

ANNEX 6: RESETLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

DWC	District Working Group
ELC	Economic Land Concession
PA	Provincial Administration
GSSLC	General Secretariat for Social Land Concessions
IDA	International Development Association
LASED-II	Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development phase II Project
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NCDDS	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OP	World Bank Operational Policy
PIM	Project Implementations Manual for LASED-II
PAP	Project Affected People impacted by land acquisition in a SLC area
PLUAC	Provincial Land Use & Allocation Committee
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SLC	Social Land Concession
SLMC	State Land Management Committee
TLR	Target Land Recipient (to plots in the SLC area)
WB	The World Bank
JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund

1. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The project development objective (PDO) is to help improve the target beneficiaries' access to agriculture resources, and selected infrastructure and social services in project communities.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project would cover a total of 15 SLC sites in the six provinces of Kratie, Tbong Khmum (formerly part of Kampong Cham), Kampong Thom, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu and Battambang. These sites include the eight (8) sites under the LASED Project, six (6) sites in the two projects funded under the Bank-administered Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) and one (1) new site in Kampong Thom Province. The total area to be covered is approximately 17,000 hectares, benefitting some 5,400 families. The project would build on the successful implementation and experiences of the previous projects and good practices in the sector. It would address the remaining priority needs of beneficiaries by providing a package of agricultural technology assistance and infrastructure support to make their lands productive and sustainable. The project would have two main components plus a contingent emergency response component, summarized below, and would be implemented over a five-year period. Based on experience, the project duration is the minimum time required to achieve the desired outcomes and results, as well as the sustainability of investments and livelihoods.

Due to the nature of the project, involuntary resettlement impact caused by the project construction would be very limited, if any. Given the fact that detailed project activities could not be identified during the project preparation, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared by the client according to Bank's OP4.12.

Component 1: Infrastructure and Livelihood Systems

Sub-component 1.1: Social Land Concession Investment Planning and Prioritization. This would support the planning and prioritization of investments in selected SLC sites in the project provinces, including: (a) participatory preparation and updating of SLC plans, including land surveying, detailed land use planning, processing of requests for land allocation, sensitization and communication on SLC processes and implementation of participatory review processes by communal authorities, and land allocation and demarcation of and within the selected SLC sites; (b) identification, prioritization and planning of appropriate SLC sub-project technology and infrastructure investments, including the carrying out of a baseline survey, agro-ecosystem analysis, water management planning, assessment of environmental and social safeguards implications, and establishment of SLC-related management information system as input to the SLC planning and prioritization; and (c) processing of land titles for eligible land recipients in the selected SLC Sites, including additional survey work and issuance of titles.

Sub-component 1.2: Land Preparation and Infrastructure Development. This would support the provision of technical assistance and community grants to beneficiaries for the implementation of sub-projects for the purposes of land preparation and implementation of prioritized infrastructure investments in the selected SLC sites, including: (a) provision of settling-in assistance to new land recipients; (b) provision of initial land preparation assistance including a first cover crop; and (c) provision of productive and social community infrastructure such as rural roads, small-scale irrigation systems, rural water supply and sanitation, education facilities, health posts and community centers, among others.

Sub-component 1.3: Agriculture and Livelihood Development. This would support the provision of technical assistance and community grants to beneficiaries for the implementation of SLC sub-projects for the purposes of consolidation and improvement of agricultural production systems and improvements in the livelihoods, food security and nutrition status of land recipients, including: (a) conduct of community organizing and development activities; (b) provision of agricultural service and extension support following a pluralistic service provider approach; (c) establishment of farmer-managed demonstration plots and model farms; (d) establishment and/or strengthening of farmers organizations, agriculture cooperatives, production and marketing groups and other community interest groups; and (e) establishment/provision of a community fund to strengthen successful local initiatives.

Component 2: Project Management

This component would support the provision of technical and operational assistance for the overall project administration and coordination, including: (a) social and environmental safeguards compliance and monitoring; (b) procurement planning and contracts management; (c) financial management, disbursement and audit; and (d) monitoring and evaluation.

Component 3: Contingent Emergency

This component, with an initial allocation of zero dollars, is part of IDA's support to an Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM) in Cambodia. The IRM allows reallocation of a portion of undisbursed balances of IDA-financed investment projects for recovery and reconstruction support following a formal Government request in the event of an eligible emergency. With IDA's support, Cambodia is developing its Emergency Response Manual (ERM). The ERM will detail eligible uses, financial management, procurement, safeguard and any other necessary implementation arrangements. The preparation and acceptance of the ERM is a condition prior to disbursement of any funds reallocated to this component. The ERM will also serve as the component's operation manual. In the event that the component is activated, the Project Development Objective and results framework may be amended as needed under a Level Two restructuring to reflect the provision of immediate and effective response to the eligible crisis or emergency.

3. IMPLEMENTATION

The project builds on the same institutional arrangements, implementation structure and operating guidelines under the LASED Project, but with some additional activities and stakeholders to reflect the focus on supporting sustainable development of the SLC households. The shift of focus, however, would not depart much from the original design, which had benefited from substantial consultations and discussion with the government and other stakeholders. As such, the project would be implemented within the overall framework of existing guidelines, Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and Community Operations Manual (COM), which have been updated to operationalize the project design and achieve its development objective.

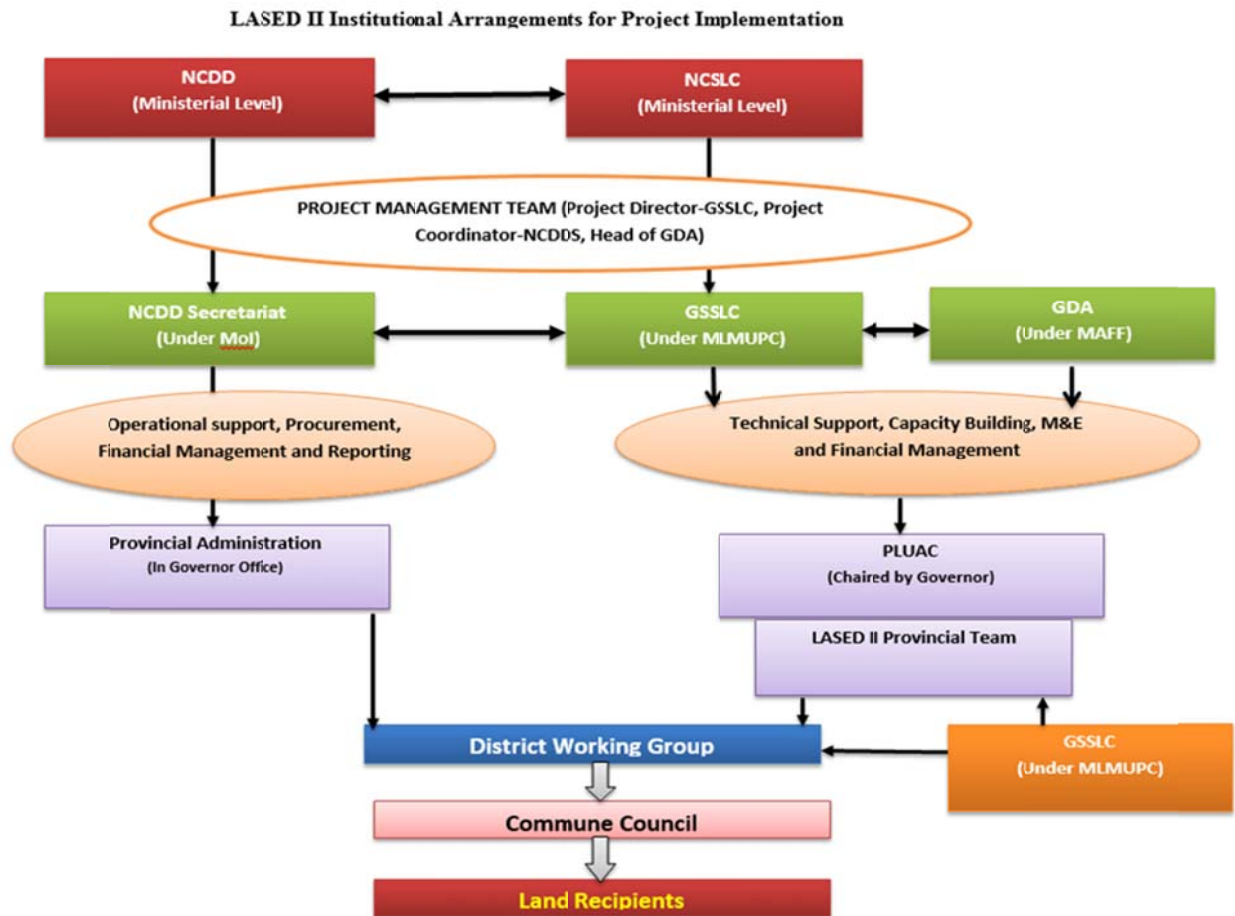


Figure1: LASED II Organizational Structure

3.1 National Level. The General Secretariat for Social Land Concession (GSSLC) of the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) would continue to be responsible for the overall coordination and management of the project, with the Secretariat of the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCCDS) of the Ministry of Interior (MoI) responsible for the major procurement and overall financial management reporting.

With the project’s focus on supporting agriculture-based livelihood systems (*Component 1.3*), the existing implementation arrangements would expand to include the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) - General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) as a new national level implementing partner. Together with their counterpart Provincial Departments of Agriculture, they would be responsible for the planning, coordination and implementation of agriculture support activities and quality assurance of goods and services that would be provided to project beneficiaries. The GDA would also be responsible for coordinating and tapping the technical expertise of other technical departments within the MAFF, including engagement and supervision of required national technical consultants to support the implementation of sub-projects. These would be complemented by third party service providers/delivery organizations (e.g., NGOs), which would be contracted for the provision of front-line support activities to help improve the livelihoods and food security situation in the SLC sites.

The distribution of tasks is organized along the ministries’ and departments’ technical responsibilities. In order to further strengthen an effective and efficient implementation of project activities, and address

any arising issues in a timely manner, regular monthly meetings of the Project Management Team (PMT) would take place. The PMT would comprise the heads of the three main implementation partners, i.e., the LASED II Project Director (GSSLC), the LASED II Project Coordinator (NCDDS), and GDA Director General. The PMT would provide the overall guidance to the project staff and address problems and constraints, especially where coordinated action from the national level is required.

Existing institutional arrangements, such as the National Committee for Social Land Concession (NCSLC) where MRD, MLMUPC, and MoI representatives meet and discuss, would ensure a coherent financing. The project has also taken into account the existing institutional structures involved in the government's Social Land Concession Program. Within the developing deconcentration and decentralization framework of the government, the project would continue to consider ways to align with government reforms and adapt to the new institutional directives for NCDD and GSSLC that might emerge during the implementation phase.

One of the expected key challenges for timely and high quality provision of infrastructure and services is the lack of experts to prepare detailed engineering and designs, agriculture development plans, and other livelihood support, including the supervision and quality assurance of implementation activities. In response to staffing constraints on the side of the concerned government agencies, and in order to ensure timely delivery of high quality infrastructure and services, the project implementing partners at national and sub-national level would be assisted by national consultants and contracted staff, as necessary, for smooth implementation. National capacities and experiences would be supplemented and further strengthened by employment of international consultants to provide specific technical and managerial capacity building inputs.

3.2 Sub-National Level. At the provincial level, the respective Provincial Land Use and Allocation Committees (PLUACs), chaired by the Provincial Governors, would carry overall responsibility for implementation matters. Technical support to the implementing District Working Groups (DWGs) would be provided by LASED II Provincial Team from the provincial technical line departments. Frontline implementation would be supported by contracted third party service providers. As the project would cover three new provinces (Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu and Battambang), which were not part of the LASED Project, corresponding LASED Provincial Teams have also been established. These new teams, as well as the existing teams and other stakeholders, would receive continued capacity building and orientation on the project policies and guidelines.

The Commune Councils and communities would be responsible for procurement of infrastructure and services, in line with the Commune/Sangkat Fund PIM and the COM, respectively, and as referred to in specific provisions indicated in the LASED PIM. They would also be responsible for the sustainability (operation and maintenance) of completed infrastructure. This would be done through the establishment of infrastructure maintenance groups and the incorporation of all planned and potentially complementary (project) investments in the annual Commune Development Plans and Commune Investment Plans (CDP/CIP).

The project would continue to adopt the Civic Engagement Framework (CEF) that has been successfully tested and introduced in the LASED Project. The CEF is part of the LASED PIM Manual and describes the principles and processes for public information dissemination and disclosure, encouraging public participation, ensuring transparency, accountability, and conflict resolution.

3.3 Coordination with Development Partners. Close coordination and cooperation would be continued with Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) through their "Improvement of

Livelihoods and Food Security Project” being implemented with the MLMUPC through GSSLC. Their technical assistance on food security and livelihood support activities in the original LASED communities would complement the project’s activities, including those on improved agricultural production and nutrition. The project team would also work closely with the implementing unit in the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and the KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau or German Development Bank) in view of the complementary project funding for infrastructures in some project communities under the “Economic Infrastructure Programme to Sustain Land Reform Implementation”. Coordination would focus on ensuring coherence with processes in the projects’ planning and implementation.

3.4 Tasks and Responsibilities. Focal person on safeguard of LASED II is assigned at national. One officer in charge of safeguard in each province in LASED II will be selected. As mentioned earlier, participatory approach will be used to minimize potential involuntary resettlement impact.

The GSSLC and NCDDS managing the LASED II project are responsible for the implementation of this framework. The preparation and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement associated with a SLC must be coordinated with and embedded in the overall Commune based SLC planning and land allocation process. The matrix below describes the tasks related to preparation and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement and the entities responsible at different stages of the overall Commune based SLC planning and land allocation process. The matrix also describes the public consultations at the Commune level on land acquisition impacts, compensation and the Resettlement Plan, and the related disclosure of information.

Project stage	Task	Responsible
1. Request for a Social land Concession	Commune Council prepares and submits to PLUAC a request for assistance to prepare an SLC plan together with information indicating current land use within the SLC (a map of the SLC area).	Commune Council (CC)
2. Cut-off date	The Commune Council use existing records and information to establish a baseline of occupation (unauthorized and legal) within the proposed SLC area, as it existed two months before the request was submitted (Safeguard Screening Format in Annex 2 and 3).	CC supported by Provincial Land Use and Allocation Committee (PLUAC) and DWG
3. Information Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on LASED II approach and safeguards requirements to Commune Councils and population at large. • Formation of Commune SLC Working Group 	PLUAC and DWG together with CC
4. Provincial land identification and mapping including safeguards information and site review	Verification of data on land use in the initial request for SLC from the Commune Council including unauthorized occupation prior to the cut-off date and later encroachments. This information forms part of the Preliminary SLC Report including updated Safeguard Screening data in Annex 2 and 3.	Provincial Dept. of Land Management and Provincial SLMC working with DWG and Commune SLC Working Group
5. Review and approval of Preliminary SLC Report	Review and approval of Preliminary SLC Report by PLUAC authorizing the Commune to proceed with SLC planning. This includes a review of the land acquisition impacts and costs.	PLUAC
6. Public consultation on land use in the SLC area as inputs to finalization of	Verification in consultation with the commune population of the use of SLC area on the cut-off date (map and Annex 3). Information to unauthorized occupants on eligibility	CC/DWG/PLUAC and Commune population

Preliminary SLC Report.	as TLRs.	
7. TLR applications from eligible unauthorized	Poor unauthorized occupants whose livelihoods depend on land use in the SLC area apply to become TLRs	Commune SLC Working Group and civil society organizations
8. Public display of SLC applicants, validation of applications, and settling of claims	SLC applications are displayed for 30 days to enable settling of disputes and claims by PLUAC within a 20 day period after submission of a claim. The decisions on settlement of claims by PLUAC are publicly displayed at the CC and PLUAC office.	DWG (verification); CC and PLUAC (claims/disputes).
9. Selection of Land Recipients	Allocation of TLR plots (in situ or new) to poor families using land in the proposed SLC area before the cut-off date (update Annex 3).	PLUAC notifying Commune SLC Working Group and DWG
10. Preparation of final SLC Plan including infrastructure development plan and Resettlement Plan, if required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory of families impacted by land acquisition caused by SLC rural development infrastructure (asset losses and compensation awarded, land-for-land compensation if families are displaced) and preparation of Resettlement Plan. List of PAPs with inventory of losses and compensation rates is made publicly available at the CC office and PLUAC (update Annex 4). 	CC and TLRs through Commune SLC Working Group supported by DWG and PLUAC
11. Public consultation on selection of land recipients and Resettlement Plan	Consultation on the selection of land recipients and of Resettlement Plan together with resolution of grievances regarding impacts and entitlements.	Commune SLC Working Group and DWG with claims resolution by PLUAC
12. Finalization of Resettlement Plan, approval, and disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resettlement Plan is prepared by the Commune SLC Working Group (assisted by the DWG). The Commune SLC Working Group submits the Plan to the CC for approval. The CC submits the Plan to PLUAC for approval together with the Rural Infrastructure Plan. The Resettlement Plan is disclosed at CC office, at PLUAC, and at GSSLC at Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning & Construction, Secretariat for National Committee on the Management of Deconcentration & Decentralization at the Ministry of Interior. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation: Commune SLC Working Group, Approval: CC and PLUAC
13. Implementation of Resettlement Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of land-for-land compensation and payment of compensation for lost assets, Monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation (Annex 4). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commune SLC Working Group and DWG Monitoring by Commune Council to PLUAC to GSSLC and NCDSS

3.5 Funding Mechanism. The costs of Resettlement Plans include staff costs for preparation, implementation, and monitoring/reporting, as well as the actual costs of providing compensation in cash for fixed assets. These costs will be borne by the RGC, and the funds for compensation are part of the overall LASED II budget. Where land acquisition is required to establish an SLC in a particular Commune

or implement rural infrastructure under the SLC, both the SLC Plan and the Rural Infrastructure Plan must include the costs for asset compensation and any relocation of PAPs.

3.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism. A grievance redress mechanism for the project is necessary for addressing legitimate concerns of affected individuals and groups who may consider themselves deprived of appropriate treatment under the project. The mechanism would include (i) a recording and reporting system, including grievances filed both verbally and in writing, (ii) designated staff with responsibility at various levels of governments, and (iii) a time frame to address the filed grievances. This mechanism will be detailed in the sub-project safeguards documents. The functioning of the grievance redress mechanism will be regularly monitored and evaluated during project implementation.

The participatory planning process under LASED II facilitates that potential claims by project-affected people to the Commune Council at different stages during the preparation of the SLC Plan and the associated Resettlement Plan (if required) can be made and resolved at the commune level. Claims requiring redress can be made at the following stages involving public consultations and/or public display of information during the SLC and Resettlement Plan preparation process:

- (a) Public consultation on land use in the SLC area including unauthorized occupation prior to the cut-off date and later encroachments. This consultation takes place before the Preliminary SLC Report/Plan is finalized, and provides a forum to rectify mistakes regarding unauthorized land use and the size of holdings. The Commune Council, District Working Group and PLUAC participate in the meeting and incorporate corrections into the Preliminary SLC Report/Plan.
- (b) SLC applications are publicly displayed for validation and settlement of claims. Decisions on settlement of claims regarding eligibility are made by PLUAC, and are publicly displayed at the CC and PLUAC office.
- (c) The preparation of the final SLC Plan including the infrastructure development plan and the associated Resettlement Plan involves public display of the list of PAPs with land acquisition impacts and entitlements at the Commune Council office and at the PLUAC office. A public consultation is then conducted at the Commune level with participation of PLUAC to resolve grievances regarding impacts, entitlements, and compensation.
- (d) In addition, PAPs affected by a SLC can submit complaints during the implementation of the SLC Plan and the Resettlement Plan to the Commune Council, and if the issue is not resolved at this level, to PLUAC, and if unresolved there, to the General Secretariat for Social Land Concessions responsible for the LASED II project.
- (e) Complaints must be submitted by the persons holding a grievance (he or she may seek the assistance in submitting the complaint through NGOs or other civil society groups). Complaints are accepted whether they are made in writing or not, and from both individuals and groups.
- (f) Complaints are accepted until the end of project implementation. This period of time may be extended for LASED II-supported SLC programs started after project mid-term.

All complaints or claims made must be recorded by the Commune Council with the date of complaint, the issue, and whether resolved or pending. Claims and complaints not resolved at the commune level are forwarded to PLUAC, which maintains a consolidated province-wide register of complaints received

and processed, and reports to GSSLC on the status of complaints resolution quarterly. Civil society organizations are informed about the arrangements for resolution of claims and complaints under LASED II, and Commune Councils are informed about civil society organizations with experience in providing training on procedures for management of dispute resolution, so that Commune Councils may use these to develop procedures and build capacity.

3.7 Monitoring. PLUAC submits quarterly reports on the status of land acquisition and resettlement planning and implementation associated with the SLCs in the province. These reports are forwarded to the General Secretariat for Social Land Concessions and aggregated into project-wide reports. The reporting will include the following information comprising initial baseline data and subsequent information on implementation of mitigation measures:

Project stage	Monitoring information in quarterly progress reports
1. Information dissemination	Report on Commune Councils and population at large that have received information on LASED II approach and safeguards requirements.
2. Initial SLC Request by Commune Council	Safeguards Screening (Annex 2 and 3) with baseline information as of the cut-off date on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of poor families using land only in the proposed SLC area , • Number of poor families using land both in the proposed SLC area and outside this area, • Number of poor families using land in the proposed SLC area and belonging to Indigenous communities, • Number of poor families using land in the proposed SLC area and displaced by a past ELC, • Number of non-poor families and land speculators using land in the proposed SLC area.
3. Provincial Screening (PLUAC): safeguards screening and site review confirmed by public consultation	Verification of data on land use in the initial request for an SLC from the Commune Council (Updated Annex 2 and 3).
4. Preparation of Preliminary SLC Report	Final detailed verification of data on land use in the initial request for an SLC from the Commune Council (baseline for subsequent impact monitoring - updated Annex 2 and 3).
5. Selection of Land Recipients	Number of poor families using land in the proposed SLC area that are Land Recipients (including Indigenous Peoples' families) – updated Annex 3),
6. Preparation of final SLC Plan including infrastructure development plan (and Resettlement Plan, if required) confirmed by public consultation	Preparation of Resettlement Plan: Inventory of families impacted by land acquisition caused by rural development infrastructure in SLC (asset losses and compensation awarded, land-for-land compensation if families are displaced – Annex 4)

7. Implementation of Resettlement Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of compensation paid for assets for each PAP (Annex 4), • Area of land-for-land compensation for each PAP (Annex 4), • Complaints resolution (complaints made, date, issues, whether resolved or pending).
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The status reporting on land acquisition and resettlement is part of the overall LASED II progress reporting, which is described in the Implementation Manual.

The World Bank undertakes periodic supervision missions that include assessment of the implementation of this framework. The mid-term review includes an in-depth review of the preparation and implementation of Resettlement Plans.

4. THE COVERAGE

This Resettlement Policy Framework applies to all local SLCs receiving financial or technical assistance from LASED II and the objectives of this Resettlement Policy Framework are (a) to avoid or minimize any land acquisition and resettlement deriving from activities under the LASED II project, and (b) to provide fair compensation in case of occurrence of involuntary resettlement.

These measures are developed based on the Cambodian legal framework and World Bank’s safeguard policy (OP 4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement. In cases where there are gaps in the current status of the national legal framework, these gaps are filled with the provisions of the World Bank’s safeguard policy.

A LASED II funded SLC would not be implemented to compensate the displacement of families affected by a contemporaneous development/commercial project.

Elements in this framework will be integrated into the LASED II Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

The Resettlement Policy Framework applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of sources of financing. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement, that are: (a) directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project, (b) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and (c) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.

5. POTENTIAL INVOLUNTARY RESETLEMNET IN LASED II

5.1 The LASED II Project

SLC site	Province	Area cover (ha)	Number of families	Estimated project activities	Potential land impact
1. Sambok	Kratie	3294.36	554	Agricultural land preparation, road, culvert, irrigation infrastructure, school and community centers. (different SLCs	All project supported activities will be implemented according to SLCs’ land use plans. The agricultural and residential land had been distributed to LRs also based on the land use plans. Therefore, no
2. Changkrang	Kratie	612.21	331		
3. Dar	Kratie	572.37	402		
4. Thmey	Kratie	923.9	432		
5. Chambak	Kratie	1163.2	400		
6. Sreleu	Tbong Khmom	863.65	250		

Senchey(Choam Krovien)				will have different project activities)	involuntary resettlement is expected.
7. Tipo I	Kampong Thom	1508	479		
8. Tipo II	Kampong Thom	1335.44	300		
9. Dong	Kampong Thom	2922*	700*	Boundary demarcation, agricultural land preparation, road, culvert, school and community center	In the land identification, land classification and state land mapping activities, the project excludes the existing settlement/ encroacher who have settled before cut of date
10. Sambok Kriel	Kampong Chhnang	854.3	196	Agricultural land preparation, road, culvert, irrigation infrastructure, school and community centers. (different SLCs will have different project activities)	All project supported activities will be implemented according to SLCs' land use plans. The agricultural and residential land had been distributed to LRs also based on the land use plans. Therefore, no involuntary resettlement is expected.
11. Ksachsor	Kampong Chhnang	975.6	258		
12. Peam	Kampong Chhnang	468.78	233		
13. Chhean Loeung	Kampong Chhnang	428.99	206		
14. Raksmei Samaki	Kampong Speu	1200	400		
15. Prek Pras Sdach	Battambang	6.21	256	Plot demarcation for LRs	Voluntary LRs

* In planning for Dong commune

5.2 Potential Involuntary Resettlement in the LASED-II Project

5.2.1 Dong SLC. LASED II project is designed to offer landless and land-poor families an opportunity to resettle in Dong SLC area; such settlement would be fully voluntary. Families participating in an SLC program would apply for agricultural land and/or residential land. Eligible families applied for residential land would generally move to a new location in the SLC area on full voluntary basis. Eligible families applied for agricultural land only would receive land in order to derive an agricultural income from it. In both cases, the families will receive land titles after 5 years, subject to the land being productively utilized during these 5 years according to the provision of Sub-Decree 19 of March 2003 on Social Land Concessions.

Primary social screening was conducted during project preparation. No encroacher was identified based on this screening. However, during project implementation, detailed social screening will be conducted. In case land acquisition might be needed to implement the project, this Resettlement Policy Framework will be followed. During project implementation, detailed survey will be conducted to identify pre-existing land uses and steps will be taken to address them properly.

5.2.2 Battambang SLC. Under this SLC component, land recipients received urban lands fully on voluntary basis and no additional land acquisition is necessary. Those families who do not participate in the component development stay where they were and no land acquisition is needed. The component is to support eligible 256 households to receive urban land on voluntary basis. However, under JSDF support which was closed in 2013, this SLC Development completed the providing 147 households with re-blocked urban land and not yet provided land to remaining 109 households. This legacy issue was caused by illegal occupation of land by other families within the proposed SLC site during JSDF project implementation. Under current complicated situation, the World Bank's team and the Royal Government agreed with the following key points.

- The government will strengthen the management of the SLC site, trying to avoid illegal expansion of big concrete houses and avoid illegal occupation of land within the SLC.
- The government will prioritize resolving the issues facing by those eligible land recipients who cannot construct new houses and those who can only partially receive residential land. When new residential land is re-blocked, this land should be distributed to them first.
- The government will carefully file all related documents such as Meeting minutes, Agreement, Information disclosure records and all Grievance Addressing Records. The Re-blocking map will be updated based on the present land situation in the area.
- Under LASED 2 project, detailed project activities will be determined through public consultation based on the present land situation and the updated re-blocking map in order to avoid involuntary resettlement. In case involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, a detailed “Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)” will be prepared by the client before the involuntary resettlement started. The RAP will be prepared based on meaningful public consultation and the RAP will be submitted to the World Bank for review and endorsement.
- It was agreed that a site specific implementation plan will be prepared by the client based on updated re-blocking map before the disbursement for this component. The plan will include specific actions, responsibilities, timeframe, financial arrangement, GRM and public participation arrangement. The Plan needs to be reviewed and endorsed by the World Bank. The Bank’s team will provide technical assistance for the plan preparation on request.

5.2.3 Other Existing SLCs. For project activities that will be implemented in the existing SLCs, no land acquisition is anticipated based on the current project plan. All project-supported activities will be implemented according to SLCs’ land use plans. The agricultural and residential land had been distributed to LRs also based on the land use plans. Since the detailed designs of these activities is to be finalized during project implementation, in case some land acquisition is unavoidable, all land acquisition practices will follow this Resettlement Policy Framework.

5.2.4 Lesson learn from LASED on involuntary resettlement. The pilot LASED consisted of three main activities – land preparation, target land recipient selection and development activities. The project followed the involuntary resettlement policy framework that was developed in 2007.

To minimize the land acquisition impact, the pilot LASED project had excluded 1,148 ha (156 plots) of 489 existing settle families and/or encroachers from the proposed pilot LASED project sites. Therefore no existing settle families and/or encroachers lose any land due to project development. 17 families in Tipo-I voluntarily give up land they occupied and became land recipient of LASED project.

The basic infrastructure development in the pilot LASED followed the land use planning which was participated from community, local authority, NGOs and relevant stakeholder. The infrastructure construction such as road, school, health post, community pond, community center do not need land acquisition from land recipients in the project sites.

6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 National Legal Framework on Compensation. The 2001 Land Law states that no person shall be “deprived of his or her ownership unless this action is for the public interest”. The law recognizes that deprivation of ownership opens right to “payment of just and fair compensation in advance”. The

Constitution states that “the right to confiscate possessions from any person shall be exercised only in the public interest” and opens right to just compensation. However, there are currently no laws and regulations that govern the process of acquisition and the determination of just compensation.

Those affected by national infrastructure projects such as major roads do receive compensation. Cash compensation is normally provided when houses are impacted. There are local projects such as rural roads where no compensation is provided. This is because all in the local communities are seen as benefiting from the new road. However the relatively new Commune Planning and Investment Guidelines specify safeguard measures for those affected by small infrastructure development.

6.2 National Legal Framework on State Land Encroachment. The 2001 Land Law has drawn a clear line between those who opened land for residential or farming purposes before August 30th, 2001, and those who did so after this date. In the first case, occupants may be recognized as legal occupants of State land in the future when land is registered as State private land. In the second case, occupants are illegal. Article 18 of the Land Law provides strong tools for evicting encroachers. They do not “have the right to claim compensation or reimbursement for expenses paid for the maintenance or management of immovable property that was illegally acquired” (Article 19).

A Circular No. 02 issued by the Royal Government of Cambodia on Illegal Occupation of State Land dated February 26, 2007, states that while occupation of land as a form of possession became illegal after August 30th, 2001, there is a need for the state to undertake SLCs for poor people and disadvantaged groups to meet their needs for land deriving from population growth, demobilization of soldiers, and land loss due to natural disasters. However, the current anarchical illegal taking of state land also provides opportunities for land speculators and powerful persons to take illegal possession of state lands through various means. To address this situation, Circular Number 02 determines that:

- (a) Generally, the illegal state landholders, especially land speculators, are not entitled to compensation (Para 6.1 in Circular No. 02).
- (b) Illegal state landholders, who are poor families and landless or lack land and are disadvantaged, would not be entitled to compensation, but may receive preferential treatment to obtain an appropriate amount of land for their livelihood (Para 6.2 in Circular No. 02).
- (c) For state private land, this can be done through sale, lease, gift, usufruct (right to use and enjoy the fruits of the land for life), social land concessions, economic land concessions, or use permits. A decision on specific options must be based on coordination between the territorial authority, the State Land Trustee Authority, and the person using the land, and be based on a land use plan. (Para 7.1 in Circular No. 02).

To achieve its broader objective of poverty reduction, LASED-II has designed a strategy to start SLC programs on land which would avoid or minimize eviction of poor encroachers. The project also provides poor land occupants inside the SLC, whether authorized or not, the option to join the SLC on a voluntary basis.

6.3 Consistency between National Legal Framework and World Bank.

6.3.1 Safeguard Policy op 4.12. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship and impoverishment unless appropriate mitigating measures are carefully planned and

carried out. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be avoided or minimized to the extent possible in the LASED II project, both with regard to the delineation of SLCs and with regard to the rural development component of LASED II. This Resettlement Policy Framework establishes equivalence between current Cambodian law and the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement by defining measures to fill the gaps between the national legal framework and OP 4.12.

How is Involuntary Resettlement Defined in the World Bank Safeguard Policy?

“Involuntary” resettlement designates not only cases where people may be physically displaced by a project, but also cases where land is taken for project purposes, resulting in people losing access to land or other resources from which they derive their income, or lose a house or other assets.

OP 4.12 (Para 15) does provide for resettlement assistance to “those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying”. In such cases, OP 4.12 does not require compensation for the land itself, but for loss of assets other than land (such as buildings, trees, standing crops), and resettlement assistance may consist of cash, other assets, employment, or land as appropriate. OP 4.12 does not distinguish between poor and rich squatters and encroachers, but accords both the same entitlement to resettlement assistance. Thus, there are two points of inconsistency between the Cambodian legal framework and OP 4.12, which this policy framework will address as follows:

6.3.1.1 Poor unauthorized occupants, who (a) do not have any other place of residence than the land they occupy in the planned SLC area, and/or (b) rely on the land farmed in the SLC for their livelihood will be enabled to continue to utilize the land they occupy (if it does not exceed the SLC land allocation for new settlers), or be provided with replacement land (equivalent to the SLC land allocation for new settlers). If affected by land acquisition in the SLC area, such occupants are also entitled to compensation for lost assets.

6.3.1.2 Non-poor unauthorized occupants, who do not depend on the land they are using in the SLC area for family livelihood, since they possess additional land or other sources of income outside the SLC area to ensure their livelihood, will not be entitled to apply for land in an SLC, but can receive compensation only for investments in assets (crops, trees, structures) on a contiguous area of up to 5 hectares within the SLC area, where the bulk of the investments have been made.

6.4 Poor occupants. Poor occupants (whether legal land owners or unauthorized land users) are defined as families who fall within the poverty criteria defined in the Prakas No. 263 of July 3, 2007, issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation. These criteria are:

- (a) landless families who can't afford residential land,
- (b) landless or land-poor families who can't afford agricultural land, and
- (c) families with inadequate income to support themselves.

The Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation will cooperate with PLUAC and the District Working Groups to identify the poor at the request of the village chief and Commune Council. Prakas No. 263 includes a format with a methodology to assess incomes.

7. THE OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

7.1 Objectives. The objectives of this Resettlement Policy Framework are (a) to avoid or minimize any land acquisition and resettlement deriving from activities under the LASED II project, and (b) to provide fair compensation in case of occurrence of involuntary resettlement

7.2 Principles. In line with these objectives and based on the analysis of the legal framework, these principles are defined:

LASED II Principles Regarding Loss of Fixed Assets or Loss of Access to Land

In case a local resident, who is a legal owner of land as defined under the Land Law, loses fixed assets or access to agricultural land in the planned SLC area, he/she is entitled to receive compensation for land and assets.

The planning of SLCs will include practical measures to avoid that poor unauthorized local residents, whose livelihood is dependent on use of land in the planned SLC area, lose fixed assets or access to agricultural land due to the SLC program.

Land loss within a designated SLC area by any unauthorized poor local resident whose livelihood is dependent on use of land in the planned SLC area, and who began to use this land before the cut-off date, will be eligible to obtain land within the SLC not exceeding the land allocation fixed for regular SLC applicants.

Non-poor encroachers and land speculators enjoying unauthorized use of land in an SLC area will not be entitled to apply for land within the SLC, and may only receive compensation for investments made on up to 5 hectares of the land illegally occupied within the SLC area.

A LASED II funded SLC would not be implemented to compensate the displacement of families affected by a contemporaneous development/commercial project.

8. THE CUT-OFF DATE

The cut-off date is defined as the date two months prior to the first public information meeting on the SLC with the Commune Council and the commune population. The Commune Council will use existing records on residence and land use within the Commune to provide a baseline on unauthorized occupation within the proposed SLC area. This information will be verified by the Commune Council and PLUAC, and through a public meeting during the SLC planning process.

Commune Council supported by Provincial Land Use and Allocation Committee (PLUAC) and District Working Group (DWG) will make all efforts to ensure relevant communities are made aware of the cut-off date and its implications to them. These measures may include, but not limited to 1) public community/village posters; 2) Information Booklets; 3) Inform relevant households; and 4) Open house in communities.

9. PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE AND ENTITLEMENTS

9.1 Definition of PAPs. “Project affected people” (PAPs) and project affected families are defined in this Resettlement Policy Framework as those who, because of the taking of land for the purpose of the LASED II project, have lost land or lost other fixed assets within the SLC area.¹

9.2 6.2 Categories Not Defined as PAPs. Those who began unauthorized use of land for their residence and/or livelihood in the SLC area after the project cut-off date will not be entitled to any form of compensation or assistance.

9.3 Categories of PAPs.

9.3.1 Legal owner. If a person, who is a legal owner of land as defined under the Land Law, loses fixed assets or access to agricultural land in the planned SLC area, he/she is entitled to receive compensation for land and assets. It is not expected that there will be any of this type of PAPs in the areas identified for SLCs.

9.3.2 Unauthorised land owner. There are two categories of **unauthorized land users** who will be entitled to compensation with land-for-land within the SLC not exceeding the land allocation fixed for regular SLC applicants, and with compensation for lost assets such as standing crops, fruit trees, and buildings:

- (a) those depending on land in the SLC area for their residence and/or livelihood, and who occupied this land in the SLC area before the 2001 Land Law:
- (b) those depending on land in the SLC area for their residence and/or livelihood, and who occupied this land in the SLC area after the 2001 Land Law but before the project cut-off date.

9.3.3 Some families may farm land within the SLC in an unauthorized manner but are not dependent on this land for their livelihood. These families include the following two categories of non-poor families who will not be entitled to apply for land within the SLC, and may only receive compensation for investments made on up to 5 hectares of the land illegally occupied in the area identified for the SLC.

- (a) those who do not depend on the land they are using in the SLC area for family livelihood since they possess additional farm land or other sources of income outside the SLC area sufficient to ensure their livelihood;
- (b) other encroachers who have cleared large areas of land in the project communes. These are generally not local residents and do not depend on this land as the only source of their livelihood.

9.4 Categories of impacts:

¹ A family is defined as a couple or a single parent (e.g. female headed family) and their unmarried children plus any dependent older relatives living with them (e.g. parents).

9.4.1 *Loss of fixed assets or access to agricultural land* in the planned SLC area by a legal owner of land as defined under the Land Law.

9.4.2 *There are three categories of potential impacts on poor unauthorized PAPs* in the LASED II project:

- (a) Families affected by the construction during the SLC program of rural infrastructure such as a road, a water supply system, or a public service building because their house or the agricultural land they derive their livelihood from is located on the construction site.
- (b) Families with livelihoods based on “temporary chamkar” having failed to report their land during the detailed land survey and mapping. Those belonging to this category will be eligible for compensation with land-for-land within the SLC not exceeding the land allocation fixed for regular SLC applicants.
- (c) Families with livelihoods based on “temporary chamkar” in areas with marginal soils and limited carrying capacity that poses a risk to the overall land use sustainability of the SLC. Those belonging to this category will be entitled to compensation with land-for-land within the SLC not exceeding the land allocation fixed for regular SLC applicants. If such families belong to an indigenous peoples’ community, any relocation would be voluntary.

All three categories are generally more vulnerable people. They deserve therefore special attention to avoid adverse impacts by the project.

9.5 *Entitlements of the PAPs.* Entitlements are defined as the right of the PAPs to receive compensation/assistance from the project.

9.5.1 *Legal owners of land* as defined under the Land Law, who loses fixed assets or access to agricultural land in the planned SLC area, are entitled to receive compensation for land and assets. In the unlikely event that such land was acquired for a SLC, the PAP would be entitled to replacement land of equivalent productivity to that lost, compensation for fixed assets other than land (e.g. buildings, fruit trees, or standing crops) at market value, and assistance to relocate to the new site.

9.5.2 *For poor PAP families,* who are unauthorized land users in the SLC area, the entitlements are as follows:

- (a) With regard to land held within an SLC area, there are two possibilities:
 - inclusion in the SLC of existing land use in situ corresponding to the standard allotment for land grants in the SLC,
 - in case of resettlement within the SLC area, allocation of replacement land corresponding to the standard allotment for land grants in the SLC.
- (b) With regard to loss of fixed assets other than land (e.g. buildings, fruit trees, or standing crops), these will be compensated at the current market value for such assets existing in the district in question.

- (c) If the PAP family is displaced and has to move to another location, it will be entitled to salvage construction materials from their old house or other structures, and to assistance to move these materials to the new residential site. The value of housing materials will not be deducted from the compensation amount.
- (d) If displaced, the PAP family will also be entitled to the rural development assistance available to other recipients of SLC land grants. The rural development assistance may include food for work, agricultural technical training etc. The detailed rural development assistance activities will be determined through public consultation during project implementation.

9.5.3 For non-poor unauthorized occupants who do not depend on the land they are using in the SLC area for family livelihood since they possess additional land or other sources of income outside the SLC area to ensure their livelihood, the entitlements are as follows:

- (a) PAPs in this category will not be entitled to apply for land in an SLC, but can receive compensation only for investments in assets (crops, planted trees, structures) on a contiguous area of up to 5 hectares within the SLC area where the bulk of the investments have been made.

9.6 Valuation and Compensation. Valuation of assets lost by PAPs, whether poor or non-poor, due to land acquisition in an SLC will be undertaken by a **Compensation Committee**. The Committee will be established at the Commune level and will have the following composition:

- (a) Head of Commune Council,
- (b) Village Chief(s) from the villages within the Commune to which the PAPs belong,
- (c) Village elders (up to 3 persons, both male and female),
- (d) District Working Group (one representative),
- (e) PLUAC (representatives of Finance, Rural Development, Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation and Land Departments).
- (f) NGO observer.

9.7 Valuation methodology. The Compensation Committee will determine the rates for compensation of structures, planted trees, and standing crops at the market rates existing in the area where asset acquisition for a SLC will be undertaken. The composition of the Compensation Committee with local, District, and Provincial representation will ensure that compensation rates reflect local market prices and are consistent with the compensation rates paid for assets acquired in other SLCs in the District or Province. Before the Resettlement Plan is finalized, the list of PAPs with their individual asset losses and the compensation rates will be made publicly available at the Commune Council office and PLUAC, and the PAPs will be consulted to resolve complaints regarding asset losses and entitlements (see process matrix in Section 7.1).

9.8 The method of payment of compensation for lost assets and other resettlement assistance will ensure that PAPs without bank accounts can receive the compensation to which they are entitled in full. Compensation payments will be made as money transfers through local District level bank branches (e.g. ACLEDA Bank). The PAP will only be required to present his/hers ID card and the document authorizing the compensation amount issued by PLUAC. Compensation funds will be transferred from Ministry of Economy & Finance through NCDD and Provincial Administration to the local bank branches.

The Government is drafting a Sub-Decree on Land and Property Acquisition and Addressing Socio-Economic Impacts caused by State Development Projects.

10. RESETTLEMENT PLANS AND MEASURES

10.1 Measures

10.1.1 Participatory Approach. The participatory approach of the LASED II project requires the participation in both planning of the SLC and rural development activities by commune officials, village officials and representatives and land users at all stages. The participatory approach is the best way to avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The following activities are therefore undertaken.

Participatory Approach

Information on involuntary resettlement and on provisions for compensation is provided to the Commune Council during one of the first information/training meetings. The principles, including definition of PAPs and their entitlements and ways to minimize resettlement are explained and discussed (land identification).

The detailed survey and mapping team carries out its work in presence of at least one representative from each village. During survey and mapping, special attention is paid to map (a) all current land use with the proposed SLC including temporary chamkar of poor families, and (b) all fallows in case of remaining rotational agriculture. All such land is considered as having already a land user (land identification).

A village consultation meeting inviting all land users is held prior to deciding to set up an exchange scheme for existing land users between their current land and SLC land. This ensures that data on current land use within the SLC area are verified with the occupiers and that all such schemes are largely voluntary (land identification).

A consultation meeting is held with Commune and village officials and representatives, as well as concerned land users, prior to small infrastructure design. This allows identification of locations for the proposed rural infrastructure, e.g. road alignments and location of school, health clinic or water supply facilities, that avoid or minimize impact on existing land users (rural development).

10.1.2 Land Reserve. A land reserve will be set aside when mapping the SLC land use plan. This land reserve will be used to (a) provide land in the future for an increasing population, and (b) provide land for unauthorized occupants who were not included when SLC land was originally allocated, and who submitted complaints that were subsequently recognized as valid.

10.2 Preparation and Review of Resettlement Plans. The Commune Council and the Commune SLC Working Group will be involved in both the planning and monitoring of the implementation of their Resettlement Plan with the support of the PLUAC and the District Working Group. The Resettlement Plan will be part of the SLC plan and budget.

A Resettlement Plan (Annex 1) includes a set of three tables (or databases), one for commune data (Annex 2), and one for land use and settlement by families in the SLC area pre-dating the establishment of the SLC (Annex 3), and one for land acquisition and resettlement impacts and compensation (Annex 4). The SLC planning maps and the data in Annex 3 identify the land use existing at the cut-off date. Monitoring data on implementation including land acquisition and resettlement should be updated and reported at least quarterly (Annex 3 and 4). The PLUAC will keep baseline and monitoring in electronic and paper format for future reference. When maps are updated, the earlier versions of the maps are also kept in the file. Information in the databases is forwarded every quarter to the General Secretariat for National Committee on Social Land Concession (GSSLC) and the Secretariat for National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDDS), which forwards a consolidated report to the World Bank.

The World Bank will review the Resettlement Plans for Commune SLCs before implementation begins.

10.3 Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Scenarios.

Cases where Local Residents May Have Been Affected by the Project

Case 1: a local road, a water supply system, a building (house, health post) or other rural infrastructure is built on land with a house or with farmed land.

a - How to avoid or minimize impact: discuss location of road and building with community in advance; identify location with minimum impact.

b - What to do in case of impact: the affected families have the right to receive land in compensation for land lost, cash in compensation for fixed assets and standing crops, and the cost of rebuilding a house.

Case 2: SLC land was in fact already farmed by a local resident depending on this land and this was not reported during land identification.

a - How to avoid or minimize impact: (1) ensure high level of participation during detailed survey and mapping; (2) specifically ask whether any legal owners or poor unauthorized users are present on the SLC land, and identify their plots, (3) in communities still carrying out the rotational shifting cultivation system of indigenous peoples, exclude these areas from the proposed SLC.

b - What to do in case of impact: modify the SLC boundary as soon as the error is identified or exclude those areas from land use planning; if it is too late, use the SLC land reserve for compensation.

Case 3: some local residents voluntary gave up the land they had occupied to the SLC and were not allocated SLC land

a - How to avoid or minimize impact: (1) register all local residents with land involved in the exchange scheme with their signature; (2) provide them with a copy of their registration; (3)

ensure public display of the list of families accepted for the SLC.
b - What to do in case of impact: modify the SLC boundary as soon as the error is identified; if it is too late, use the SLC land reserve for compensation.

ATTACHMENT 1: Structure of the (Abbreviated) Resettlement Action Plans (A-RAP)

1. Summary of the Resettlement Planning Framework

- (a) Principles
- (b) Definition of PAPs and entitlements

2. Commune Data Including the Following Variables

- (a) Names and codes of commune and district
- (b) Date of first application for SLC program
- (c) SLC supported by the LASED II project (yes/no/to be determined)
- (d) SLC profile (Annex 2.A).
- (e) Map of SLC area with “hot spots”, existing settlements, survey date and SLC size in ha.
- (f) SLC land reserve created (yes/no/to be determined) and area of land reserve (ha)
- (g) Information whether Commune has economic land concession(s) above 100 ha (names, location, and whether land-poor families from the ELC live in the Commune).
- (h) Absence of ELC linkage with LASED II-supported SLC has been confirmed (yes/no)
- (i) Names and contacts of NGOs in the civic engagement process in the commune.

3. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts and Plan for the SLC

- (a) Land use in the SLC, and whether use began before cut-off date (use Annex 3).
- (b) List of unauthorized land users awarded plots as TLRs or recognized as users of the land they occupied before the SLC was established (use Annex 3).
- (c) List of unauthorized land users not awarded plots as TLRs or not recognized as users of the land they occupied before the SLC was established (use Annex 3).
- (d) List of families with land and assets to be acquired and compensation rates and standards provided for each category of loss (use Annex 4).
- (e) (e) Baseline Census for Affected Households and socioeconomic survey information.
- (f) Time-bound implementation plan for acquisition of land and assets together with resettlement of families from the SLC (start-end).
- (g) Budget for compensation for assets and resettlement assistance.

4. Maps

- (a) Commune maps showing all villages, social concession land, economic concession land (if any), and location of indigenous communities.
- (b) SLC site maps showing findings of detailed survey and mapping on unauthorized use, legal ownership if any, and land use by indigenous communities.

Total					
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2. Current land use in proposed SLC area (obtain information from Commune and village chiefs)

Origin of SLC land users		Ethnicity	Total number of families in SLC	Current land use in SLC (# families)				Land also held outside proposed SLC		
Name of village of origin	Whether village is located in SLC Commune			House plot	Stable land use (paddy land)	Chamkar	Total land in ha	House plot	Farm land	
									< 5ha	> 5 ha
Unauthorized land use in proposed SLC area before the Cut-Off Date of: _____										
Unauthorized land use in proposed SLC area which started after the Cut-Off Date										
Legal land ownership in proposed SLC area										

3. Indigenous peoples

Does the Commune Council have representatives from indigenous peoples?	Yes		No	
Does any village in the Commune have an ethnic minority chief?	Yes		No	
Do any of the indigenous peoples practice shifting cultivation in the planned SLC	Yes		No	

4. Show location of all Khmer and indigenous peoples' villages, if any, on SLC Land Use Map

5. Show location of all cultural heritage sites on SLC Land Use Map

ATTACHMENT 3: Land Use by Families in SLC Area

Cut-off date for claims by unauthorized land users in SLC to become TLRs: _____.

No	Name of Occupant (head of family)	Ethnicity	Whether Unauthorized or Legal Occupancy	Unauthorized Occupancy started before or after Cut-Off Date	No. Of Family Members	Area used within the SLC			Land owned outside SLC area (in ha)	Whether impacted by land acquisition (Yes/No)	Whether awarded plot in SLC (Yes/No)
						Residence only (Yes/No)	Agriculture only (in ha)	Both Residence and Agriculture (in ha)			
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
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17											
18											

Extend the table and listing as required.

ATTACHMENT 4: List of Families affected by land acquisition, losses, and compensation awarded

This list can only include families who (a) began unauthorized occupancy before the Cut-Off Date, or (b) legally own land in the SLC area.

AFFECTED FAMILIES WHO BEGAN UNAUTHORIZED OCCUPANCY BEFORE THE CUT-OFF DATE														
No	Name of family head	Ethnicity	Assets to be acquired and compensation award in Riel -,000											
			House with area in sq.m				House Award (Cash & plot)	Agricultural Land (ha)	Replacement Land (ha)	Standing crops (type of crop on # ha)	Crop Award (Cash)	Planted trees (type of trees on # ha)	Tree Award (Cash)	TOTAL AWARD
			Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4								
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
AFFECTED FAMILIES WHO LEGALLY OWN LAND WITHIN THE SLC AREA														
15														
16														
17														
18														

House compensation:

- Type 1:
- Type 2:
- Type 3:
- Type 4: