gypsy people. Previously they were living on board but settled during 82-83. These families do not have attached toilet. Land is very costly there. Mostly the rich people have purchased land along the river. I tried to understand the possibility of PAPs resettling along the bank, if pushed away from the ROW. Possible income sources, agricultural products coming from the other side of the river, fishing resources available, wage income as porter etc.

Interview with another family in a village:
I interviewed the landlady of another small house. She built the house at the cost of about 2000 USD said that she does not have sufficient money to construct a big house although she has sufficient homestead land. The house is built at a sufficient distance from the road. She has a cowshed on the road and a small shop nearby. They have to guard the cowshed in the night otherwise it can be stolen. There are three cows in the family. One costs like 1000 USD. There is an ox among them. I asked if there are many houses raising cattle, they said not many but there are houses raising pigs. It is easier to manage fodder for the pigs.

Interview in the village about 60 m far from the Mekong at $\mathrm{Km} . . .$. .
The landowner was not ready to tell his name. He said he is a poor man. This is why he could not build his house on a platform. The land around was seen as high land and he said that it was filled-in through collecting soil from the river. Price of filled-in land is 7 USD per square meter and that of the agricultural land 2 USD per square meter. Land can't be purchased along the riverbank as all the land is already been sold. But it is possible to buy agricultural land along the road. There is no bar if an outsider is buying land in the area and settling in the village. Almost all the developed land was found with barbed wire boundary. The road passing through the village is connected with the main road. There is no electricity in the village.

How is land transferred?
He mentioned that when the transaction takes place, the village chief certify that this land belong to such and such person and the district or commune chief issue a certificate to the buyer. They believe it is almost impossible to take ones land away through forgery. The possession as per declaration of the PM is considered as the legal possession.
Land price in the riverside is much higher than that of the mainland. We understand there is no erosion in the river. All the lands along the river have already been purchased by the rich families.

His daughter who is a student of a high school at 12 grade wants to be a secretary. She will get secretarial training for that. They have a shop in the house and make a profit of about 1 dollar a day. The family grows vegetable and has good income from there. The house has an irrigation pump and a television. They are poor but on the rise.

The visit team:
Mr. Shoji Takeo - JOC Consultant
Mr. Va Sim Soriya - Director, Ministry of Transport and Public Work
Ms. Chhorn Khema - Interpreter

The team left Phnom Penh for the National Road no. 7 at 0830. We took the course to the Japanese-Cambodian Bridge and went on National Road no. 6A to Kampong Cham instead of going to the NR no. 5 since Mr. Sorya know the affected place in the NR 7 better than in NR 5 and that road take more time to go than the NR no. 7.

After the arrival to Kampong Cham Province, we crossed the Kizuna Bridge and go further about 20 km , where we visit the PAPs of the road improvement in Suong Market. We arrived to Soung at around 1040. Since this market is situated along the NR no. 7 about $70-80 \%$ houses and stalls had affected. We visit many families in different location and asked them questions as follow:

- How long had you been living here?
- Do you have land certificate?
- Do you have land to move to the back?
- How much compensation did you received?
- Are you happy with the road improvement and the compensation?

The first house we visited was the shop stall in front of the house (house was not affected only the stall). The stall was 3 by 5 meters made from timber and zinc roof. When we asked whether the stall had moved, they said yes, because it was so close to the road (before the road was so small). At present the road has a width around 10-12 meters?? (Pls. check with Mr. Shoji). To our question, the owner said that he had living here in the early 80 , he not quite sure about the year. He lives in the old house that was built before the Pol Pot regime and did not have any land certificate, however he had some type of document indicated that he had lived in this house located in this land since such particular year. He also mentioned that he had a land behind the house to, however, he did not think that his house needs to shift back because that house in already outside the right of way (the house location was about 20 meter from the road). When asked about compensation of the stall, how much he received, he said that he received 80 USD, a price for labor to detach the stall from the original place to other place. Even the compensation is not enough for him to rebuild the new stall, however, he is happy that the road is in the better shape, which reduces the dust and made his business running better than before.

Later, we visited other houses that had built in the early 90 s near the market. There people complained that only one house received the compensation of 2,400 USD, others until today did not received the compensation yet. When asked why only one house received the compensation they said that the owner agreed to remove the affected part, while others did not agreed to do so until they saw the first one received the money. So those houses that did not agree to move part of it did not received the compensation and the structure were still standing (the remove structure was about $50-60 \mathrm{~cm}$ length).

We also visit the houses in front of the market. There all houses affected, except the new one that just build. Many houses in front of the market were the new two-storey concreted building. The people living in those houses were lived there since 1984, but we also found the new comers, who came after road improvement and rent the house about one year ago. We checked on many houses, if they houses had been removed any part. They said that some had removed about 4 meters, others about 2 meters length. The price that they received is 140 USD per $\mathrm{m}^{2}$. When asked whether they are happy are not for the compensation they said that this money is enough for the labor removing and repairing the house but not to build anew. Of course they said they happy that they have new better road, easy to transport their goods, however, some had expressed their displeasure, since they house is become shorter to some extend. To the question if they have land certificate, they said that they have the house certificate but not land certificate (house certificate indicates when the house had been built, how big the house is, who approved to build the house etc.).

On the way back, Mr. Soriya pointed out on the house that was affected by project at the Kizuna Bridge, compensated to move but returned back to the place after the project completed. He said that it is very difficult to deal with since the provincial committee did not take action to prevent the encroachment. He also showed the encroachment of the site along the road about $3-5 \mathrm{~km}$ from the Kizuna Bridge, where many people started to encroach the land along the road by building huts or stalls. If no action is taken, this part will also affected if there will be a new policy to expand that road.

We returned around 1330 after having lunch near the Kizuna Bridge and arrived Phnom Penh at 1530 .

## Points discussed in the CDC meeting on December 1,2003

1. Mr.Shinohara of EOJ explained that Japan contributed about 2 Billion USD, about $45 \%$ of the total aid Cambodia received
2. We committed to work hard.
3. Two important projects for Cambodia going to be supported by Japan are NR-1 and the 2nd Mekong Bridge
4. Relocation of the people affected are important
5. The members of the delegation and Mr. Chikaraishi will explain the major issues
6. He is delighted that the Senior Minister Keat Chhon is present
7. About NR-1 Mr. Chikarishi mentioned that we have decided to pay more attention to the right of the people along the road. This work should be carried out by the Cambodian Govt. We would be happy if the GOC can carry out our mission. Thank you once again for organizing the program.
8. Mr. Nishimiya, the Mission leader: He placed high importance of the Japanese Social and Environmental guidelines. He requested Mr. Kamijo to explain the new JICA guideline on environment and social issues.
9. Mr. Kamijo presented the JICA guidelines. He told that JICA has the Guidelines from 1990 but information dissemination, stakeholder participation etc are getting more and more importance. A committee has been formed and the committee has submitted its proposal last October.
10. We will prepare the draft and after translation we will submit it to JICA and to JICA Cambodia. We will receive comments and make the second draft in February the next and finalize it in March and will be submitted to JICA in April.
11. New proposals will be considered under this policy guideline.
12. JICA supports the efforts through providing experts.
13. This kind of information will be needed.
14. We have seven points: Note from Nazibor: The Points are available in his paper. This is why I am not writing these points here.

There are so many watchers from both sides. This is why the credibility of the survey should be maintained.

Mr. Tanaka mentioned that the real situation should get reflected through the simple survey.

# Minute of the meeting with NGO Forum <br> Dated 25 November 2003 <br> Time 1430-1610 <br> Venue: Office of the NGO Forum of Cambodia 

The participants:
Ms. Kol Leakhena NGO Forum (Coordinator)
Ms. Sandy Feinzig - An American working as a Legal Consultant to LAC
Ms. Ouk Sokha - Urban Sector Group
Ms. Phoung Sok Ka-COMFREL
Mr. Kobayashi Yoshitoshi. -Consultant, JOC
Mr. Nazibor Rahman. - Resettlement Specialist, JOC
Ms. Chhorn Khema - Interpreter, JOC.

1. After being introduced with each other Mr. Kobayashi explained the role of JICA and JBIC in Japanese government supported projects. Nowadays, environmental and social issues are getting importance in project preparation. Japan is developing its policy on Environmental and Social issues and NR-1 may be considered as a trial case. He explained the nature and stages of the preparatory study and mentioned that the Feasibility Study reported that about 1805 houses would be affected by the project. We have prepared an interim report and we are going to discuss that with the GOC and ЛСА.
2. However, issues related to External monitoring come up and it was told that to carry out an independent monitoring JICA Cambodia Office will provide the fund. The scope and mandate for external monitoring will also be set up by JICA in consultation with the GOC and the NGO. If NGO is employed by the GOC their position will be weak. Unfavorable report may not be accepted by the GOC. This is why external monitor will be engaged by the JICA. We have been asked by JICA to prepare NGO TOR and a draft contract document for external monitoring for RAP implementation. RAP is not yet prepared, BD and DD is not yet done and the impact is not yet fully assessed. But a Simple Survey, as per the requirement of JICA, to understand peoples' response towards improvement of NR-1 is necessary. This survey will cover all the houses within the 60 m ROW. A leaflet has been distributed indicating the purpose of the Simple Survey.
3. Looking at the survey questionnaire and information booklet distributed among the PAP for carrying out Simple Survey for improvement of the National Road no. 1, Ms. Sandy Feinzig and Ms Kol Leakhena expressed their concerns by saying that when the Govt. people conduct an interview, people can not express their own view. Ms. Sandy expressed their concern about the govt. carrying out the survey and
opined that the NGO people should have been there. Mr. Kobayashi said that it is a very preliminary survey and information from the interview would not be used for compensation to the PAPs, even if PAPs are requested to sign the questionnaire.
4. JOC consultant explained that Govt. is improving the NR-1 following an existing ROW and the Simple Survey is the first step of consultation with people to get their reaction. The NGOs will be involved during DMS and Census for external monitoring.
5. Mr. Kobayashi mentioned that he was aware of the letter from LAC to the JICA and appreciated for their concern. It was understood that Ms. Sandy Feinzig, consultant to LAC, drafted the letter, although she mentioned that she came to Cambodia only this July and is not familiar with the Resettlement issues very much. She mentioned that anomaly in resettlement implementation in C-2 section of NR-1 supported by ADB has raised many questions. The Cambodian Government does not have a National Resettlement Policy and the donors are managing projects without resettling people properly. Mr. Kobayashi mentioned that the RAP for NR-5 and 6 have been prepared by GOC in 2002 and compensation for land has been accepted in the RAP.

Since JICA has power, the Forum people requested that JICA should pressurize the govt. to accept a generous resettlement policy for this project. Ms. Sandy informed that an Australian consultant has been asked to carry out a social assessment of the C-2 section.

The Forum people asked if there is a MOU signed between JCA and GOC on the project. Mr. Kobayashi informed that, so far no MOU on the resettlement issue but an MOU has been signed for the feasibility study.

Width of the ROW of the National Highways also came under discussion. The ROW is not clearly mentioned where the road runs through the "urban area". It seems that no right of way is considered there. He also informed that where high embankment is needed like, C-1, Corridor of Impact will be wider and may need more land. But in C-2, the COI was narrower and less land was required.

In C-2, GDPW insisted that the land was acquired long time ago. This is why the PAPs are not entitled to land compensation although no demarcation of ROW is available. As there were confusing information about the compensation package, JOC consultants were interested to know about the RAP policy of ADB supported National road \# 5 \& 6. COMFREL could not confirm the policy but mentioned that the PAPs relocated to Resettlement site were not given any compensation for the homestead plot. But who did not like the RS site plots were given land outside, as per their choice. ?? As per the forum the Govt. is delaying payment of bill to COMFREL. This is why the forum is supporting COMFREL with financial assistance to carryout their work in NR-7 as they do not have money.

As far as title to land is concerned the meeting understood that due to changes of regime and policy frequently, about $90 \%$ of the people do not have legal documents according to the Legal Aid of Cambodia. The exact number of the people filed application for registration of land could not be estimated correctly. But Ms. Sandy mentioned that there might be 4 million applications pending for registration.

In general, the NGOs should be contacted for carrying out the socio-economic survey while the government should quantify the losses.

Referring to the letters of LAC sent to JICA and others in Nov.2003, the Forum explained that based on the NGO report 2002 they had submitted a proposal for monitoring an ADB supported project in June 2003. However, there is no commitment from the ADB so far. They have come to know that ADB had invited one university professor who is considered to be too much academic for this purpose.

The process of selecting an NGO, as an external monitor, was discussed. The Forum members opined that it would be nice to invite proposal through add in the newspaper. The Forum members appreciated the briefing by the JOC.
in
Connection with NR-1 held at MEF on 27 November, 2003.
The participants:
Cambodian side

1. Mr. H.E Nhean Leng, Chairman IRC and Under Secretary of State, MEF
2. Mr. Va Sim Sorya, Member, $\mathbb{R R C}$ and Director of Planning, MPWT
3. Mr. Ben Daramony, Member, IRC and Deputy Chief of BD, MEF
4. Mr. Kong Sophal, Chief Officer, GDPW, MPWT,

JICA side
5. Mr. Noriaki Nishimiya, Director, Third Project Management Div. Grant aide Dept/Civil engineer.
6. Mr. Kenichi Tanaka, JICA Senior Advisor on Environmental Impact Assessment
7. Mr. Kotaro Nishigata, JCA staff Mr. Takuhiro Makita, JCA Expert
8. Mr. Yukihiro Koizumi, Assistant Resident Representative, JCA, Cambodia
9. Mr. Takuhiro Makita, JCA Expert
10. Ms. Mitsue Tamagake, Program Assistant, JCA Cambodia
11. Mr. Yoshitoshi Kobayashi . - Chief Resettlement Specialist, Consultant, JOC
12. Mr. Rahman Nazibor. - Resettlement Specialist, Consultant, JOC

Mr. H.E Nhean Leng, Chairman of IRC, chaired the meeting and welcomed the mission members in the meeting. He mentioned that IRC has been conducting Simple Survey from 15th October. NR -1 is divided into three parts, the 1st part is 9 km in the district Chey, the second part is 42 km in the district K. Svey and the 3 rd part is 5 km in the district L. Dek. As of 23 November, the team covered 1404 hh and as of 26th they covered 1741 households. Of them "no answer" is 4 , absent 65 , not agreed 5 . Within a few days there will be substantial progress. In many cases, the owners were found absent. This is why not full-scale progress could be achieved.

Mr. Nishimiya appreciated the progress and thanked the chairman. He mentioned that Mr. Kobayashi and Mr. Rahman arrived before them and had already apprised the mission about the progress of the Simple Survey. We are sending this information to JCA HQ. He mentioned that the Government of Japan is funding this project with contribution from the taxpayers. Therefore, the GOJ needs to fulfill the requirement of the taxpayers that $70-80 \%$ of the PAPs agree with the project concept at this stage. This will allow us to carry out the Basic Design Survey after the Simple Survey. We are happy to hear that you will be able to complete the work by end of December of middle of January.

Mr. Tanaka informed that JCA Environmental-guidelines are very strict about the large-scale projects. He wanted to know the system of information dissemination in connection with the Simple Survey, which is very important.

In reply, Mr. Daramony mentioned that the authority distributed a printed colorful leaflet among the PAP families before the survey. They explained the leaflet to the PAPs and had consultation meetings with the PAPs prior to survey. In these consultation meetings, the local authority and the community leaders were also invited. All concerned authorities participated in the survey and authenticated presence of the household within the ROW. The chief of commune certified that through signing the questionnaire.

Mr. Kobayashi mentioned that IRC survey teams are working hard. He also mentioned that his second visit to Cambodia was delayed for some reasons but they have prepared the Interim Report. He requested the participants to have a look at it. We are happy that the IRC has covered 1741 households in the mean time. We found that the content of the simple survey was sufficiently detailed for this stage.

However, he expressed his concern about the width of the ROW in the urban area and expected clarification on that from GOC. He understood that the NGO complaints are becoming stronger in this coneciton. Therefore, he requested careful planning of C-1 section to avoid such complaints.

Mr. Sorya mentioned that there was a Prakus for the ROW in the urban area but he was not sure about the definition of urban and rural area along the NR-1. The definition of rural and urban areas has to be established and located along NR-1.

The chairman informed the mission about the development of the Simple survey. Some people did not sign the survey questionnaire for some reason or other but they will clear this matter through face to face consultation. Some times, reason for not signing is that the wife could not sign the paper without consulting the husband while the husband was absent.

He is aware that this is a grant aide project, GOC will have to follow the international standard and do it in a quick manner. IRC has instructed the working group if the PAPs have heard the PM's declaration about the ROW. In most cases the PAPs said yes. And they also understand that NR-1 is an important project. He also mentioned that they have to follow ADB /WB policy but expected assistance from JICA in this connection in project planning. NR-1 is a Japanese grant aide project and Japan is also assisting the study of the Second Mekong Bridge Project, therefore we should fulfill their requirement. He mentioned that the survey team is not forcing the PAPs to sign the survey document. The chairman asked if the mission was happy with the survey style and the progress.

Mr. Nazibor Rahman mentioned that the survey will serve three purposes; satisfy the Japanese taxpayers' requirement, help establish an inventory of the households and an agreed list of the households living within the 60 meter ROW which is authenticated by the commune leader.

Mr. Kobayashi mentioned that Corridor of Impact (COI) is very important. The Basic Design Survey will establish the COI and DMS can be carried out after that. He mentioned that a tentative ROW is set for the work but will be adjusted later on. In this case, special attention is needed to set the COI.

Regarding encroachment, Mr. Sorya informed that the GOC does not have sufficient land to settle the poor people. This is why GOC is tolerant to the people settling along the road and could not stop encroachment of some people. But now they are asking the local authority to stop encroachment.

Mr. Tanaka asked about the development in the environmental issues. Mr. Sorya replied that although he submitted additional data required by MOE long time ago, the ministry could not give information about development in this connection. Mr. Tanaka wanted the GOC to expedite the matter.

A " Road Law" is being drafted. As per the draft, the road law has provision that road in the urban area will have electric and water supply line along it. A consultant is working in this connection. Mr. Makita is also working on the issue. The draft is with the World Bank at the moment and
being reviewed. The road law is being developed based on the Japanese road law and some bias has been observed.

Mr. Daramony mentioned that the National Roads have 25 m , the provincial road 15 m but the NR-1 has 30 m ROW from the centre-line of the road as per the PM's declaration on the 27th September 1999.

In connection with the issue of encroachment Mr. Nazibor Rahman made a question if the Simple Survey data could be used as a cut off date to prevent any future encroachment. Mr. Daramony explained that the DMS would establish a cut off date and IRC would instruct the sub-committees to prevent future encroachment for the moment. Mr. Sorya also mentioned that in NR-4 there is no chance for encroachment now. The committees established are taking sufficient care. But there are many complaints in NR-1. In case of any future encroachment, agreement has to be signed with the encroachers so that they will leave the place when there is a need for improvement of the road.

Mr. Sorya requested JCA to establish the alignment so that they can carry out the DMS quickly.
Mr. Nishimya mentioned that after Simple Survey, Basic design Survey could be started.
He expected that the Basic Design and Detailed Design would not have much difference in this case, although in some cases Basic Design and Detailed Design differ substantially. BDS has to be very clear but should allow flexibility.

Mr. Koizumi informed that in the Flood control project, DMS started but DD took 1 year and the project was delayed by three months. So, let us carryout the BDS first then DMS follow. After that the discussion concentrated mainly on the timing of different actions so that certain activities could be completed before the next monsoon (May to September, 2004).

Mr. Tanaka raised the issue relating to revised environmental and social consideration. JICA had the 21st meeting on this issue in Tokyo few days ago. Many people from different ministries, university professors, the consultants, NGO people participated. By that he wanted to make the meeting understand the importance of the issue. If there is a good result of the Simple Survey, JICA will send a Basic Design Study Team to Cambodia. Then the project implementation will be easier. After the Basic Design study, the impact will be understood concretely. The impact may reduce. In that case and DMS will take less time. He mentioned that Simple Survey in a JICA supported project in Cambodia is the first case. It can be replicated in other projects elsewhere.

The chairman thanked the mission for their cooperation and invited them again in the next meeting to be held on the 1st December.

Minutes of discussion of the meeting with ADB deputy head in Cambodia on 10.12.03

## Participants:

1. Mr. Anthony J. Jude, Deputy Head/Senior Portfolio Management Specialist, ADB Cambodia, resident Mission.
2. Mr. Yoshitoshi Kobayashi, Cheif Resettlement Specialist, JOC
3. Mr. Takeo Shoji, JOC consultant to Second Mekong Bridge
4. Mr. Nazibor Rahman, Resettlement Specialist, NR-1, JOC

Mr. Kobayashi described the purpose of the visit including the revised JICA guidelines on environmental and social issues. He mentioned that JICA is accommodating issues like public consultation and resettlement in a proper manner.

Feasibility Study for C-1 section of the NR-1 found about 1805 houses to be affected it reported that the project will not have big impact in social and environmental field. That was a concern to many people " why after affecting so many houses the project is considered as not having big impact.

MOFA and JICA set certain guideline for investigating the impact and criteria for public consultation. An agreement of $70-80 \%$ affected persons to the project concept and their agreement to relocation was expected.

Regarding relocation of the PAPs, Mr. Anthony mentioned that market price is something very important in relocating the PAPs. People prefer to relocate near the road and price of land there is very high. The price list of the structures followed by the govt. is not adeqate as far as categorization is concerned. The four categories; $1,2,3$ and 4 could not accommodate all different structure types concretely. It was difficult to pay market price based on that categorization.

He mentioned that ADB learnt a lot from the experiences. In C -2 some people are compensated and some not. During DMS it was not identified who is going to move and where. With an assurance of compensating for land GOC asked people to move but at a later stage they were not compensated. The govt. argued that they had been living on the govt. land. That created a difficult position for ADB has it has the policy that the title should not be a bar for paying compensation.

He mentioned that Individual negotiation can invite many problems including corruption but it seems to him that there is no alternative here in Cambodia. In many other countries in this region there are laws indicating that the Govt. can take acquire land needed for the development projects and pay compensation at market price. There is no such a law in Cambodia and there is the problem. As a result, people expect a very high price. In some cases if the PAPs do not agree the authority has go up to a very high price. This can easily influence the other people and if entertained this can create a big disparity among the PAPs. He considers that the Govt. should do something in this connection.

It is true that ADB has not yet adopted income generation programs for the poor and vulnerable PAPs as they are not certain about what sort of Income Generation program will be suitable for the poor people here. They thought of fishing as an option if somebody loses access to fishing ground. There were discussion if land based resettlement policy could be adopted and poor and the vulnerable people are given some land for setting up cattle ant pig raising farms and poultry. In that case the govt. has to buy land as the Bank can't give loan for buying land. The Bank will be ready to provide other supports. He mentioned as JICA support is a grant it can try something like that.

He mentioned that ADB is carrying out a survey to establish market price through consultant. One international together with some Cambodians has been engaged for that. The rate will be finalized by next year. Before finalization of the rate ADB will not sign any agreement.

Another regional TA will be floated to finalise the National Resettlement Policy of Cambodia. Bank is expecting to do that next year and will invite the other donors for providing suggestion. It is expected that the policies of different donors should reflect in the NRP.

The govt. has the policy that COI . Mr. Kobayashi should clear up that issue)
Mr. Anthony mentioned that there is no problem in NR-5 but 6. He mentioned that people prefer to settle very close to the road. That is detrimental to the safety. Some time Govt. people allow them to resettle very close to the road once the construction work is complete. That creates problem at a later satge.

Mr. Kobayashi mentioned that there should be space along the road for plantation and future development.

Mr. Anthony mentioned that in the populous zone ADB is erecting fence to avoid accident. People take it as a barrier for their movement and bring it to press through NGO.

Regarding External Monitoring he mentioned that previously ADB was relying on the external monitors hired by the govt. But it was found that the external monitors being paid by the govt. could report anything against the govt. The external monitors could not be independent nor efficient. Therefore, ADB is considering deployment of external independent monitor. To make it really independent ADB will deploy International consultant for external monitoring and make payment for the services under loan agreement. One international Resettlement Specialist together with some local staff should do monitoring the DMS and RAP implementation to ensure proper investigation and quality reporting. It is also understood that although there are provisions for computerised data management but it is not being followed properly. It would be nice to set up Computerised MIS for resettlement monitoring through the external monitoring consultant.


It is observed that lot of grievances are coming at the time of DMS and project implementation. ADB is considering establishment of a grievance Committee so that the aggrieved persons can files their grievances and get quick verdict.

In a reply to a question raised by Mr. Shoji he mentioned that resettlement should be completed before awarding contract to the civil contractor

In reply to a question of Mr. Kobayashi he mentioned that ADB does not have any policy that concurrence of $100 \%$ PAPs are needed for undertaking the project. Mr. Kobayashi mentioned that but JICA is going to consider that as a criteria.
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