

Feasibility Study

Project Number: 41435-054
August 2017

CAM: Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Project – Additional Financing Chbar Ampov Road Rehabilitation Subproject

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 4 August 2017)

Currency unit	–	Cambodian Riel (KR)
KR1.00	=	\$0.000244
\$1.00	=	KR4,099

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AF	–	additional financing
AH	-	Affected household
CARD	–	Council for Agriculture and Rural Development
CCAM	–	Conformal Cubic Atmospheric Model
CDP	–	commune development plan
CMAW	-	Commune Mobile Access Worker
CRVA	–	climate risk and vulnerability assessment
CSIRO	–	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DAO	-	district agricultural office
DCU	-	Development Coordination Unit
DRR	–	disaster risk reduction
DSC	–	Design and Supervision Contractor
/EARF	–	Environmental Assessment and Review Framework
EHS	–	Environmental, Health and Safety
EIA	–	environmental impact assessment
EMP	–	environmental management plan
FWUC	-	Farmer Water User Community
GHG	–	greenhouse gas
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
ICT	–	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	-	identified poor
IEE	–	Initial Environmental Examination
IPCC	–	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPM	–	Integrated Pest Management
IWR	–	Irrigation Water Requirement
ESCC	–	Environmental Safeguards and Climate Change Specialist (of the PIC)
LIG	–	livelihood improvement group
MAFF	–	Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries
MCA	–	mobile commune access
MIG	-	Market Improvement Groups
MOE	–	Ministry of Environment
MOWRAM	–	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
NCDDS	–	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat

O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
PDOWRAM	-	Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology
PPMS	-	project performance monitoring system
PPTA	-	project preparation technical assistance
PRC	-	procurement review committee
PSG	-	Paddy Selling Groups
PST	-	provincial support team
RCP	-	Representative Concentration Pathway
SRES	-	Special Report on Emission Scenarios
SSP	-	special service provider
TRTA	-	transaction technical assistance
TSSD	-	Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development
US EPA	-	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VCWG	-	Value Chain Working Groups
WUG	-	Water User Group

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ha	—	hectare
km	—	kilometer
kW	—	kilowatt
kWh	—	kilowatt-hour
m	—	meter
m ²	—	square meter
m ³	—	cubic meter
mm	—	millimeter

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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I. SUBPROJECT SUMMARY

1. Constraints to poverty reduction and smallholder development in Cambodia include: (i) low productivity because of inefficient use of land, water, labor, and capital; (ii) poor productive infrastructure resulting in high costs and restricted access to markets; and (iii) limited access to rural financial services. To address these constraints, in 2009, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved a loan of \$3.40 million and a grant of \$27.30 million from the Asian Development Fund resources, and the administration of a loan of \$6.69 million and a grant of \$6.69 million financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and a grant of \$5.75 million financed by the Government of Finland (GOF) for the Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project (TSSD).¹ Based on the current project's solid achievements, mainly to the decentralized community-driven development approach, the government and the ADB and IFAD project team concluded that successful project activities in productive infrastructure and livelihood improvement should be scaled up to broaden the benefits of increased rural incomes and economic development. The additional financing will expand activities on the productive infrastructure and make it climate-responsive from 196 communes in five provinces in the TSSD, to 271 communes in seven provinces in the Tonle Sap Basin, and further develop an enabled environment for agricultural productivity, diversification and climate resilience.² The inclusion of women, smallholding farmers, and poor people will remain a priority. Consistent with the current project, the additional financing will enhance agricultural productivity and improve access to markets, resulting in better livelihoods and higher incomes in the project area, with the added benefit of enhanced resilience to disaster risks, including climate risks.

2. Under TSSD-AF a significant portion of the budget will go to provision of small infrastructure subprojects in the Project communes, mainly rural road and irrigation rehabilitation. Infrastructure designs are expected to incorporate the latest recommendations from the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment on climate change resilience and to include modifications to reduce disaster risk in the concerned communes. In addition, resettlement issues and environmental concerns must be addressed.

3. Under **Output 1: Rural productive infrastructure and livelihood improved with capacity in disaster risk management enhanced**, the TSSD-AF will rehabilitate up to 450 km of DRR roads in commune areas prone to floods. Subprojects must be included in commune development plans confirming community interest.

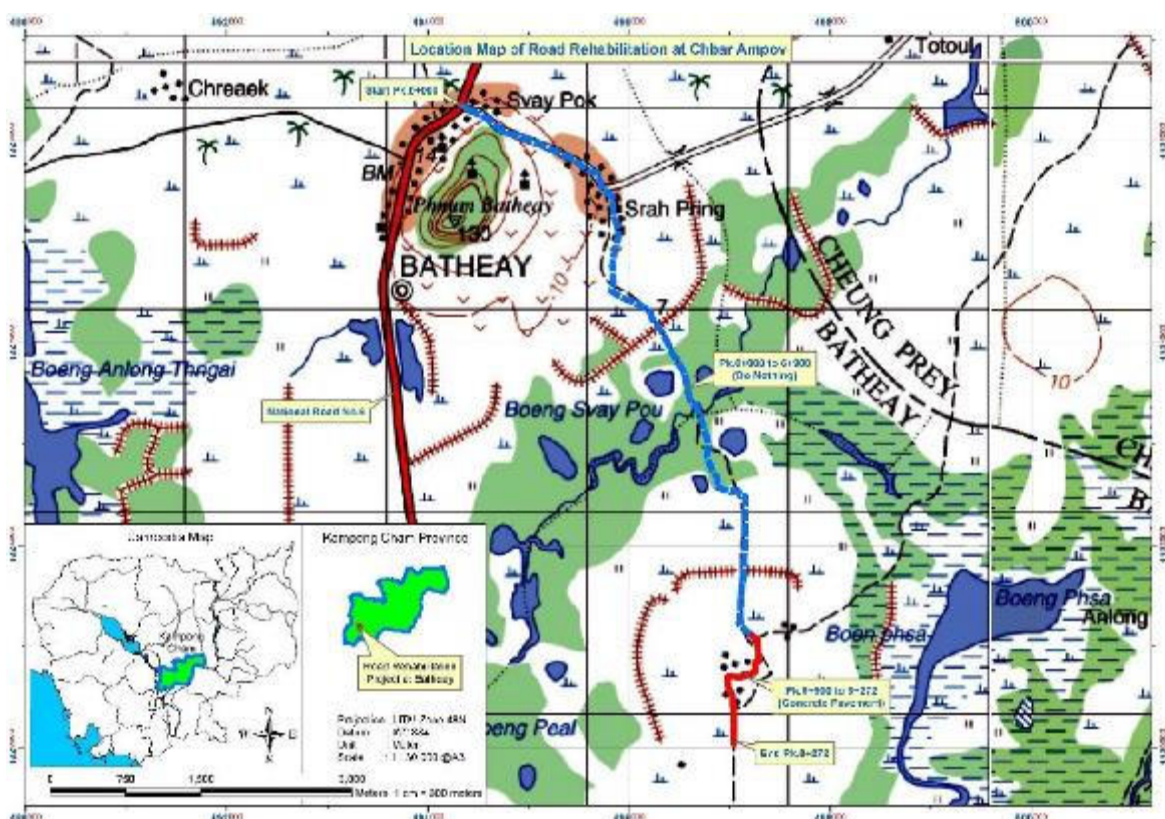
4. The neighboring communes of Batheay and Chbar Ampov, in Batheay District, Kampong Cham Province, originally submitted a proposal for the rehabilitation of an 8 km long road linking Highway No. 6 in Batheay commune to Chbar Ampov village in the neighboring Chbar Ampov commune. A section of 4 km of this road suffers frequent flooding, sometimes to a depth of 2 m or more. Another section of 2 km is flooded roughly one year in two. The cost of rehabilitating the entire road and incorporating DRR measures, even when divided between the two communes proved to be beyond the scope of TSSD-AF funding and not typical of the type of subproject that should be undertaken by the project.

¹ The ADB loan and grant of the TSSD was declared effective on 31 March 2010. The ADB loan and grant completion date and closing date are 31 August 2017 and 28 February 2018, respectively. The IFAD loan and grant, and the GOF grant became effective on 15 February 2010 and 3 December 2010, respectively. On 24 February 2014, the grant amount from GOF was reduced to \$1.595 million due to the modification of the ICT component of TSSD, and the GOF grant completion date was revised from 15 March 2014 to 31 December 2014.

² Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, and Tboung Khmum provinces are in the current project. These five provinces, plus Battambang and Prey Veng are proposed to be included in the additional financing.

5. The proposal was therefore revised and this feasibility study is for the rehabilitation of a 1.37 km long road through Chbar Ampov village, in Chbar Ampov Commune, Batheay District, Kampong Cham Province. It should be noted that surveys were undertaken prior to the reduction in scope and therefore social and agricultural data covers the full road length from the original proposal.

Figure 1: Location of the Proposed Chbar Ampov Road Rehabilitation Subproject



A. Subproject Description

6. Chbar Ampov commune identified rehabilitation of a 3 km long road through Chbar Ampov village that links through Batheay commune to Highway No. 6 as a high priority. As the middle section of road floods frequently to a depth of 2m or more the cost of rehabilitating the entire road would be high and beyond the scope of the project.

7. Under this proposal a 1.37 km section of the road through Chbar Ampov village will be rehabilitated. In a southerly direction, the proposed road joins a recently improved road which, through a longer route, links to Highway No. 6 through Chealea commune (see map below). This is the route villagers use when the road through Batheay commune to Highway No. 6 is flooded.

8. At present the village has a 5m to 6m wide earth road that was funded by the commune. The road is in fair condition but becomes muddy and slippery during rain. Two culverts taking drainage flows under the road are in good condition but may require cleaning. The road is affected by Mekong flood roughly one year in two.

Figure 2: Chbar Ampov Links to Highway No. 6



B. Subproject Cost

9. The estimated cost of Chbar Ampov Road Subproject civil works is \$162,086 (including 5% physical contingencies and 10% VAT). This includes a concrete pavement which is recommended as the road will be overtopped by floods once in 4 or 5 years. The total cost of the subproject including survey, design, construction supervision, civil works operation and maintenance, associated initiatives (agricultural support etc.) and indirect costs is \$279,138.

C. Implementation Arrangements

10. The TSSD-AF has the following two executing agencies: (i) NCDDDS is responsible for output 1, and (ii) MAFF is responsible for output 2. Both agencies will be jointly responsible for output 3. As the cost of the subproject civil works is within the limit for any single subproject of \$200,000 equivalent including VAT and contingencies and it will be implemented as a single subproject. The subproject will be tendered for construction by a contractor

11. To enable implementation shortly after the project starts, the contract will be tendered by the NCDDDS prior to the start of the TSSD-AF. The PPTA procurement specialist, supported by the PPTA Rural Infrastructure Engineer, will assist the EAs to prepare tender documents and contracts and evaluate bids until the contract signing stage.

12. The Chbar Ampov CC will be the project owner. The CC will sign and manage the contract and monitor construction by the contractor with guidance and support from the Infrastructure Design and Supervision Consultants.

13. Maintenance will be the responsibility of the existing Commune Road Committee and three village sub-committees. Provided the standard of construction is good the concrete pavement should have a minimum life of 20 years. Routine maintenance requirements will be relatively low at \$500 to \$600 per year for the entire road. The main maintenance activities will be cleaning of ditches and culverts regularly, checking and repairing any damage to the shoulders and embankments, particularly after floods and replanting grass where necessary. The project will assist initially through capacity development and a contribution of \$300 per annum for the first three years, but after this the commune should be able to fund maintenance.

D. Social and Environmental Safeguards

14. Social and environmental safeguards have been developed for the subproject according to the requirements of the ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009. These include, for social safeguards an analysis of social impact (social impact assessment, see Annex 3), and assessment of land acquisition and resettlement (due diligence report, see annex 4). As no indigenous peoples or ethnic minorities are present in the subproject area, no indigenous peoples plan is required. The community/village consultations and interviews with individual households and affected persons were conducted in 6 villages, while the household survey covered 200 houses in 20 villages, which were divided into 10 villages per subproject. The social information has mostly been gathered from primary data from the following sources: (i) interviews with national government staff at the central level, as well as two provincial officials and the staff of district offices; (ii) coordinated interviews with commune council leaders and village representatives; (iii) community/village consultations in six villages; (iv) interviews with individual potentially affected persons and households; and (v) a survey of 200 individual households. The subproject is classified as category "C" for involuntary resettlement.

15. For environmental safeguards, subproject screening in the pre-feasibility stage, using a rapid environmental checklist, determined the subproject to be Category B for environment as impacts are short-term and can be mitigated via effective implementation of an environmental management plan (EMP). An Initial Environmental Examination and EMP was prepared for the Chbar Ampov rural road subproject.³

16. A total of 90 households living along the entire road 8 kms are likely to be affected by the proposed section of rehabilitated road. The affected assets consist of mostly a small strip of land along the road and some plots of land have a fence and life-fence trees, as well as fruit trees. During the assessment, the PPTA team visited a few houses, which will potentially be affected by the activities involved in the improvement of the road. All of the visited houses informed the survey team that they are quite willing to donate the impacted land because they want to have a better road and be able to travel during the rainy season.

Table 1: Proposed Road: Number of Affected Households in the Surveyed Villages

Commune	Village	No. HH	No. AHs	FHHs	No. of affected land				No. SDF
					AL		RL		
					no	m2	no	m2	
Batheay	Srah Pring	251	39	1	9	3289.58	16	715.75	34
	Svav Pok	543	0	-	-	-	-	-	0

³ Initial Environmental Examination (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2).

Chbar Ampov	Chbar Ampov	405	51	4	11	2151.2	34	1157.94	40
	Total	1199	90	5	20	5440.78	50	1873.69	74

AH – affected household, AL = agriculture land; FHH = female headed household, HH = household, RL = residential land, SDF = signed donation forms.

17. These impacts suggested that the subproject needed to conduct a due diligence in order to verify the impact and confirm the willingness of the affected household to donate the impacted assets. Additionally, a Donation Confirmation Report (DCR) needed to be prepared for the subproject (see Annex 6).

18. Environmental safeguards for the subproject have been designed to avoid, minimize or mitigate identified impacts during the construction and operation phases of the subproject. During construction, the main issues will be air and water pollution and soil erosion, all of which must be managed by strict control of construction contractors. Additional localized traffic hazards are anticipated and this must be minimized by site access and road safety planning. Mitigation of construction-phase impacts relies heavily on responsibility of works contractors to follow specification clauses specifically designed to minimize pollution of air and water and soil erosion.

19. In operation, the main concerns for the subproject will be from noise and dust from traffic and road safety issues. Increases in traffic impacts will be limited since the road will not open up new access or opportunities. Rather, it will provide an increased certainty of getting to and from markets and services for the villages it connects. Maintenance of the road will be critical in ensuring its continued serviceability and flood resilience. Road safety awareness and the development of village safety planning activities are included in the project's capacity building outputs.

II. PRESENT SITUATION OF SUBPROJECT AREA

A. Social Impact Assessment

1. Livelihood Sources

20. The social impact assessment found that the targeted communities have mixed livelihood activities but that these are predominately in the agricultural sector as well as the sale of labor for farming activities and to factories. Furthermore, other household members migrate to the other main cities such as Phnom Penh in order to work. The household survey data confirmed that about 57% of the surveyed households currently are involved in agricultural related activities, and out of this number 40% reported that are working directly on their own farms and that their agricultural products are for both consumption and commercial purposes. About 25% of the surveyed households reported that they are being supported by other members of the family, and so they rely on remittances from a family member who is working elsewhere either inside or outside of the country. Additionally, about 9% reported that are selling their labor on a local farms.

21. Furthermore, the collected data also shows that more than 70% of the informants said that the agricultural products for sale are collected by market dealers who come to their village to buy these products. Meanwhile more than 24% of the informants said that they sell their products to the local commune markets. Only a small percent (4%) of the informants said that they travel to sell agricultural products outside of their village or the commune markets.

Table 2: Households Currently Involved in Agricultural Activities

Subproject	Type	Sex of the head of the household				Total	
		Male		Female			
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Road	No	24	39.3%	19	48.7%	43	43.0%
	Yes	37	60.7%	20	51.3%	57	57.0%
	Sub-total	61	100.0%	39	100.0%	100	100.0%

1. Poverty

22. With regard to poverty levels, 49% of the total surveyed informants from the subproject reported that they are poor, according to their own self-evaluation of their household's wealth status. It is interesting to note that the percentage of females who reported that they are poor is much higher than the percentage of males (36.1% of males and 62% of females from the road subproject).

Table 3: Self-evaluation of the Household's Wealth Status

Subproject	Type	Sex of the head of the household				Total	
		Male		Female			
		n	%	Female	%	Total	%
Road	Poor	22	36.1%	27	69.2%	49	49.0%
	Normal / average	32	52.5%	12	30.8%	44	44.0%
	Well off	7	11.5%	0	0.0%	7	7.0%
	Sub-total	61	100.0%	39	100.0%	100	100.0%

23. Regarding vulnerability and poor households, the data indicates that those individuals who are aged 65 and over may be at risk of becoming vulnerable. For instance, the data shows that 33% of the surveyed households for the road subproject are aged 65 and over. Additionally, the data shows that a total of 38% of the surveyed households of the road subproject hold identified as poor ID (23% poor 1 and 15% poor 2).

Table 4: Vulnerable Households

Subproject	Physical condition	Sex of the head of the household				Total	
		Male		Female			
		n	%	N	%	n	%
Road	Normal	45	73.8%	22	56.4%	67	67.0%
	Elderly (aged 65 and over)	16	26.2%	17	43.6%	33	33.0%
	sub-total	61	100.0%	39	100.0%	100	100.0%
	HH with poor ID						
	No	46	75.4%	16	41.0%	62	62.0%
	Poor 1	7	11.5%	16	41.0%	23	23.0%
	Poor 2	8	13.1%	7	17.9%	15	15.0%
	sub-total	61	100.0%	39	100.0%	100	100.0%

2. Gender

24. The social assessment conducted in early March and in April 2017 indicates that in general both females and males have equal access to all the available resources and public facilities. The villagers consulted informed the assessment that in general they are currently satisfied with their divided and shared household tasks and responsibilities. They also stated that gender in development is one of the priority areas that the government has actively been promoting and that gender mainstreaming is practiced in most of the rural development projects. However, the challenge often is associated with the social structure of the villages in the subproject areas, which still favor men over women in regard to public engagement, whilst giving the women responsibility

for general household chores. Traditional roles and work norms for women mean that income generation is generally seen as the men's responsibility, whereas sourcing and preparing food for the household and child-caring are the women's responsibility. However, the assessment suggests that presently there are more and more women who are entering the workforce and that these roles are in flux. This is especially the case in urban and peri-urban areas where increasing numbers of women are found in various workplaces. Nevertheless, taking care of children and feeding the family remain to be seen as the women's responsibility.

25. Village meetings informed the assessment that the women are preferred for various jobs, especially in the age range of 16 to 40. As more and more women enter the workforce, women have less time to take care of their families and children. This role is then transferred to the older female members of the family, their mothers, which means that the grandmother has to take care of the housework and be responsible for child-caring tasks. In one of the villages in Batheay commune, for instance, a grandmother is looking after six children belonging to her two daughters and one son. He is working in Phnom Penh and the daughters have jobs at a garment factory located near the commune. During the discussions it became apparent that the women often send a larger amount of money back to their parents than the men. When asked for an explanation, most of the informants said that men often have greater expenses and as soon men are married they also tend to provide financial support to their wives' families.

26. Regarding women's education, all of the informants in the consulted villages stated that the education level of the females is very low and that it is much lower amongst the older generation. In some villages, the informants claimed that more than half of the adult females in their villages are illiterate. At the moment, young girls aged between 16 and 19 often drop out/leave school to work in factories near their villages, in Phnom Penh and/or in different locations in other provinces. The reason is that females are preferred to fulfil the positions of service providers, factory workers and fruit pickers (eggplants, chilly, tomatoes, beans, etc.). Meetings with the provincial authorities from Kampong Cham province suggested that the educational level of women adds to the difficulties in forming and maintaining female Livelihood Improvement Groups (LIG) committees and members with the current TSSD project. The female illiteracy rate is also affecting the effective implementation of the Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) programs because most of them do not know how to write and/or read the information that has been provided. Therefore, they are unable to provide feedback and information as well as communicate with the project within the given timeframe.

27. In relation to women's health issues, the information from the village' meetings and community consultations suggested that women and men have equal access to health care services. However, the data from the household survey revealed that the percentage of females who reported that they have someone in the family who has chronic health issues was much higher than that of males.

3. Indigenous People

28. The surveyed villages do not have indigenous people or ethnic minorities living in them and therefore, an indigenous plan will not be prepared for the subproject.

4. Landless Households

29. According to the commune data, there are four villages in Batheay commune with a total population of 15,294 people and four villages in Chbar Ampov commune with a population of 6,363 people. Given these population numbers, the commune data shows that there are 35

households in Batheay and 31 households in Chbar Ampov with no access to land. The data on the landless households has not been incorporated into the 200 households sample as this survey addresses the potentially impacted land and other assets by the proposed subproject. The commune data does not include information on landless households within the individual villages; therefore, this information will be included during the detailed alignment measurement survey to feed into the detailed subproject design.

Table 5: Landless Households

Subproject	Commune	No of Villages	No. of families	Total Land (Ha)	Total Residential (Ha)	Total Agriculture (Ha)	Hill Area (Ha)	Flooded (Ha)	No. Landless HHs
Road	Batheay	6	3,689	9,370	296	5,004	150	3,920	35
	Chbar Ampov	4	1,557	3,900	42	1,249	-	2,609	31

5. Female-headed Households

30. The recent agricultural socio-economic analysis revealed that in 25% of the communes in the TSSD-AF targeted provinces there are more than 20% of households that are headed by females. This social impact assessment also confirmed that in the subproject areas the percentage of female headed households is very high.

31. The household survey data below (Table 6) shows the percentage of female headed households within the two surveyed communes. The percentage of female headed households in Chabar Ampov is 13% and in Batheay it is 29.3%.

Table 6: Female-Headed Households

Female-headed households from the household survey							
Subproject	Commune	Sex of head of the household				Total	
		Male		Female			
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Road	Batheay	46	42.6%	27	29.3%	73	36.5%
	Chbar Ampov	15	13.9%	12	13.0%	27	13.5%

B. Present Agriculture

1. Land and Human Resources

32. The Batheay Commune has 6 villages⁴ with 3,634 farming households of which 318 are classified as identified poor (IDP)² and a further 216 are classified as IDP 1. The total population of the village is 15,200.⁵

33. The total land area of the commune is 9,320 ha of which 3,488 ha. are cultivated to dry season rice and 1,564 ha. are cultivated for wet season rice. A further 150 ha. are suitable for a range of other crops and 20 ha are under fruit trees. Housing occupies 1017 ha. and the remaining 4,190 ha is not cultivated.

34. Agriculture is the most important source of income and access to land determines

⁴ Svay Pok, Batheay, Srah Pring, Chreaek, Tuol, Ou Mal

⁵ Please note that different data sources in Cambodia frequently differ in their assessments.

household income. Households belonging to the top income group have access to 1 – 4 ha. of land while the poorest households have no land.

2. Crop Production

35. Rice is the main source of income for most households in the village. It is produced in both the wet and dry season however there is no irrigation system. During the dry season production is confined to the lowland areas (Zone 1) on low fertility sandy-silt loams. Zone 1 lies in the flood plain of the Mekong River making dry season irrigation from ponds and lakes possible through small-scale irrigation. Most commercial production is in the Zone 1 area.

36. Wet season rice is planted in the upland areas (Zone 2) in mid-May and harvested in September. Rice production in Zone 2 is mainly for home consumption though some of the larger land owners also grow commercial varieties.

37. Yields for commercial varieties may reach as high as 5 tons per ha. but more typically average 4 tons per ha. Average yields of local varieties are between 2.5 and 3.0 tons per ha.

38. Bananas are produced year round for domestic consumption. Jack fruit are produced and harvested from June – October while mangoes are harvested from March to early May. Palm trees are tapped for sugar year during the dry season. Vegetables are produced for home consumption mainly during the cool season. Commercial growing of onions commenced but farmers stopped when disease became a problem.

3. Livestock Production

39. Cows are an important source of income for high income households as well as IDP2 households who are able to graze cattle on land not used for cropping. Pigs are the most important income source for middle-income families. There is a considerable area of land not used for rice production for grazing cows and buffaloes but expansion in herd numbers is limited by poor quality grasses and lack of dry matter for lactating females. Expansion in pig raising is also constrained by lack of feed, in particular high quality protein. Chicken raising is limited to backyard chickens. Duck numbers are high though they do not show up in household income statistics indicating they are raised mainly for household consumption.

4. The Impact of TSSD Activities

40. Under the current TSSD, 9 km of village roads in Chbar Ampov commune were constructed to improve access to cropping areas. In addition eight LIGs were established comprising 191 members most of whom have received loans from the group revolving funds.

41. Demonstrations and training on improved technologies for rice, vegetables and chicken production were undertaken by the Provincial Department of Agriculture Extension service in conjunction with a Special Service Provider for Livestock. It is difficult to measure the impact of training on rice yields, however the adoption of technology for chicken and vegetable production has been low. Farmer interviews attribute low uptake of technology to lack of confidence and uncertainty over markets.

5. Opportunities and Constraints

42. Opportunities for increasing incomes from rice are limited by lack of irrigation. Increasing

income is going to come from reducing the cost of inputs or improving crop husbandry. There are opportunities to increase incomes from livestock through improving herd health, and by commercial chicken raising. Commercial vegetable production also offers opportunity to diversify the farming system and to mitigate the risk of crop failure from climate change related events.

43. In all cases increasing incomes is going to require collective action to reduce costs and improve marketing opportunities.

C. Existing Road

1. Road description

44. At present the village has a 5m to 6m wide earth road that was funded by the commune; 0.5 km in 1995 and 0.9 km in 2012. The northern end of the road continues as an earth road to the commune border, then goes through Batheay commune to Highway No. 6. The southern end of the road links to a recently rehabilitated road which provides a more circuitous route to Highway No. 6 through Chealea commune.

2. Road users and traffic

45. The village of Chbar Ampov has 413 households and a population of 1,595 people. Many travel regularly to schools, markets, medical facilities, factories and other work places along Highway No. 6, mainly in the towns of Batheay, Phav and Skun. They use the road through Batheay Commune to reach the highway for most of the year. During the annual Mekong flood, which can last a month or more, they are forced to take a longer route through Chealea commune.

46. Due to lack of time no traffic count was carried out in the village. During PPTA visits the main traffic observed was motorcycles and bicycles which use the road frequently. A number of small trucks, SUVs, cars and tractors use the road each hour. For design purposed it has been assumed that the largest vehicles will be farm vehicles and small trucks mostly less than 10 tons, but with occasional truck of up to 15 tons.

3. Road condition

47. The existing earth road is in fair condition but becomes muddy and slippery during rain. Two culverts taking drainage flows under the road are in good condition but may require cleaning. The road is affected by Mekong flood roughly one year in two.

D. Other Development Agencies

48. Other than the rehabilitation of the road through Chealea commune which provides access to Highway No. 6 during the annual Mekong floods, the village appears to have had little outside assistance.

E. Subproject Justification

49. A subproject to improve an 8-km long road through Batheay and Chbar Ampov communes was initially one of many proposed by Commune Councils in the project area. The PPTA team drew up shortlists of subprojects suitable for further consideration. These were visited by TSSD rural infrastructure engineers and, based on their reports, the subproject was selected for a feasibility study.

50. During the feasibility study, it was determined that rehabilitating the entire road and incorporating climate resilience/DRR measures was beyond the scope of TSSD-AF. A 4 km section of the road either side of the boundary between the two communes floods severely every year. Much of the embankment would have to be raised 2m to 3m to take the road surface above annual flood levels (with possible resettlement issues due to the width of the embankment), large cross drainage works would be required to ensure that the embankment does not act as a dam, bitumen or concrete pavement would be required to reduce damage during major floods which would still overtop the road from time to time and the costs would be very high.

51. With the limit of \$200,000 equivalent including VAT and contingencies for any single subproject under TSSD-AF smaller simpler road subprojects are required. After examining various options it was decided that a study of one section of the road, that through Chbar Ampov village, would be undertaken as an example of a typical road subproject.

52. The village of Chbar Ampov has 413 households and a population of 1,595 people. Many travel regularly to schools, markets, medical facilities, factories and other work places along Highway No. 6, mainly in the towns of Batheay, Phav and Skun. They use the road through Batheay Commune to reach the highway for most of the year. During the annual Mekong flood, which can last a month or more, the road through Batheay commune is unusable and floods overtop the road through the village about one year in two. This makes it difficult to travel through the village to join the road through Chealea commune to get to Highway No. 6.

53. Technical and financial assessments have identified the subproject as both technically and economically feasible.

III. SUBPROJECT DESIGN

A. Road Subproject Development Plan

54. A 1.37 km section of the road through Chbar Ampov village will be rehabilitated and provided with climate resilience/DRR measures.

55. It is assumed that traffic will comprise motorcycles, cars, small trucks and farm vehicles with maximum loads of 10 to 15 tons.

56. As floods will overtop the rehabilitated road, possibly as often as one year in four, a laterite surface is unsuitable. A range of alternative pavements were considered. Whilst a bitumen surface would be slightly cheaper to construct initially, a concrete pavement was selected due to its durability and low maintenance requirement. Concrete roads stand up to flooding better, and are less prone to wear and tear defects such as cracking, stripping, loss of texture and potholes that occur with flexible pavement surfaces. Well-constructed concrete paving has a life of 20 to 40 years with little maintenance and are an effective climate resilience measure. A bitumen surface requires regular maintenance to keep it in good condition and in the long term is more expensive.

57. The road embankment will be raised where necessary to take the top elevation just over 10 m amsl, which will be above the local Mekong flood level about 3 years in 4 and thereby provide improved disaster risk reduction. The road will be provided with 4 m wide x 0.15 m thick concrete surface. The decision on the pavement width was made with regard to cost and the need to restrict resettlement issues. Given the relatively low levels of traffic, continuous grassed shoulders built up to the height of the concrete pavement and providing a total width of 5 m will provide adequate

space for larger vehicles to pass one another. The shoulder material must be stable but able to support grass. A well graded sandy soil with some gravel is suitable. The concrete pavement will be laid on a well compacted subbase which will be stabilized with cement or lime where necessary.

58. Grass will be planted on the embankment and shoulders to improve resilience to heavy rain and floods and thus improve climate resilience.

59. Some stone will come from the local stone quarry, but most construction material will come from the Skun town at the junction of Highway No. 6 and Highway No. 7, about 24 km from Chbar Ampov. Cambodia has two cement factories so importation is not necessary.

B. Agriculture Development Plan

60. TSSD-AF will focus on supporting activities that provide incremental improvements to agriculture incomes through improving current practices, reducing production costs as well as improving market access and farm gate prices. Activities will also focus on diversifying and strengthening the farming system to improve resilience to climate change.

- (i) **A Paddy Selling Group** will be established to negotiate higher rice prices through value adding activities, including aggregation to reduce the time that buyers have to spend travelling to individual farms. The Paddy Selling Group will also add value through grading to improve quality and will focus on growing a single market favored variety to obtain a price premium for genetic purity. They will also bulk purchase inputs to reduce production costs.
- (ii) **A Service Team** trained in rice production techniques will be established to provide contract labor for land owners where migration has reduced the active work force. The Service Team will use certified seed and source input supplies from reputable suppliers. The service team will produce two crops and will raise yields and reduce input costs thereby increasing farm profits and justifying their fees.
- (iii) **A Market Improvement Group (MIG)** will be formed in year 1 based on an evaluation of LIG performance, marketing issues, the level of interest and social cohesion. The MIG will be informal group of LIG and non-LIG farmers producing chickens, vegetables and engaging in fish-farming that have a common interest in improving marketing opportunities through value adding activities such as group buying and aggregation.
- (iv) **Commercial chicken production** will continue to be promoted as a high value alternative to rice and as a means of mitigating the risk of crop and/ or market failure. Commercial vegetable production will also be promoted as an alternative to rice cropping.
- (v) **Continuing support to the LIGs** will be provided by a Community Mobile Access Worker (CMAW) who will be supported by District Support Teams and the Special Service Provider for LIG support (SSP 7). **Commercial chicken production and commercial vegetable production** will continue to be promoted to LIG members as high value alternatives to rice and as a means of mitigating the risk of crop and/ or market failure.
- (vi) **VAHWs.** A Special Service Provider for agriculture value chains and market linkages support (SSP 8) will work in cooperation with the Provincial Office of Animal Health and Production (OAHP), to continue supporting the livestock improvement program by the delivery of capacity building training and mentoring

for VAHWs, the provision of veterinary kits and the strengthening of the network of VAHW Associations.

- (vii) A team of individual consultants to support information and communication technology (ICT) will ensure that **digital technologies including mobile devices and applications and the Internet** will be used by the CMAW to improve agricultural supply chain dynamics. Digital technology will also be used to improve marketing opportunities through linking markets with the MIG and the Paddy Selling Group to add value through aggregation and increasing producer visibility. Digital technologies will also be used to raise awareness of improved agricultural technologies and practices, including DRR and climate resilient agriculture technologies.

C. Social Safeguards

61. At feasibility study stage, it is expected that the rehabilitation works of this rural road subproject will result in:

- (i) Loss of land:
 - a. 46 affected households (AHs) will be affected to small strip of private owned land (0.5 meters width of each land plot from the existing road side) but none of them losing to more than 5% of their total land holding (34 AHs in Chbar Ampov Village, and 12 AHs in Srah Pring Village).
 - b. 26 AHs will be affected to agricultural land uses (15 AHs in Srah Pring and 11 AHs in Chbar Ampov Village) but none of them losing to more than 5% of their total land holding.
 - c. 1 AH_affected to both residential private owned land and agricultural land use but it is less than 5% of total land holding.
- (ii) Loss of secondary structure
 - a. Total of 1,538 long meter fence various type will be affected; i) 695 meters of fence with wooden post with wire, ii) 508 meters of fence with wooden post with bamboo rebar, iii) 135 meters of fence with bamboo post, iv) 124 meters of fence with wooden post, v) 26 meters of fence with concrete post with wire, vi) 15 meters of concrete fence, vii) 15 meters of wire fence, viii) 10 meters of brick fence (20 mm concrete column), and ix) 10 meters of bamboo fence.
 - b. In public RoW, there is no affected of other secondary assets to report.
- (iii) Loss of trees
 - a. 212 affected trees were identified as detail in the Due Diligence Report attached in this feasibility report.
 - No loss of house or main structures
 - No loss of services/resources
 - No case of relocation
 - No cases of physical or economic displacement to report

62. Throughout the IOL activities and public consultation, this sub project is classified as category "C" for involuntary resettlement. Resettlement implementation will be done based on voluntary donation for small strip of land affected, affected secondary structures, and affected tress. All AHs has confirmed in writing voluntarily donated their minimal affected assets in exchange to get direct benefit from the project, using the commune/Sangkat fund procedures

(PIM). See annex 6 for the Due Diligence Report and the confirmation of voluntary donation of affected assets.

63. No indigenous peoples or ethnic minorities are present in the subproject area. Therefore no indigenous peoples plan is required.

D. Environmental Safeguards

64. On the basis of subproject screening in the pre-feasibility stage, using a rapid environmental checklist, the subproject was determined to be Category B for environmental impact as impacts are short-term and can be mitigated via effective implementation of an environmental management plan (EMP). The subproject draft Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) was prepared under the provisions of the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and can be found in the linked document 12 of the TSSD-AF⁶.

65. The objectives of the IEE report are to:

- (i) Describe the existing natural and socio-economical resources in and surrounding project area;
- (ii) Identify and assess potential significant impacts based on existing environmental conditions including during project pre-construction, construction, and operation/maintenance stages;
- (iii) Identify and recommend mitigation measures to minimize any potential impacts caused by project activities;
- (iv) Undertake public consultation to present subproject environmental issues to project stakeholders and local people of the subproject area and to collect community concerns; and
- (v) Develop an EMP with cost estimates, and including monitoring plans during construction and operation stages to guide subproject implementation.

66. The IEE includes an environmental management plan (EMP) where the identified environmental impacts and mitigation measures are listed as an action plan for their implementation. The plan includes methods of mitigation, responsibilities, indicators of progress, and frequency and nature of monitoring activities with cost estimates. The EMP is a critical document for the subproject. The provisions of the EMP will be incorporated into tender documents and construction contracts.

67. The findings of the IEE are summarized in Section 6.3 below.

E. Gender

68. The survey data shows that on average more than 30 % of the surveyed households are headed by females. In general, Cambodia has a high percentage of female headed households as the national census data in 2012 indicated that 22% of all households and 28.6% of rural households were headed by women. Households headed by women are likely to be more vulnerable; they are also likely to experience shocks differently than male-headed households, largely due to social norms and more limited economic opportunities and income. Nonetheless, not all of the female headed households are considered as poor if they own sufficient productive

⁶ Accessible at <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-41435-054-iee>

agricultural land, derive income from off-farm or non-farm-based activities, or have adult members of the household engaged in waged employment outside of the commune.

69. Villagers consulted in the subproject areas engage in a mixture of livelihood activities but are predominantly engaged in agricultural activities. Additionally, although more and more people are migrating for work, most of the income is being generated from the sale of agricultural products or wage labor from farming activities. Men and women share their different work roles in the cultivation of crops. When activities involve machinery (such as clearing land and harvesting crops), men tend to take the leading role, and when physical inputs are needed, females tend to take the leading role (such as weeding and nurturing). Women, especially the older generation, also take over the role of childcare for their own offspring, who are engaged in upland-agriculture or are employed as garment workers. Additionally, as the female head of the household becomes older and there are fewer economically active members of the household, the poverty level becomes more deeply entrenched than for those households that are headed by men. In conclusion women in the subproject areas are active in socio-economic arena through the generation of household income as well as participation in livelihood development activities and also remain the key person who is responsible for household chores.

IV. INVESTMENT COSTS AND ECONOMIC EVALUATION

70. The investment costs of Chbar Ampov Road Subproject totals \$ 282,138 and includes:
- (i) Civil works;
 - (ii) Survey, design and construction supervision;
 - (iii) Civil works operation and maintenance;
 - (iv) Community support to LIGs and for agricultural chain development; and
 - (v) Other support including agricultural information and communication technology (ICT), DRR training and multi-stakeholder value chains.

Table 7: Summary of Investment costs of Chbar Ampov Road Subproject

Description	Amount (\$)	% of total	Comment
1. Civil works	162,086	58.1	Includes 5% contingencies and 10% VAT
2. Design & construction supervision	12,615	4.5	
3. Civil works O&M	9,725	3.5	
4. LIGs & agricultural development	37,862	13.6	
5. Other support	39,862	14.3	
6. Project management	16,901	6.1	ICT, DRR training & multi-stakeholder value chains
Total investment cost	279,138	100	

A. Methods of Cost Estimation

71. Chbar Ampov Road Subproject is part of one of the two subprojects surveyed and designed by a local consulting company, Aruna Technology Ltd., during the PPTA. The survey and design cost has been taken as a quarter of the cost of Aruna's contract. Construction supervision will be undertaken by the Infrastructure Design and Supervision consultants, to be contracted in late 2017.

72. The cost of civil works is taken from Aruna's design report. Unit prices are based on National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDDS) guidelines

and standard materials price lists which are updated annually for each province. Physical contingencies of 5% and 10% VAT have been added.

73. Investments in associated initiatives are necessary to enhance the impact and ensure the sustainability of infrastructure investment and socio-economic development. The investment comprises: (i) support for the existing Commune Road Committee to maintain the rehabilitated facilities; and (ii) LIG and extension services to increase agricultural productivity and improve marketing.

74. Indirect investment costs include vehicles and equipment, consulting services, training and operating costs for capacity building and overall project implementation.

B. Capital Costs

75. The capital costs of the subproject comprise both direct and indirect costs. The direct costs comprise of the survey and design, construction and associated initiatives that are designed to ensure full benefits of the investment. The civil works component account for 57 % of the total subproject costs, while the total direct costs (civil works and associated initiatives) make up 89.5 % of the total subproject costs.

76. Indirect costs associated with the implementation support to the subproject covers consulting services provided by the project, including vehicles and training. The indirect costs amount to 11.5 % of the total subproject costs. Indirect costs are relatively high because of the large geographic area covered by the TSSD-AF project and the small size of individual subprojects.

C. Operational Costs

77. Following construction the subproject will be turned over to the existing Commune Road Committee and the 3 village sub-committees. They will be responsible for routine and periodic maintenance. Provided the quality of construction is good the concrete pavement should last for 20 to 30 years with minor repairs. The routine maintenance requirements will be low and are estimated to be \$500 to \$600 per annum. The village may require outside assistance with the repair costs if, for example, major damage is caused by unusually severe floods.

D. Economic Evaluation

78. The economic and financial analysis of the Chbar-Ampov commune road subproject is fully documented in a separate economic analysis supplementary document. This section will provide a summary of the analysis.

79. Chbar Ampov commune of Batheay district in Kampong Cham province was among the former targets of TSSD. The commune received support for building certain village roads, which generally facilitate intra village traffic of the commune and are not resilient to climate change or disaster. Average length of roads that were funded under TSSD is 1.8 km. In addition, like the rest of TSSD's 195 other ex-target communes, Chbar Ampov communes received support for LIG creation, empowerment and livelihood improvement and agricultural extension service.

80. Within its implementation timeframe TSSD was expected to help LIG to graduate and have direct access to MFIs for rural financial services. Building and strengthening institutions of the poor and vulnerable people like members of the LIGs require extended period of time and

persistent effort. Although TSSD was implemented for nearly seven years, the setting-up of most LIGs started only about three years before the project ended. Nearly all LIGs became fully operational only two years before TSSD was concluded. Under the TSSD-AF further support will be provided to strengthen the four (4) existing LIGs in the commune. Other support services such as agricultural extension service, and value chain support (in rice, vegetables, chicken and aquaculture) will also be provided, which will potentially benefits directly and indirectly some 1,518 farming households in the commune.

81. In addition, an inter-village/intra-commune road of 1.372 km will be re-built under the TSSD-AF. The road was primarily selected based on least investment cost per beneficiary household in accordance with the recommendation of the infrastructure "Technical Audit" report financed under TSSD in March 2016. The road will benefit the four villages of the commune. This inter-commune road can be considered an economic corridor road of the commune. It is used not only for transporting agricultural produce (mainly dry season paddy rice), but also for transporting workers to and from these villages and to and from the garment and shoe factories which are located along National Road 6 in Batheay district and Cheung Prey district, to the east. The road is also used by the 1,518 households to access market and medical facilities in Batheay commune, Pa-av and Skun – the commune does not have any market or any health center as it is located in the flood-prone area.

82. This subproject, therefore, consists of investment in two main areas: (i) inter-village road rehabilitation, and (ii) support to LIGs (incl. LIG capacity strengthening, and agricultural extension service and value chain support) and creating new farmer groups, which is aimed at helping LIGs to graduate for access to MFI services and LIGs and farm groups to improve their farm productivity and diversification. No new LIGs will be created in the commune. The investment is expected to help the beneficiary households to reduce their poverty and improve further their livelihoods and living conditions as well as to facilitate rural economic growth due to the road rebuilding.

83. Although the selection of this subproject was based on least cost of investment per beneficiary household, economic evaluation was carried out to verify its economic feasibility. Sensitivity analysis of its economic viability was also conducted.

84. The cost of the subproject was based on best cost estimate by TSSD-AF's Engineers and Financial and Cost Expert. The subproject's total cost is \$282,138 comprising six key components: (i) civil works cost, (ii) infrastructure design and supervision cost, (iii) civil works O&M, (iv) LIG support and agricultural development, (v) other support, and (vi) project management (Table 9). Major direct benefits generated by the subproject will be derived from (i) road, and (ii) support in agriculture.

Table 9: Subproject's Main Costs

	Financial cost (\$) ^a	Local (%)	Decomposition			Economic cost (\$) ^b
			Foreign (%)	Un-skill (%)	Skill (%)	
Components						
Civil works	162,086	50%	20%	20%	10%	147,822
Design	12,615	38%	0%	0%	62%	11,094
Civil works O&M ^c	9,725	50%	20%	20%	10%	9,002
LIGs support and agricultural development	37,948	22%	7%	17%	94%	34,033
Other support ^d	39,862	3%	5%	0%	54%	35,431
Project management	16,901	54%	0%	0%	46%	15,023
Total	279,138					255,192

O&M = operation and maintenance.

- ^a Inclusive of taxes and physical contingency. Total values are not discounted.
- ^b Derived from financial value by first netting out taxes, and applying the standard conversion factor (SCF) of 0.92 on local component, and a conversion factor of 0.83 (Shadow wage factor SWRF of 0.9 multiplied by SCF) on unskilled labor.
- ^c 2% of construction costs per year, between Year 3 and 5.
- ^d Include agriculture information and communication technology, DRR training, and multi-stakeholder value chain platforms. Benefits were not captured in the EFA.

85. The road's benefits will come mainly from cost savings. The cost savings will be gained from vehicle operation and maintenance cost, and depreciation cost; and time savings of passengers (i.e., workers, travelers, drivers). No diverted and generated traffic is expected for the would-be rehabilitated stretch because only single exit to and entrance from National Road No. 6 is available for its access through Batheay commune.

86. Since support to the existing LIGs and certain farming households in the communes in agricultural extension and value chain, especially, in rice, vegetables, native-breed chicken and aquaculture is included in the subproject, benefits will also be obtained from (i) improved rice yield, (ii) diversified dry season crops (incl. lotus, vegetables), and (iii) other high-value farm enterprises (esp. improved practice of native-breed chicken keeping, fish growing and frog farming). No new LIGs will be established and supported.

87. Data on road use and traffic flow on the would-be rebuilt stretch were based on traffic observations carried out at different times of the day for four days in March-April, discussions with community members and drivers and information provided by commune council members. The assessment of the subproject's agricultural benefit stream was based on historical experience, under TSSD, as regards technology adoption rate of the beneficiary households for the various farm enterprises concerned. Un-quantified benefits, which may include social value gaining from the road, are not included in the economic analysis.

88. The exchange rate used in the analysis is KR4023.0 to \$1.0. Financial farm gate prices were based on field findings (March-April 2017). World price numéraires, based on the World Bank's Commodity Outlook Reports, were applied to traded crop inputs and outputs. A standard conversion factor (SCF) of 0.92 was applied to local component and local labor (both skilled and unskilled); in addition, local unskilled labor was further adjusted by a shadow wage rate factor (SWRF) of 0.90.

89. Economic evaluation demonstrates that the subproject is feasible and attractive at the cut-off discount rate (or cost of capital) of 12%. The period of the evaluation is 20 years, assuming that the road construction would be based on DRR-responsive design and using DRR-resilient materials with no or limited maintenance cost after the TSSD-AF implementation timeframe (2018-2023). At 12% cut-off point the base-case NPV is \$59,187 (Table 10). The base-case EIRR is 16.7%.

90. Sensitivity tests of the economic analysis were run on five variables: (i) 10% increase in capital cost, (ii) 10% increase in recurrent cost, (iii) 10% decrease in benefits, (iv) 20% decrease in benefits, and (v) one-year delay in benefits. Summary results of the tests are given in Table 10 below. The sensitivity tests reveal that the economic realization of the subproject is extremely sensitive to two variables: (i) one-year delay in benefits, and (ii) 20% reduction in benefits. One-year delay in benefits will lead to the decline of the EIRR to 13.9%, while the decrease in benefits by 20% will result in the reduction of the EIRR to 12.4%.

Table 10: Summary Economic Indicators

Case	ENPV (\$'000)	EIRR	SI (ENPV)	SV (ENPV)
0. Base case	59.20	16.7%		
1. Capital Costs + 10%	45.52	15.4%	3.6	28%
2. Recurrent costs + 10%	52.86	16.2%	3.6	28%
3. Benefits decrease - 10%	32.19	14.6%	4.6	22%
4. Benefits decrease - 20%	5.18	12.4%	4.6	22%
5. Benefits delay - 1 year	25.80	13.9%	4.6	56%

EIRR = economic internal rate of return; ENPV = economic net present value; SI = sensitivity indicator (the ratio that compares percentage change in ENPV with percentage change in a variable); SV = switching value (the percentage change in a variable sufficient to reduce ENPV to zero).

V. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Execution and Implementation Agencies

91. The TSSD-AF has the following two executing agencies: (i) NCDDDS is responsible for output 1, and (ii) MAFF is responsible for output 2. Both agencies will be jointly responsible for output 3.

92. To enable subproject construction to be initiated shortly after TSSD-AF commences, survey and design were completed during the PPTA by a local company. All documents will be forwarded to the provincial Project Support Team (PST) in Kampong Cham province for local approval. The PST will ensure that technical clearance for the subproject is obtained from the Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD).

91. Construction will be undertaken by a national contractor. The contract will be tendered by NCDDDS prior to the start of TSSD-AF. The PPTA procurement specialist, supported by the Rural Infrastructure Engineer, will assist the NCDDDS to prepare tender documents and contracts, and evaluate bids.

92. The Chbar Ampov CC will remain the project owner. The CC will manage the contract and monitor construction by the contractor with guidance and support from the Infrastructure Design and Supervision Consultants.

B. Operation and maintenance

93. Maintenance of the road will be the responsibility of the existing Commune Road Committee and the 3 village sub-committees, each with 5 members. The main maintenance activities will be cleaning of ditches and culverts regularly, checking and repairing any damage to the shoulders and embankments, particularly after floods and replanting grass where necessary. At present the work is carried out by small local contractors assisted by the village sub-committee members and this should continue. The project will assist initially through capacity development and a financial contribution of \$300 per year for the first 3 years. At present villagers contribute \$1.25 to \$2.5 per household per annum for maintenance of all village road. This should provide sufficient funds to cover the balance of maintenance costs for the first three years but may need to increase slightly after project maintenance funds are withdrawn.

C. Implementation Schedule

94. It is envisaged that following clearance by Provincial authorities construction will begin shortly after TSSD-AF start up in January 2018. However, if there are delays or the wet season starts early, it may be better to begin construction at the end of the year.

D. Procurement

95. Based on the estimated budget above (5.3), the procurement to be carried out through national competitive bidding (NCB) method using the standard bidding documents and compliance with policies and procedure specified in the procurement manual for external assisted projects dated May 2012 is required.

96. Table 8 shows the total estimated cost of road

Table 8: Estimated Costs of the Road

No.	Description of works	Unit	Quantity	Rate (USD)	Total (USD)
1.0 Mobilization, site preparation and site clearing					
1.1	Staff mobilization and site preparation	LS	1.00	1000.00	1,000
1.2	Cleaning existing cross and side drainage	m	1,372.00	7.50	10,290
1.3	Site clearing after completed work	m ²	7,546.00	0.10	755
Subtotal 1					12,045
2.0 Earthwork					
2.1	Excavation	m ³	1,104.25	1.00	1,104
2.2	Backfill with compaction	m ³	1,473.87	2.50	3,685
Subtotal 2					4,789
3.0 Concrete pavement					
3.1	Concrete	m ³	827.32	135.00	111,688
3.2	Plastic foil	m ²	6,174.00	0.79	4,877
3.3	Expansion joints	m	1,647.77	1.70	2,801
3.4	Saw cut	m	827.32	0.50	414
3.5	Cement-mix stabilization 100m total length	m ³	45.00	25.00	1,125
Subtotal 3					120,906
4.0 Removal of vegetation					
4.1	Palm, coconut, etc	no.	30	10.00	300
4.2	Bushes, scrub	no.	20	5.00	100
Subtotal 4					400
5.0 Grass sodding					
5.1	Grass sodding embankment	m ²	5,488	0.40	2,195
Subtotal 5					2,195
Grand Total					140,334
5% contingencies					147,351
Total including 10% VAT					162,086

97. It is notably aware that the procurement capacity at both commune/sangkat and provincial levels for the civil works using above method is still limited. NCDDDS will lead the procurement of this package.

E. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

98. Construction monitoring will be undertaken by the infrastructure design and supervision consultant team, which will produce quarterly progress reports and subproject completion reports. Input will also be provided by the infrastructure design and supervision consultant team to the

TSSD-AF's quarterly and annual progress reports and the project performance monitoring system.

VI. IMPACTS

A. Social Impacts

99. The communities in the subproject project areas have mixed livelihood activities but these are predominately in the agricultural sector and also involve the sale of labor for farming activities and in factories. The other main core socio-economic activity is migration to the other main cities such as Phnom Penh in order to work. The social assessment found that the main priority in regard to development that have been requested by the consulted communes, villages and households was the improvement of the rural road.

100. The assessment found that many of the consulted households have experienced unemployment due to a lack of agricultural activities and this has led to both rural-urban as well as cross-border migration. In some communes, illness, a lack of safe drinking water and livestock epidemics have been identified as the main factors that place people in a vulnerable position rather than food shortages. Furthermore this sense of insecurity is heightened as the poor who do not have access to microfinance institutions must borrow money from local money lenders at unregulated high interest rates. Due to this reason, the assessment found that nearly half of the community in the irrigation subproject area and more than half of the community in the road subproject area are currently in financial debt.

101. Additionally, nearly 50% of the surveyed households reported that they are poor. Poverty, measured in terms of food and nutrition security and a lack of income, is correlated with a lack of proper infrastructure to increase agricultural production and diversification. Furthermore people have experienced limited market access; have lacked exposure to technology, extension activities and training. They have also had limited access to credit as well as a low level of education and skills. All these limitations are partly due to the poor road conditions. It is because of this reason that the communities readily expressed their desire to have an improved transportation network to support the agricultural extension and livelihood improvement programs that are currently being promoted by the government. Additionally, the community reported that the government together with international development agencies and donors have provided assistance to improve the quality of agricultural production, and promoted a variety of crops and livestock for consumption and commercial purposes as well as supported capacity development related to good agricultural practices.

102. The assessment found no direct negative impacts on the communities in the subproject areas as the rural road access will be an improvement of the existing facilities, and this will provide ample benefits to the communities. The only negative impact will be the acquisition of small strips of land from both sides of the proposed road. For the proposed rural access road subproject, the social survey and the household survey confirmed that the road rehabilitation will only involve an improvement of the road conditions within/almost the same current road alignment (about a width of 4-5 meters along the sections running through the villages). There is no government/commune reserved right of way (ROW) and thus it will involve limited land acquisition. Some minor impacts are expected, which involve mainly palm trees and "life" fences. Some of the potential impacted households (life-fences and strips of land) were visited by the survey team in order to assess the actual scope of the impacts and the intentions of the land/life-fence owners. The owners informed the team that they are happy to either remove the trees and fences by themselves or that the road construction company can use a bulldozer to clear these particular trees for them.

103. The proposed subproject will be developed over one year and it will directly improve the livelihoods of rural households who will gain direct and indirect benefits from the improved roads, as well as from enhanced disaster risk management. Potential benefits under the TSSD-AF Output 1, are that the communities in the subproject areas will be encouraged to join community-driven development plans and activities related to the improvement of construction of small-scale infrastructure at the village level. The benefits will include the following: (i) gain access to better road conditions, reduce transport costs and improve access to markets; (ii) be given the opportunity to participate in capacity improvement programs related to smallholder farmers' groups and become a member of the new or existing livelihood improvement groups; and (iii) gain knowledge in disaster risk management.

104. Additional potential benefits under the TSSD-AF Output 2, are that the communities in the subproject's area will have the opportunity to be involved in support programs that create an enabling environment for increased agricultural productivity and diversification through: (i) improving agriculture, food security and the nutrition policy environment, especially in crop diversification with climate smart agricultural practices for rice and two non-rice crops; (ii) increasing the availability and access to quality seeds of climate-resilient rice and non-rice crops; (iii) increasing access to agricultural information and market data; and (iv) further developing the value chains of agricultural products by strengthening and expanding the agribusiness enterprises established through the current project.

105. Furthermore, a better transport network and connectivity will enable government services to be delivered to rural communities; allow farmers to purchase inputs for agricultural production, and bring surplus produce to markets. It will give rural people easier access to health services, education and other amenities. In addition to the small scale infrastructure the project will also assist the poor in developing skills that enable them to add value to their agricultural produce and also lead to a diversification of crops. Providing the poor with the access to financial resources will give them a greater sense of security and enable them to engage in new livelihood activities. This eased access to credit together with more well-established farmer organizations will empower the poor.

106. Based on the results of the assessment, the proposed subproject is socially acceptable for implementation. It is strongly supported by the communities and since the improvement of the rural access road is the villagers' primary request in terms of development, there is a much greater chance of creating the communities' sense of ownership.

107. Additionally, the subproject will be the driving force to promote more agricultural activities, create employment opportunities and secure people's incomes. In this regard, the support provided by the subproject implementation will not only help to improve small-scale infrastructure development but will also help reduce the financial difficulties, which almost the majority of the communities are currently facing. As more people are employed locally, it will eventually reduce the flow of rural-urban migration and also help mothers to take care of their offspring as they are closer to home, instead of leaving these responsibilities to the grandmothers.

108. Even given the communities' support and their request to implement the proposed subproject, there are few social impacts, disturbances and issues related to the distribution of benefits, which should be clearly addressed and with appropriate mitigation measures put in place, prior the project's approval. These recommendations include the following:

- (i) Issues related to land, trees and other structural impacts. The subproject must have proper procedures for land acquisition as well as compensation plans. Where the communities are willing to donate their lost assets, the total amount of

- the lost asset should be less than 5% of the entire impacted household asset and a donation confirmation report should be prepared in accordance with the Resettlement Framework.
- (ii) The donation confirmation report should focus on a rigorous due diligence procedure with a full documentation to verify the voluntary donation bona fides. The voluntary donations should be directly linked to benefits for the affected households and adequate grievance procedures should be provided for the affected people.
 - (iii) The affected vulnerable households should be included in the project development and mitigation plans to ensure that they participate in the projects' activities and gain benefits from the subproject.
 - (iv) In relation to gender issues - as the assessment found that the percentage of the female-headed households is relatively high, the subproject's Gender Action Plan should include special measures to ensure that they gain from the projects benefits on an equal basis.

109. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established in each subproject in compliance with ADB's SPS (2009) requirement to prevent and address community concerns and assist the project to maximize environmental and social benefits. The GRM will be accessible to diverse members of the community, including more vulnerable groups such as women and youth. Multiple points of entry, including face-to-face meetings, written complaints, telephone conversations, or e-mail, will be available.

B. Environmental Impacts

110. Pre-construction and design issues for the Chbar Ampov rural road subproject focus on careful design to ensure a longer flood-free access period than is presently the case and through-drainage of the road embankment so that it does not act as a flood barrier, but which also protects the integrity of paddy dykes for individual field inundation and drainage for rice growing during non-flood periods.

111. During construction, the main environmental issues will be air and water pollution and soil erosion, all of which must be managed by strict control of construction contractors and effective implementation of EMP mitigation and monitoring measures. Additional localized traffic congestion is anticipated, especially during planting and harvesting, and this will be minimized by responsible work scheduling and transport planning.

112. Post-construction, the main concerns for the subproject will be from noise and dust from traffic and road safety issues. Increases in traffic impacts will be limited since the road will not open up new access or opportunities. Rather, it will provide an increased certainty of getting to and from markets and services for the villages it connects. Maintenance of the road will be critical in ensuring its continued serviceability and flood resilience. Road safety awareness and the development of village safety planning activities are included in the project's capacity building outputs.

113. Mitigation of construction-phase impacts relies heavily on responsibility of works contractors to follow specification clauses specifically designed to minimize pollution of air and water and soil erosion. This mitigation will in turn rely on enforcement by NCDD's National Safeguards Officer and the commune councils.

114. A climate risk and vulnerability assessment (CRVA) has been prepared for the project.

VII. CRITICAL RISKS

115. After rehabilitation severe floods may still cause considerable damage to the road which could be beyond the capacity of the local authorities to repair, particularly if maintenance of the drainage structures, road shoulders and embankment is poor.

116. The sensitivity analysis shows that construction delays and delays in support to farmer groups could reduce the IRR significantly. It is crucial that implementation remains on schedule.

Annex 1: Present Agriculture and Agricultural Development Plan

I. CURRENT AGRICULTURE PROFILE

A. Demographics and Land Use

1. The strategy for Royal Government of Cambodia for the agriculture sector is to maintain and accelerate the pace of agricultural diversification and intensification with increased productivity per unit of land, improved value-added processing, expanded marketing and sales.

2. The Batheay - Chbar Ampov Road Subproject comprises Batheay and Chbar Ampov communes. This Agriculture Plan is confined to Batheay Commune. The commune has six villages¹ with 3,634 farming households of which 318 are classified as IDP2 and a further 216 are classified as IDP 1. The total population of the village is 15,200. It should be noted that surveys were undertaken prior to the reduction in scope and therefore social and agricultural data covers the full road length from the original proposal.

3. The total land area of the commune is 9,320 ha. Of which 3,488 ha are cultivated in dry season rice and 1,564 ha are cultivated for wet season rice. A further 150 ha are suitable for a range of other crops and 20 ha are under fruit trees. Housing occupies 1017 ha and the remaining 4,190 is not cultivated.

4. Agriculture is the most important source of income and access to land determines household income. Households belonging to the top income group have access to 1 – 4 ha of land while the poorest households have no land (Table 1).

Table 1: Land Access by Income Group

Income strata	Wet season rice (ha)	Dry season rice (ha)	Other crops (ha)
Higher income 12 %	1	3	1
Middle income 41%	0.5	0.5	0.2
P2 poor 27%	0.3	0.3	0.03
P1 poor 20%	0	0	0

Source: TSSD Agro-ecosystem Survey.

B. Access and Infrastructure

5. The commune is divided by Highway 6 and is 27 km from Kampong Cham town and 1 km. from Batheay town. Some internal roads are subject to flooding cutting off access to agriculture land. The majority of houses have electricity. There is no functional irrigation scheme.

C. Crops

1. Rice

6. Rice is the main source of income for most households in the village. It is produced in both the wet and dry season. During the dry season production is confined to the lowland areas (Zone 1) on

¹ Svay Pok, Batheay, Srah Pring, Chreaek, Tuol, Ou Mal.

low fertility sandy-silt loams. Zone 1 lies in the flood plain of the Mekong River making small-scale dry season irrigation from ponds and lakes possible.

7. Dry season rice is planted in October utilizing residual soil moisture for germination and early growth. Harvesting takes place mid-March. Common dry season varieties are short cycle VN 504 and IR66 as well as the short season local varieties Senkra-Op and Sendipor.

8. Wet season rice is planted in Zone 2 in mid-May and harvested in September. A mixture of long, medium and short production cycle varieties are grown including: CA6; Rangchey; Pkharumdul; IR66; VN504; Senkra-OP and Senpidor. Wet season rice is produced under more predictable weather patterns that result in increased food security.

9. Both VN 504 and IR66 are grown almost exclusively for sale on both Zone 1 and Zone 2 areas, although only the higher income households i.e those with land areas of 1 – 4 ha.s grow these varieties in Zone 2. The duration from planting to harvest for VN 504 and IR 66 is from 85 – 90 days. These varieties require less water than long cycle varieties that typically reach maturity in 140 – 150 days. Average yields for VN 504 and IR66 are 4 - 5tonnes / ha., compared with an average of 2.5 - 3 tonnes / ha. for most local varieties.

10. Seed for VN 504 and IR66 is supplied by local input suppliers, who buy from traders operating across the Vietnam border. In general grain is sold to a different set of traders who also operate across the border.

2. Other Crops

11. Bananas are produced year round for domestic consumption. Jack fruit are produced and harvested from June – October while mangoes are harvested from March to early May. Palm trees are tapped for sugar year round. Vegetables are produced for home consumption mainly during the cool season. Commercial growing of onions has been tried but farmers stopped when disease became a problem.

D. Livestock

12. Cows and buffalo are grazed on the land not used for rice production but expansion in herd numbers is limited by poor quality grasses and lack of dry matter for lactating females. Expansion of pig raising is also constrained by lack of feed in particular high quality protein. Chicken raising is limited to backyard chickens. There is however a large number of ducks although sale of ducks does not appear to be a source of household income indicating that they are raised mainly for home consumption.

Table 2: Title

Type	Numbers
Cows	1,836
Buffalo	504
Pigs	318
Chickens	4,119
Ducks	27,3833

Source: TSSD Agro-ecosystem Survey.

E. Household income from agriculture activities

13. For high and middle income households the major source of income is from rice (Table 3). Cows are also an important source of income for these groups as well as IDP2 who are able to graze cattle on land not used for cropping. Pigs are the most important income source for middle-income families.

Table 3: Total Income from Agriculture

Source	High income	Middle income	IDP2	IDP1
Rice	9,450,000	3,150,000	945,000	0
Cow	3,200,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	0
Chicken	255,000	68,000	17,000	0
Pig	810,000	3,240,000	140,000	0

Source: TSSD Agro-ecosystem Survey.

F. The Impact of TSSD Activities

14. Under the TSSD, Batheay Commune was allocated a budget of \$161,246 for the period 2012 - 2016 for prioritised projects that would (i) improve the capacity of the commune to manage projects, (ii) develop infrastructure to support agricultural activities and, (iii) improve the capacity of smallholder farmers to increase their productivity.

15. A total of 9.02 kms of roads were rehabilitated to improve access to agriculture land for 2078 households in 4 villages. The total cost was \$74,924.

16. Eight LIGs were established with a total membership of 191 members. LIG members received training on governance and management of the revolving fund from a special service provider (SSP 2) which was engaged in the original TSSD project. A total of \$59,827 was allocated for the LIG revolving fund. By August 2016, 191 LIG members had received the first tranche, 170 members had received the second tranche, and 21 members had received the third tranche.

17. LIG members reported that revolving funds are mainly used to buy nets for capture fishing and in a few cases to set up broiler production units and small-scale vegetable production units. LIG members in Batheay Village have used funds to buy sewing machines to produce cotton pads that are exported to Thailand.

18. Over 90 people attended informal training sessions on rice production in 2015 and 2016. Seven Village Animal Health Workers (VAHWs) were trained in vaccination techniques and 355 people attended chicken raising demonstrations.

19. Training VAHWs in vaccination and basic animal husbandry has contributed to improved herd health in cattle and reduced losses due to endemic diseases. In particular the chicken vaccination program reduced the number deaths from Newcastle disease and Fowl Cholera however vaccinations through the TSSD Program were more expensive and farmers preferred to use the government vaccination program which is a free service or not inoculate their animals. As a result the incidence of endemic diseases has risen.

20. Chick raising has not been established in the Commune and broiler producers buy chicks from a producer in an adjacent Commune. Broiler production has been taken up by some LIG members, however expansion is constrained by limited availability of land around households and flooding.

21. Rice demonstrations of local varieties have been undertaken however it is difficult to assess the impact as these varieties are for home consumption and yields are not accurately measured. Farmers do not appear to adopted new technologies for either local or imported

varieties and the System for Rice Intensification (SRI) has been rejected in favour of broadcast seeding and as a result, seed costs are a significant part of input costs. Over use of fertiliser and agrichemicals also contributed to high input costs and the gross margin has not improved significantly over the life time of the project.

22. The Provincial Department of Agriculture has conducted commercial vegetable demonstrations however adoption rate has been slow with LIG members citing uncertainty over marketing as the reason.

G. Opportunities and Constraints

23. Intensive rice cropping is limited by lack of irrigation and farmers have adopted a pattern of cultivating varieties that they can sell across the Vietnamese border as well as local varieties for home consumption in both Zone 1 and Zone 2 areas. This strategy provides food security as well as income.

24. Rice farmers are currently locked in a cycle of low productivity and price taking and changing this pattern without irrigation will be difficult. Options for increasing returns from rice include:

- (i) reducing the cost of inputs through bulk purchasing;
- (ii) reducing seed costs through use of drum seeders;
- (iii) use of better quality fertilizer and agrichemicals;
- (iv) improving application methods of fertilizer and agrichemicals; and
- (v) value adding through aggregation and grading to improve uniformity.

25. Livestock sales make up a significant part of household income however productivity is constrained by poor nutrition, disease and animal husbandry. Productivity can be increased through:

- (i) establishing improved ruminant pasture species on uncultivated land;
- (ii) training on the benefits of vaccination and drenching programs for endemic diseases and parasites in cows, buffalos, chickens and pigs;
- (iii) further demonstrations of chick and broiler raising in villages which have sufficient land; and
- (iv) demonstrations of technology to improve pig and duck productivity.

26. Commercial vegetable production offers an opportunity for farmers to significantly increase their income however it is constrained by lack of irrigation and farmers perceptions and understanding of market opportunities. Up to 30 ha of high value crops could be established on Zone 1 land currently not used for rice production if farmers are able to purchase small pumps and practice water conservation techniques such as drip irrigation and use of mulch. This area could be further increased through reducing the area under rice but farmers would need to establish and maintain secure market linkages.

H. TSSD-AF Activities

27. Improving agriculture productivity will involve a number of inter-related activities that aim to:

- (i) reduce input costs;
- (ii) increase farm gate prices;
- (iii) increase yields; and
- (iv) reduce market and climate change related risks through diversifying the farming

system.

1. Strategies for Increasing Returns from Rice

28. The gross return from wet season rice is very low (Table 4). Returns from dry season rice although higher does not offer an attractive return to farmers. Rice production of local varieties is driven by the need for food security and for commercial varieties by confidence that there is market. Given the agro-ecological characteristics of the area increasing returns from rice production is going to come from small increments in both yield and price.

Table 4: Gross Returns from Rice

Dry season rice	With Project	Without Project
Yield (kg/ha)	4,000	3,500
Price (R/kg)	700	750
Income (R/ha)	2,800,000	2,625,000
Costs (R/ha)	2,301,000	2,204,000
Gross margin (R/ha)	498,437	421,000

Wet season rice	With Project	Without Project
Yield (ton/ha)	2,400	2,001
Price (R/kg)	780	800
Income (R/ha)	1,872,000	1,601,280
Costs (R/ha)	1,640,333	1,486,657
Gross margin (R/ha)	231,666	114,622

Source: PPTA Economic Analysis.

29. A Paddy Selling Group will be established to negotiate higher rice prices through value adding activities including aggregation that will reduce the time that buyers have to spend travelling to individual farms. Experience elsewhere indicates that buyers are prepared to pay a premium for this. The Paddy Selling Group will also promote grading to improve quality depending on market requirements. There is a growing demand for organically certified rice however promotion of organic production will depend on the results of demonstrations to assess yield.

30. A Service Team comprised of women will be established and trained in rice production techniques. The Service Team will provide contract labour for households with access to land but where labour is a constraint. The Service Team will aim to increase yields through using certified seed with high germination rates. The Service Team will only use fertilisers and agrichemicals from trusted sources and reduce the cost of seed and fertilizer through following MAFF recommendations for application rates and placement.

2. Strategies for Diversification

31. The production of chickens and vegetables provides and opportunity to diversify and increase income. A cost / benefit analysis of commercial chicken and vegetable production based on national averages indicates that both products have the potential for high returns (table 5). A maximum of 30 commercial vegetable producers and 50 commercial broiler producers will be established.

Table 5: Gross Margins

Chickens	With Project	Without Project
Yield (kg)	1.5	0.5
Price (R/kg)	14,000	17,000

Income (R/kg)	21,000	8,500
Costs (R/kg)	9,900	5,500
Gross margin (R/ha)	11,100	3,000

Water melon	With Project	Without Project
Yield (ton/ha)	23,000	18,000
Price (R/kg)	6,300	8,000
Income (R/ha)	144,900,000	144,000,000
Costs (R/ha)	2,995,000	2,268,000
Gross margin (R/ha)	141,904,500	141,732,000

Yard long beans	With Project	Without Project
Yield (kg)	22,000	18,000
Price (R/kg)	1,700	2,000
Income (R/kg)	37,400,000	36,000,000
Costs (R/kg)	23,323,333	22,178,000
Gross margin (R/ha)	14,076,666	13,822,000

Cucumbers	With Project	Without Project
Yield (kg)	21,500	17,000
Price (R/kg)	1,300	1,500
Income (R/kg)	27,950,000	25,500,000
Costs (R/kg)	13,434,176	11,163,470
Gross margin (R/ha)	14,515,623	14,336,529

Morning Glory	With Project	Without Project
Yield (kg)	20,000	18,000
Price (R/kg)	900	950
Income (R/kg)	18,000,000	17,100,000
Costs (R/kg)	8,510,000	8,278,000
Gross margin (R/ha)	9,490,000	8,822,000

Bitter Gourd	With Project	Without Project
Yield (kg)	18,000	15,000
Price (R/kg)	2,300	2,500
Income (R/kg)	41,400,000	37,500,000
Costs (R/kg)	10,979,170	7,813,714
Gross margin (R/ha)	30,420,829	29,686,285

Sweet melon	With Project	Without Project
Yield (kg)	22,500	18,700
Price (R/kg)	2,500	3,000
Income (R/kg)	56,250,000	56,100,000
Costs (R/kg)	51,607,857	52,020,857
Gross margin (R/ha)	4,642,142	4,079,142

Source: PPTA Economic Analysis.

32. A Special Service Provider (SSP 8) will be contracted to promote and provide support for chicken producers. Extension activities will involve establishing Farmer Training Schools (FTS) and broiler production unit. The chick raising FTS will not be established until there are sufficient broiler units to provide a secure market. Farmer field days and discussions will also be based around existing chick and broiler demonstration units established under TSSD and will provide

valuable information on problem areas.

33. The same SSP 8 will be contracted to promote and support vegetable production. Support will be provided in the form of Farmer Training Schools (on LIG member farms) for each of the six vegetable varieties listed in table 5.

3. Livelihood Improvement Groups

34. A special service provider for Livelihood Improvement Group (LIG) support (SSP 7) will establish LIGs of up to 25 members each based on the establishment of a savings fund. Households will be able to draw down funds totaling \$240 in three separate tranches to assist in the establishment and further development of livelihood activities including rice, vegetable and chicken production.

4. LIG Support

35. A **Commune Mobile Access Worker** (CMAW) will be appointed by the Commune Council to facilitate communication between LIG members and value chain stakeholders. The CMAW will also work with the team of individual consultants for ICT support and DAO to coordinate training for farmers. The CMAW will be provided with a tablet to provide access to digital content and where possible, to the Internet. Content will include videos, other multimedia documenting and other digital content documenting best practices and appropriate technologies that will be produced by the ICT consultants.

36. A **Value Chain Working Group** (VCWG) will be formed at the District level with membership comprising representatives from LIGs, input suppliers, traders and the Paddy Selling Groups. The Value Chain Working Groups will (i) develop a relationship of trust and confidence between producers, buyers and suppliers, (ii) facilitate the dialogue between all market players, (iii) coordinate extension and business support between all market players to match the market offer with the demand (product, quality, timing, etc.), (iv) enable best price deals between market players, (v) expedite transactions between market players. Over time the VCWG will transition into a Market Improvement Group (MIG).

37. **Market Improvement Group** (MIG) will be formed in year 1 based on an evaluation of LIG performance, marketing issues, the level of interest and social cohesion. The MIG will be an informal group of LIG and non-LIG farmers producing chickens and vegetables that have a common interest in improving marketing opportunities through value adding activities such as group buying and aggregation. Digital technology will also be used to improve marketing opportunities through linking markets with the MIG and the Paddy Selling Group to add value through aggregation and increasing producer visibility.

38. A **Paddy Selling Group** will be formed from farmers with a common interest in improving rice productivity and marketing. The PSG will be informal association that will develop shared goals around trailing new varieties, reducing production costs through the adoption of IPM and practical aspects of System for Rice Intensification as well as mechanization.

39. **VAHWs.** SSP 8 will work in cooperation with the Provincial Office of Animal Health and Production (OAHP), will continue to support the livestock improvement program by the delivery of capacity building training and mentoring for VAHWs, the provision of veterinary kits and the strengthening of the network of VAHW Associations.

Annex 2: Concept Engineering Design, Drawings, Bill of Quantities

A. Introduction

1. Under the subproject a 1.37 km long road through Chbar Ampov village, in Chbar Ampov Commune, Batheay District, Kampong Cham Province will be rehabilitated.

B. Existing Road

2. At present the village has a 5m to 6m wide earth road that was funded by the commune; 0.5 km in 1995 and 0.9 km in 2012. The road is in fair condition but becomes muddy and slippery during rain. In dry weather the road is dusty. Two culverts taking drainage flows under the road are in good condition but will require cleaning. The road is affected by Mekong flood roughly one year in two.

3. Road maintenance is organised by the commune road committee and three village groups, each with five members. It is funded by contributions from villagers of around \$1.25 – \$2.5 per household. Work is undertaken by small contractors and the village road groups.

C. Local Conditions

4. Chbar Ampov village is located on a slightly raised area of the alluvial plains of the Mekong River. The terrain is flat with a slope of less than 3%.

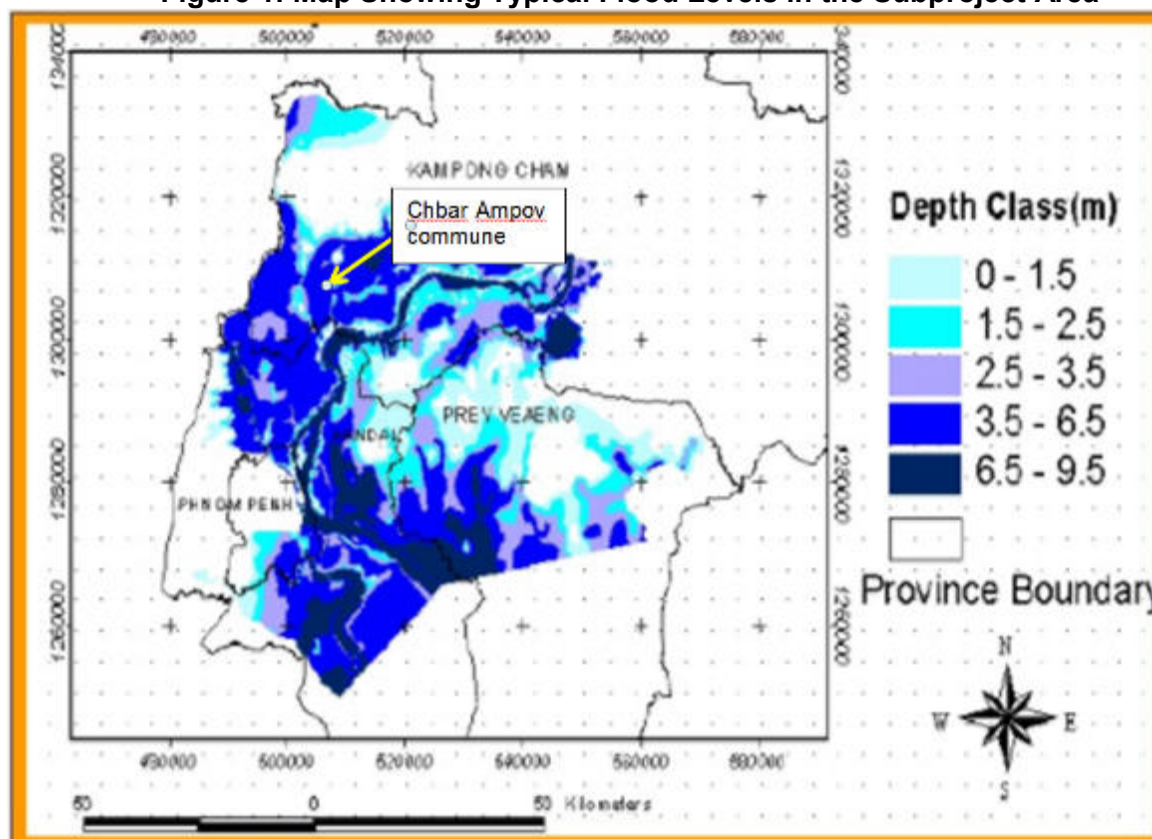
5. The subproject area has a monsoon climate with most rain falling in the period May to November. Average annual rainfall is 1,721 mm.

Table 1: Average Monthly Rainfall in Kampong Cham Province

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Average rainfall mm	4	5	33	86	242	228	224	271	263	247	106	12	1,721

6. Large areas of Kampong Cham are regularly affected by the Mekong floods. In 2014, the province suffered the second highest death rate in Cambodia because of flooding that began in July and lasted until the end of August. The village of Chbar Ampov floods about one year in every two. The area bordering Chbar Ampov to the north is slightly lower lying and is flooded every year for a month or more, sometimes to a depth of to 2m to 3m.

Figure 1: Map Showing Typical Flood Levels in the Subproject Area



Source: Flood hazard mapping in four provinces of Cambodia under the Mekong Basin, Arnod Bormudoi, Geoinformatics Center.

D. Pavement Options

7. Traffic levels through the village are relatively low but, as the road will still flood once every four or five years after rehabilitation, a laterite surface is unsuitable. Various pavement options have been evaluated in particular for resistance to floods and heavy rain, ease of construction by small local contractors, maintenance requirements and the whole life cost of the road.

8. Table 2 below illustrates the advantages and disadvantages of the various options. Whilst a bitumen surface would be slightly cheaper to construct initially, it was concluded that the road should be provided with a non-reinforced concrete pavements. This is a high strength, durable road surface with very low maintenance requirements. Concrete roads stand up to flooding better, and are less prone to wear and tear defects such as cracking, stripping, loss of texture and potholes that occur with flexible pavement surfaces. Well-constructed concrete paving has a life of 20 to 40 years with little maintenance. A bitumen surface requires regular maintenance to keep it in good condition and in the long term is more expensive.

9. The advantages of concrete include:

- (i) Proven experience in all climates;
- (ii) Long expected life span;
- (iii) Suitable for all traffic, including heavily loaded trucks;
- (iv) Other than the cement, much of the construction material can be sourced locally - aggregates need not be crushed and river gravel and sand can be successfully used;

- (v) Good load spreading properties and suitable for weak subgrades;
- (vi) Does not require expensive equipment to construct or maintain;
- (vii) Suitable for labour-based, small scale local contractors;
- (viii) Erosion resistant, durable, not damaged by diesel/lubricant spillage;
- (ix) Minimal maintenance required;
- (x) Suitable for roads that suffer flooding (providing foundation remains intact);
- (xi) Surface easy to clean, suitable for use in villages and urban areas;

10. Disadvantages of concrete include:

- (i) Cost of the concrete is high and makes the road expensive to construct;
- (ii) Must be cured for a week or more to gain strength before opening to traffic;
- (iii) While this pavement offers a relatively maintenance free pavement, when repairs are necessary they may be expensive.

Table 2: Relative Advantages of Different Pavement Options¹

	Key Issues											
	Local material use *	Labour based	Ease of construction	Maintenance reduction	Sustainability	Resistance to rain/flooding	Load spreading	Suitable for small contractors	Advantages to local economy	Resistance to heavy axles	Local employment	Whole life cost advantages **
Emulsion sand seals	2	1	2	0	x	x	0	1	2	0	1	0
S and DBST with emulsion	0	1	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
Penetration Macadam	x	x	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
S and DBST with hot bitumen	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	x	2
Lime stabilised base and subbase	1	0	2	0	1	0	x	1	0	0	x	2
Cement stabilised base and subbase	1	0	2	0	1	0	x	1	0	0	x	2
Sealed Dry Bound Macadam	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
Sealed Water Bound Macadam	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
Dressed Stone/Cobbles	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0
Bricks, Concrete and Clay	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
Sealed Armoured Gravel	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	x	0	2
Un-reinforced concrete	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	2
Unsealed Natural Gravel	1	0	1	x	x	x	0	1	2	0	0	x

Notes: 1 = positive advantage; 2 = probable advantage; 0 = no advantage or disadvantage; x = definite disadvantage
 * = assuming material available locally ** = Interim performance

E. Pavement Design

11. SEACAP pavement designs for concrete roads for low volume traffic have been adopted.

¹ Source: South East Asia Community Access Programme, Development of Local Resource Based Standards, Low Volume Rural Road Upgrade Options, SEACAP 19, Technical Paper No. 4, DFID, December 2008.

These are based on the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standards for concrete pavement for low volume roads. The thickness of the concrete pavement is important. If it is inadequate the pavement would be prone to cracking where vehicles drive over the edges to join the road or to permit other vehicles to pass. For this reason a thickness of 150 mm has been specified for the concrete pavement. This will readily tolerate the stresses imposed by vehicles travelling entirely on the pavement and will also resist the stresses imposed where they enter or leave the pavement. It will also resist the environmental stresses imposed by heavy rain and floods.

12. Concrete of minimum 20Mpa quality is required. Joints are needed to accommodate thermal expansion and contraction. When the concrete has set the layer should be covered in sand or other moisture retaining material and kept wet for a few days to aid curing. Concrete surfaces should normally not be trafficked for 7 to 14 days after casting.

F. Proposed Works

13. A 1.37 km section of the road through Chbar Ampov village will be rehabilitated and provided with climate resilience/DRR measures. The design of the overall height of the embankment and the pavement width takes into consideration the cost and the need to restrict resettlement issues.

14. Due to lack of time no traffic count was carried out in the village. During PPTA visits the main traffic observed was motorcycles and bicycles which use the road frequently and smaller numbers of small trucks, SUVs, cars and tractors. For design purposes it has been assumed that the largest vehicles will be small trucks, mostly less than 10 tons but with occasional vehicles of up to 15 tons.

15. The road embankment will be raised where necessary to take the top elevation just over 10 m amsl, which will be above the local Mekong flood level about 3 years in 4. The road will be provided with a 4 m wide x 0.15 m thick concrete surface laid on a well compacted subbase, which will be stabilized with cement or lime where necessary. The concrete surface must be well constructed with sufficient cross fall for drainage and with sufficient skidding resistance to provide safe passage. The surface should be provided with a texture by forming shallow ridges at right angles to the direction of the road to aid skidding resistance.

16. Given the relatively low levels of traffic, continuous grassed shoulders built up to the height of the concrete pavement and providing a total width of 5 m will provide adequate space for larger vehicles to pass one another. The shoulder material must be stable but able to support grass. A well graded sandy soil with some gravel is suitable.

17. Grass will be planted on the embankment and shoulders to improve resilience to heavy rain and floods.

Table 3: Summary of Design Standards

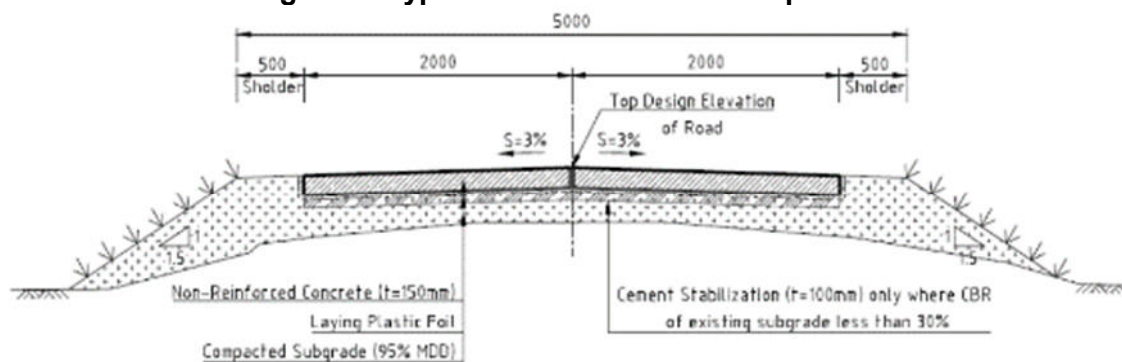
Description	Value	Notes
Design period	20 years	
Design speed	40 km/h	Goes through village
Minimum radius of curvature for paved surface	70 m	
Horizontal sight distance	50 m	
Constructed carriageway cross fall paved surface	3 %	

Width of concrete pavement surface	4 m	
Thickness of concrete pavement surface	150 mm	
Shoulder width each side of carriageway	0.5 m	
Embankment construction – maximum thickness each horizontal layer (compacted)	150 mm	All earthworks must be compacted
Embankment side slope	1:1.5	Vertical:horizontal – grass turfed
Right of way from road centre line to each side	15 m	Recommended

18. Stone will come from a local quarry 4 km from Chbar Ampov, but most construction material will come from the Skun town at the junction of Highway No. 6 and Highway No. 7, about 24 km from the village. Cambodia has two cement factories so importation is not necessary.

G. Typical Drawings

Figure 2: Typical Cross Section of Proposed Road



H. **Bill of Quantities**

No.	Description of works	Unit	Quantity	Rate (USD)	Total (USD)
1.0 Mobilization, site preparation and site clearing					
1.1	Staff mobilization and site preparation	LS	1.00	1000.00	1,000
1.2	Cleaning existing cross and side drainage	m	1,372.00	7.50	10,290
1.3	Site clearing after completed work	m ²	7,546.00	0.10	755
				Subtotal 1	12,045
2.0 Earthwork					
2.1	Excavation	m ³	1,104.25	1.00	1,104
2.2	Backfill with compaction	m ³	1,473.87	2.50	3,685
				Subtotal 2	4,789
3.0 Concrete pavement					
3.1	Concrete	m ³	827.32	135.00	111,688
3.2	Plastic foil	m ²	6,174.00	0.79	4,877
3.3	Expansion joints	m	1,647.77	1.70	2,801
3.4	Saw cut	m	827.32	0.50	414
3.5	Cement-mix stabilization 100m total length	m ³	45.00	25.00	1,125
				Subtotal 3	120,906
4.0 Removal of vegetation					
4.1	Palm, coconut, etc	no.	30	10.00	300
4.2	Bushes, scrub	no.	20	5.00	100
				Subtotal 4	400
5.0 Grass sodding					
5.1	Grass sodding embankment	m ²	5,488	0.40	2,195
				Subtotal 5	2,195
Grand Total					140,334
5% contingencies					147,351
Total including 10% VAT					162,086

Annex 3: Social Impact Assessment

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This social impact assessment (SIA) report is for the Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development-Additional Financing (TSSD-AF) Project. TSSD-AF will rehabilitate up to 450 kilometers (km) of disaster risk reduction (DRR) roads in commune areas prone to floods. Infrastructure designs are expected to incorporate the latest recommendations from the climate risk and vulnerability assessment on climate change resilience and to include modifications to reduce disaster risk in the concerned communes. In addition, resettlement issues and environmental concerns must be addressed and incorporated into the TSSD-AF project's and its subprojects' plans.

2. This assessment is part of the feasibility studies prepared for the two proposed subprojects: the Rural Road Improvement Subproject, which has been proposed by the Batheay and Chbar Ampov commune councils in Kampong Cham province and the Small Scale Irrigation Rehabilitation Subproject, which has been proposed by the Lvea commune council in Prey Veng province. Funding for these two subprojects is to be allocated under the TSSD-AF output 1: Rural productive infrastructure and livelihood improved with capacity in disaster risk management enhanced. The social impact assessment was conducted from early March to early April, 2017 and this report summarizes the assessment results, and provides basic information regarding the current socio-economic conditions and livelihood development activities of the two proposed subprojects. It also presents information on the potential positive and negative social impacts which could result from the proposed subprojects, and provides recommendations for mitigation measures.

A. TSSD-AF Project Background Information

3. The Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development (TSSD) project was approved by ADB on 8 December, 2009 and commenced on 31 March 2010 with a loan of \$3.41 million and a grant of \$27.30 million. TSSD's completion date has been scheduled for 31 August, 2017 and the project's closing date is on 28 February 2018. TSSD has been co-financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) with a loan of \$6.69 million and a grant of \$6.69 million, and the Government of Finland with a grant of \$5.75 million¹ which were released on 15 February 2010 and 3 December 2010, respectively. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), and the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDDSD) are the executing agencies. The Council for Agricultural and Rural Development is the chair of the project's steering committee which is to provide policy advice and strategic guidance to the project.

4. The TSSD-AF has the following two implementing agencies: (i) NCDDSD is responsible for output 1, and (ii) MAFF is responsible for output 2. Both agencies will be jointly responsible for output 3.

5. The TSSD-AF has three main outputs which include:

- (i) Output 1: Rural productive infrastructure and livelihood improved with capacity in disaster risk management enhanced. The additional financing will focus on climate- and disaster-resilient roads and irrigation schemes. It will rehabilitate an

¹ On 24 February 2014, this amount was reduced to \$1.595 million due to the modification of ICT component of TSSD, and the completion date was revised from 15 March, 2014 to 31 December, 2014.

additional 450 kilometers of roads and upgrade irrigation infrastructure for an additional 6,000 hectares of land to allow for at least two crops per year.² Infrastructure subprojects will also be registered in the national asset inventory to ensure O&M beyond the additional financing implementation period. The existing 1,241 LIGs will be strengthened and an additional 750 LIGs will be established. An LIG association will also be established with financial contribution from LIG members themselves to improve the group sustainability. Further, DRM in target communes will be strengthened through training on identifying, planning, and implementing disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures, including incorporating DRR considerations in infrastructure subprojects.

- (ii) Output 2: Enabling environment for increased agricultural productivity, diversification, and climate resilience created. Training on climate-smart agriculture practices will be provided through 200 paddy selling groups, LIGs and market improvement groups. Production of four climate-resilient rice seed varieties will be promoted upon confirmation of market demand. Beyond production, the additional financing will also improve value addition for rice, vegetables, and chicken value chains through (i) establishing multistakeholder value chain platforms, (ii) establishing 364 market improvement groups, (iii) strengthening 103 existing small-scale agribusinesses, and (iv) establishing at least a further 97 agribusinesses.
- (iii) Output 3: Project management strengthened. The existing executing agencies will continue to manage the project. Support in project management will continue for project staff at national, provincial, district, and commune levels. Consulting services and special service providers' support will be extended or recruited as required.

B. Location and Description of the Proposed Subprojects

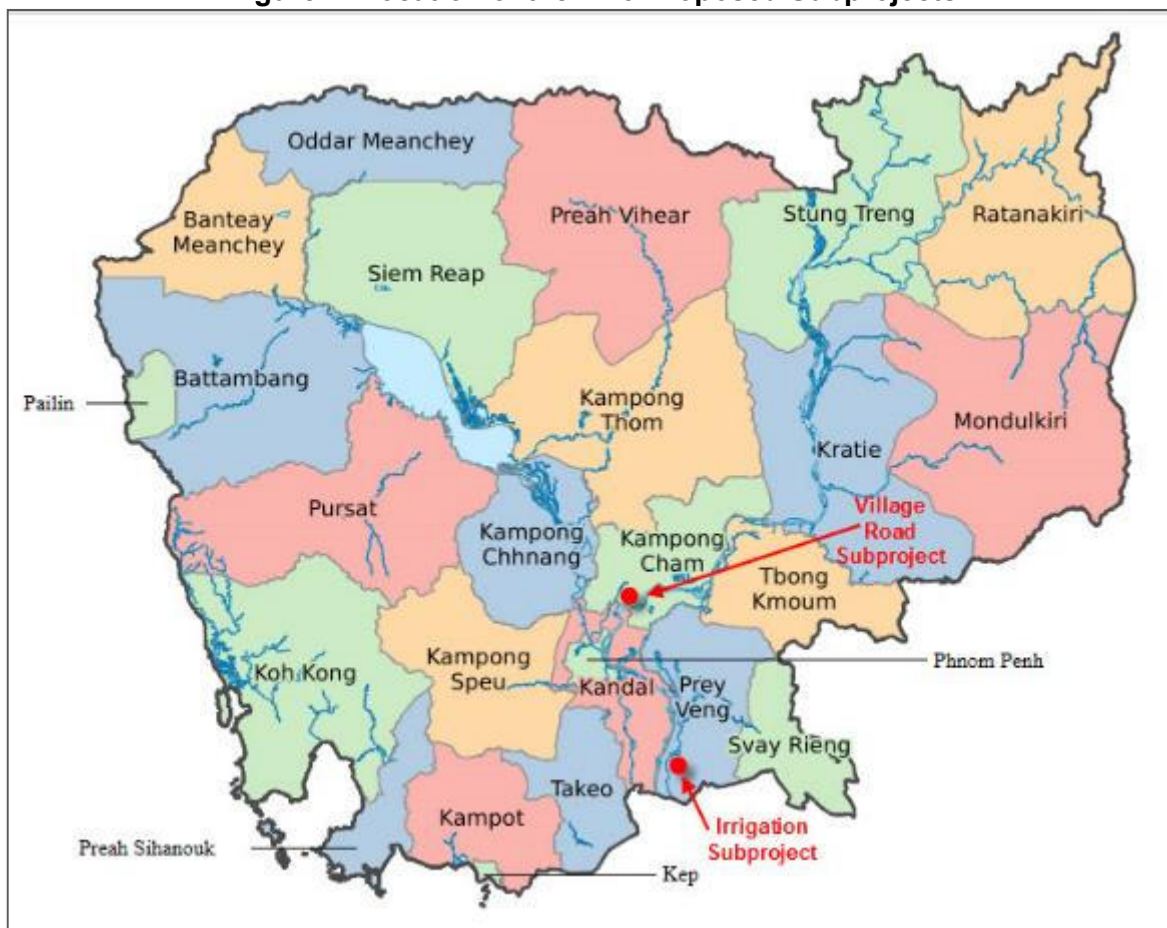
6. A long list of potential subprojects was proposed which were individually assessed during the course of the project's preparation. All proposed subprojects were filtered through the selection criteria for finalizing the preferred projects with these two short-listed:

- (i) The proposal for the road improvement subproject was submitted by the Chbar Ampov commune. They proposed to improve the 3 km road which runs through Chbar Ampov village and then connects Batheay commune to Highway No. 6. As the middle section of road floods frequently to a depth of 2m or more the cost of rehabilitating the entire road would be high and beyond the scope of the TSSD-AF. TSSD-AF will therefore rehabilitate a 1.37 km section of the road through Chbar Ampov village. In a southerly direction, the proposed road joins a recently improved road which, through a longer route, links to Highway No. 6 through Chealea commune (see map below). This is the route villagers use when the road through Batheay commune to Highway No. 6 is flooded.
- (ii) The irrigation subproject proposal was submitted by Lvea commune council (CC), involving the rehabilitation of three secondary canals to provide irrigation for rice and other crops. It should be noted that surveys were undertaken prior to the

² Infrastructure in the additional financing involves a higher level of improvement in climate resilience than in the original project and therefore requires a much higher unit cost.

reduction in scope and therefore social and agricultural data covers the full road length and all proposed canal catchments from the original proposal.

Figure 1: Location of the Two Proposed Subprojects



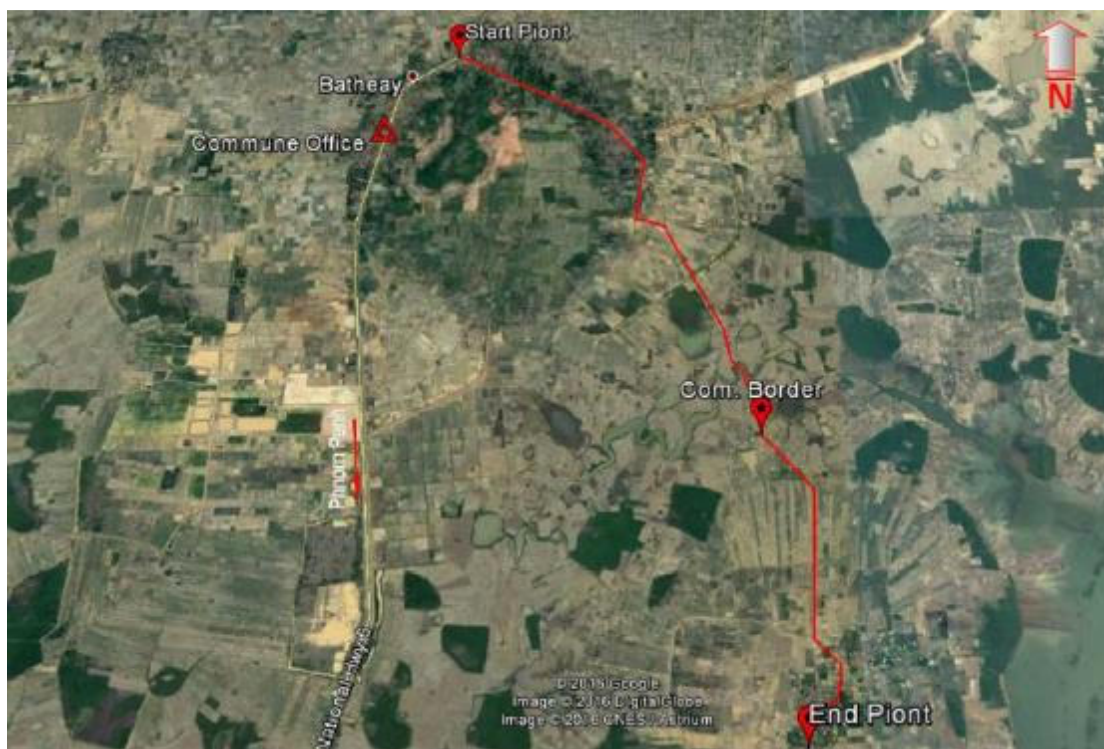
Source: NIRVn - Map created using QGIS, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?curid=43121523>

1. Rural Road Improvement Subproject

7. TSSD-AF will rehabilitate a 1.37 km section of the road running through Chbar Ampov village. In a southerly direction, the proposed road joins a recently improved road which eventually links to Highway No. 6 after passing through Chealea commune. This is the route the villagers use when the road through Batheay commune to Highway No. 6 is flooded.

8. The rehabilitation of the road is expected to benefit about 5,393 households. Firstly the residents of Chbar Ampov will gain direct benefits by being able to quickly access the National Highway, and also they have convenient market access to sell rice that has been produced from about 1,000 ha of paddy fields.

Figure 2: Location of the Proposed Rural Road Improvement Subproject-Bathaey-Chbar Ampov Communes

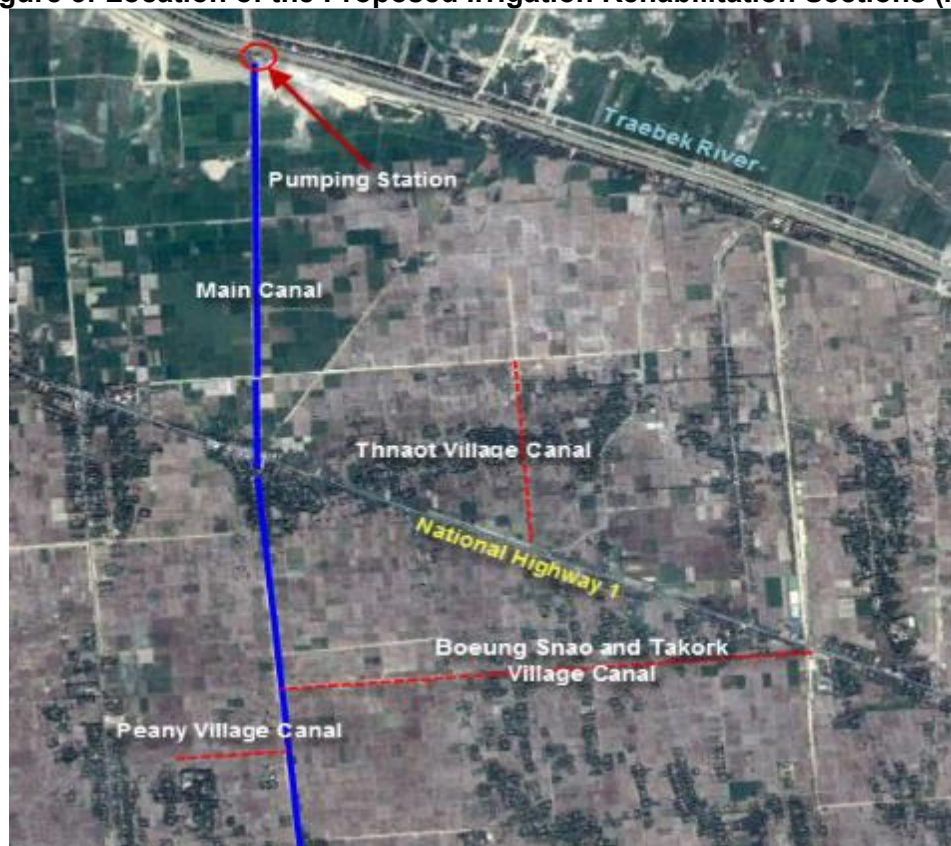


2. Irrigation Rehabilitation Subproject

9. The irrigation rehabilitation subproject is located in Lvea commune, Preah Sdach district, in Preh Veng province. The irrigation canals that have been proposed for renovation are currently dry and therefore ineffective. Once they have been renovated these irrigation canals are expected to provide enough water for two seasonal crops per year on 350 hectares of land in the three villages of Beoung Snao, Takork and Peany. A total of 6,000 hectares will benefit under the overall TSSD-AF target. The total length of the proposed irrigation canals is just over 5 kilometers, and these are divided into three separate sections. The first section is about 1,020 metres in length which is known as the Thnoat Chros village canal. The second section is about 3.104 metres and this runs between the villages of Beoung Snao and Takork, and the third section is about 1,040 metres known as the Peany village canal. However, as the canal currently does not have water running through it, some of the poor farmers have been using the current proposed irrigation section about 600 metres long for rain-fed paddy fields. If this section of the canal is rehabilitated these farmers will lose their plots for rice farming; therefore the project will avoid this section and only cover a distance of about 400 metres so that the rehabilitated section will not cover the part where the farmers are currently using the land.

10. All of these proposed irrigation sections are to connect with the main canal that has been constructed through donations by the Chinese government and its operation is now the responsibility of the Provincial Department of Water Resources and Agriculture Management (PDOWRAM). The water for these proposed canals will therefore be diverted from the main canal so that the farmers will be able to cultivate rice for two seasons as well as other non-rice crops. These proposed canals will be supplied with water that is being pumped from the Kampong Trabek River into the main canal. During the dry season, the water level in the river becomes very low from February to May, and so these renovated canals can also be used to store water during the dry season.

Figure 3: Location of the Proposed Irrigation Rehabilitation Sections (red)



11. Currently most of the farmers in this area heavily rely on rain to water their fields, and some of them who are able to afford the use of portable diesel pumps (either owned or rented) pump water from whichever source is available in the vicinity in order to water their rain-fed rice fields. In general rice yields can be described as ranging from moderate to good, with farmers harvesting between 1.5 and 2 tons/ha, with only a few farms harvesting 2.5 tons/ha. Post-harvest drying and processing practices are considered to be potentially wasteful resulting in significant losses.

II. SOCIAL ASSESSMENT DATA AND INFORMATION

A. Social and Livelihood Information

1. Assessment Methodology

12. The community/village consultations and interviews with individual households and affected persons' were conducted in 6 villages, while the household survey covered 200 houses in 20 villages, which were divided into 10 villages per subproject. The social information has mostly been gathered from primary data from the following sources: (i) interviews with national government staff at the central level, as well as two provincial officials and the staff of district offices; (ii) coordinated interviews with commune council leaders and village representatives; (iii) community/village consultations in six villages; (iv) interviews with individual potentially affected persons and households; and (v) a survey of 200 individual households.

13. The assessment engaged two teams. The first team was the project preparation technical assistance (PPTA) social team which was responsible for conducting the initial social safeguards screening according to ADB safeguards policy requirements. They also conducted community consultations, so as to assess broad community support, the current socio-economic and livelihoods status as well as to verify the community's desire for development priorities. The second team was the survey consultancy firm, which was selected to conduct the household survey and to collect detailed socio-economic information of the two proposed subproject sites. The survey consultancy firm focused on the collection of statistical data and recorded an inventory of the potential asset loss of the households who are likely to be impacted by the proposed two subprojects. Community/village consultations and interviews with individual households and affected persons took place in 6 villages, while the household survey covered 200 houses in 20 villages.

Table 1: Scope of the Targeted Households Survey Areas

Province	District	Subproject	Commune	No. of Surveyed Villages	No. of Surveyed Households	No. of Affected Households
Kampong Cham	Batheay	Road	Batheay	6	73	36
			Chbar Ampov	4	27	14
			Sub-total for road subproject	10	100	50
Prey Veng	Preah Sdach	Irrigation	Lvea	10	100	40
	TOTAL			20	200	90

2. Summary of Potential Affected Households and Impacts

14. A detailed household survey revealed that there are a total of 64 houses from the Lvea commune which are likely to be affected by the rehabilitation of the irrigation canals. An estimation of the area of impacted land is 6,433 square metres. Out of this number there are 31 houses which are likely to lose a small strip of land and 43 houses which will lose palm trees and coconut trees which they have planted along the proposed canals (note that some of these affected houses have affected trees on the affected land). Additionally, there are two houses belonging to two different families which are likely to be impacted by the expansion of the width of the irrigation canals. These two families/households were visited and interviewed by the PPTA social team. The team inquired whether the canal expansion and the potential impacts on their house will cause a severe setback and disturbance for their families. One family answered that the impacts will not have any effect on them as they have already planned to move and live in another village. It is closer to town and there they plan to run a small family business – a rice mill and a shop. This family is currently in the process of preparing to relocate to the new village and a house is being built there. The survey team then went to visit the new village in order to validate this information and found that the construction of the house is nearly completed. The family members also informed the team that currently there is no one living in the potentially affected house.

15. The second potentially impacted house was also visited by the PPTA survey team to verify the scope of impact and their willingness to support the subproject. This family informed the team that they are willing to relocate their house because they wish to gain the benefits from the improved irrigation canal. They have been waiting for the moment that they have sufficient water for their paddy field, and that in fact they built the house on the land where the government had already planned to expand the canals (about 20 years ago). They stated that they are willing to move to make way for a better irrigation system as soon as the project has been confirmed and the subproject will begin. They acknowledged that the subproject will cause a temporary

disturbance and will inconvenience them during the construction period due to the need to shift the house further. They requested that when the time comes, they would like the commune council and the villagers to assist with the physical relocation/movement of the house.

Table 2: Proposed Irrigation Canals: Number of Affected Households

Commune	Proposed Improved Section	Village	Total HH	No. AHs	No. of affected land				No. IS	No. IT	No. SDF
					AL		RL				
					No.	m²	No.	m²			
Lvea	1.02 km	Thnoat Chros	208	27	24	4232.66	5	653.4	0	6	
	3,14 km	Beoung	207	17	0		0		0	17	17
		Takork	202	20	2	121	4	1426.7	2	20	20
	0.93 km	Peany	172	0	-		-		-	-	0
Total	5.9 km	Total	1203	64	26	4353.66	9	2080.1	2	43	37

AHS = affected households; AL = agriculture land; HH = households; IS = impacted structure; IT = impacted trees; km = kilometer; m² = square meter; RL = residential land; SDF = signed donation forms.

16. For the proposed road subproject, a total of 90 households are likely to be affected by the proposed section of rehabilitated road. The affected assets consist of mostly a small strip of land along the road and some plots of land have a fence and life-fence trees, as well as fruit trees. During the assessment, the PPTA team visited a few houses, which will potentially be affected by the activities involved in the improvement of the road. All of the visited houses informed the survey team that they are quite willing to donate the impacted land because they want to have a better road and be able to travel during the rainy season. Some of the visited houses proposed that during the construction stage, they would like the road construction company to excavate earth from their field in order to fill up the road. In doing so they would not only gain the benefits of having a fishpond on their land but also would have a better/higher road which is not be subject to flooding.

Table 3: Proposed Road: Number of Affected Households in the Surveyed Villages

Commune	Village	No. HH	No. AHs	FHHs	No. of affected land				No. SDF
					AL		RL		
					No.	m²	No.	m²	
Batheay	Srah Pring	251	39	1	9	3289.58	16	715.75	34
	Svay Pok	543	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Chbar Ampov	Chbar Ampov	405	51	4	11	2151.2	34	1157.94	40
	Total	1.199	90	5	20	5440.78	50	1873.69	74

AHS = affected households; AL = agriculture land; HH = households; m² = square meter; RL = residential land; SDF = signed donation forms.

17. These impacts suggested that the subproject will need to conduct a due diligence in order to verify the impact and confirm the willingness of the affected household to donate the impacted assets. Additionally, a Donation Confirmation Report (DCR) needs to be prepared for these two subprojects.

3. Community Support

18. During the social impact assessment conducted in Preh Veng and Kampong Cham provinces from 7 to 13 March 2017 all the consulted communities and villages expressed their desire to have better road conditions and functioning irrigation systems. They reported that they are in support of the commune councils' decision to rehabilitate the existing infrastructure of the village. These proposed road and irrigation improvements have been submitted several times by commune council leaders for the government's consideration. However they have been unsuccessful because of the lack available of resources of the commune development fund which

has been unable to cover all of the necessary construction costs. According the consulted villagers in the Lvea commune, the proposed irrigation canals have not been in use for several decades due to a lack of water. In the last few years the Chinese government assisted in the improvement of one of the main canals and as a result the villagers who have had access to this water have been able to practice intercropping and cultivate crops in two seasons, which has improved their living conditions dramatically. The consulted villagers suggested that the irrigation canal should have a width of between two to four meters. If the subproject acquires a larger area of land than this, there are some houses (three), that will lose more than 5% of their land due to the proposed irrigation canal and that they are quite unlikely to obtain replacement land elsewhere. This message was delivered to the project's detailed design engineering team and it was confirmed that the rehabilitation of the irrigation canals will be within the proposed width.

19. As for the road subproject, the consulted villagers in Batheay and Chbar Ampov communes informed the survey team that the proposed road has been developed by the community through the commune development fund. Some parts of the road have been well maintained by the community, but there are some parts of the road which are subject to flooding each rainy season making it difficult for the community to constantly repair and maintain the road. All of the consulted commune leaders, communities and villagers expressed their full support for the project, and they also informed PPTA team that they are willing to donate the affected land, including the fences and fruit trees which are on these pieces of land.

20. All of the consulted persons met during the community consultations expressed their support for the two subprojects, and the detailed household survey revealed that a total of 94.5% support the subprojects. One household per subproject or 1% of the total surveyed households stated that they do not support the subproject while 4.5% replied that they did not know.

Table 4: Community Support of Subprojects

Subproject	Do you support this Subproject?	Sex of the head of the household					
		Male		Female		Total	
		N	%	n	%	n	%
Road	No	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	1	1.0%
	Yes	59	96.7%	36	92.3%	95	95.0%
	Don't know	2	3.3%	2	5.1%	4	4.0%
	Sub-total	61	100.0%	39	100.0%	100	100.0%
Irrigation	No	1	2.1%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%
	Yes	44	93.6%	50	94.3%	94	94.0%
	Don't know	2	4.3%	3	5.7%	5	5.0%
	Sub-total	47	100.0%	53	100.0%	100	100.0%
Total	No	1	0.9%	1	1.1%	2	1.0%
	Yes	103	95.4%	86	93.5%	189	94.5%
	Don't know	4	3.7%	5	5.4%	9	4.5%
	TOTAL	108	100.0%	92	100.0%	200	100.0%

4. Population, Ethnicity and Household Size

21. There are more than 30,000 people (7,183 households) living in the targeted areas of the subprojects who will benefit from the improved irrigation canals and rural access road, according to the social survey conducted in early March 2017. Out of this number there were a total of 2,411 households in the twenty surveyed villages (see Table 2 and 3). It could be suggested that the total direct beneficiaries of the proposed road subproject number 5,393 households and with the proposed irrigation subproject it is 320 households. These 320 households are either located along the proposed canals or have their land located next to or near by the canals, and so are likely to benefit from having a sufficient water supply for their fields. The surveyed villages do not

have indigenous peoples or ethnic minorities living in them and therefore, an indigenous plan was not prepared for these two subprojects. The average household size is 7.5 members with the majority of households being made up of about 4 to 5 members. The number of female family members is slightly higher than male family members.

5. Education and Healthcare Situation

22. In terms of access, both of the proposed subprojects share similar characteristics regarding access to education and healthcare systems. Overall the distance from villages to primary education is around 1 kilometer (km), to secondary education it is about 2 to 3 km and to high school it is about 4 to 5 km. A similar scale of distance can be applied to healthcare as a drug store or pharmacy is available within about 1 km, with a health center it is about 2 to 3 km and with a hospital it is about 4 to 5 km. Having said that, one village is located near the National Highway 6, at the starting point of the proposed road improvement and therefore this village is located within 1 km from the local hospital.

23. It is interesting to note that the household survey revealed that the education level of the head of the households of the targeted villages is relative low, especially amongst women. The percentage of females who have not attended school from the surveyed villages of the road subproject is 64.1% and for the irrigation subproject the figure is 36%. Meanwhile the percentage of the male household heads from these villages who have not attended school is 14.8% and 4.3% for road and irrigation subprojects respectively. The majority of the heads of households, living in the targeted villages from both proposed subproject areas, have only attained primary and lower secondary education and there are only a handful of female heads of households who have attended college and university (2.6% of female and 4% female from road and irrigation subprojects respectively).

24. Regarding community health, the surveyed households reported that most of the health issues are related to the common cold, fever and stomachache (about 24% to 26% of the total survey households), followed by high-blood pressure (18% for the road and 12% for the irrigation subproject) and heart diseases (4% for the road and 6% for the irrigation subproject). On average, a much higher percentage of females reported that they have some kind of health issue. Additionally more than 25% of the females reported that they have someone in their family who has a chronic health issue (see Table 5).

25. The survey data shows that when people face some health issue which is not too serious, they often go to the nearby health center. However, if the health issue is considered to be serious, most of the people go to a public/government hospital. Additionally, the surveyed data revealed that more than 30% of the surveyed households are unable to tend to their healthcare needs due to a lack of money, whilst 6.8% of the surveyed households reported that they lack a means of transportation. Furthermore 4.6% stated that the health care facilities are too far away and that the physicians are not friendly and therefore are discouraging them to seeking healthcare.

Table 5: Households with a family member who has a chronic illness

Subproject	Does someone in the family have a chronic illness?	Sex of the head of the household					
		Male		Female		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Road	No	51	83.6%	29	74.4%	80	80.0%
	Yes	10	16.4%	10	25.6%	20	20.0%
	Sub-total	61	100.0%	39	100.0%	100	100.0%
Irrigation	No	45	95.7%	40	75.5%	85	85.0%
	Yes	2	4.3%	13	24.5%	15	15.0%
	Sub-total	47	100.0%	53	100.0%	100	100.0%
Total	No	96	88.9%	69	75.0%	165	82.5%
	Yes	12	11.1%	23	25.0%	35	17.5%
	TOTAL	108	100.0%	92	100.0%	200	100.0%

6. Hygiene and Sanitation Conditions

26. Although the majority of the surveyed households reported that they use toilets, more than 30% reported that they do not have a toilet and these people stated that they use the rice fields and bushes around the village for defecating. Almost all of the toilets are squat toilets and these are mostly located outside of their homes.

Table 6: Households with Toilets

Subproject	Households with Toilets	Sex of the head of the household				Total	
		Male		Female			
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Road	No	23	37.7%	21	53.8%	44	44.0%
	Yes	38	62.3%	18	46.2%	56	56.0%
	Sub-total	61	100.0%	39	100.0%	100	100.0%
Irrigation	No	8	17.0%	14	26.4%	22	22.0%
	Yes	39	83.0%	39	73.6%	78	78.0%
	Sub-total	47	100.0%	53	100.0%	100	100.0%
Total	No	31	28.7%	35	38.0%	66	33.0%
	Yes	77	71.3%	57	62.0%	134	67.0%
	TOTAL	108	100.0%	92	100.0%	200	100.0%

7. Water Sources and Availability

27. The majority of the survey households from the road subproject reported that they use stored rain water (39.9%) and ground water (38.3%), while most of the households from the irrigation subproject said that they use ground water –from pumping wells and shallow wells (69.4%). Similarly the water they use for agricultural purposes is mostly from rain (17.3%) and ground water (57.3%). Additionally, there are a few families (19%), which have their land located near a lake, pond and stream, and they use electric pumps to get water for their agricultural fields. With the irrigation subproject, the water source will come from the existing main irrigation canal where the water is pumped from the Kampong Trabek River.

8. Livelihoods and Income Sources.

28. The social impact assessment found that the targeted communities have mixed livelihood activities but that these are predominately in the agricultural sector as well as the sale of labour for farming activities and in factories. Furthermore others migrate to the other main cities such as Phnom Penh in order to work. The household survey data confirmed that about 57% of the surveyed households currently are involved in agricultural related activities, and out of this number 40% reported that are working directly on their own farms and that their agricultural products are

for both consumption and commercial purposes. About 25% of the surveyed households reported that they are being supported by other members of the family, and so they are relying on remittances from a family member who is working elsewhere either inside or outside of the country. Additionally, about 9% reported that are selling their labour on a local farm.

29. Furthermore, the collected data also shows that more than 70% of the informants said that the agricultural products for sale are collected by market dealers who come to their village to buy these products. Meanwhile more than 24% of the informants said that they sell their products to the local commune markets. Only a small percent (4%) of the informants said that they travel to sell agricultural products outside of their village or the commune markets.

Table 7: Households Currently Involved in Agricultural Activities

Subproject	Type	Sex of the head of the household				Total	
		Male		Female			
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Road	No	24	39.3%	19	48.7%	43	43.0%
	Yes	37	60.7%	20	51.3%	57	57.0%
	Sub-total	61	100.0%	39	100.0%	100	100.0%
Irrigation	No	16	34.0%	27	50.9%	43	43.0%
	Yes	31	66.0%	26	49.1%	57	57.0%
	Sub-total	47	100.0%	53	100.0%	100	100.0%
Total	No	40	37.0%	46	50.0%	86	43.0%
	Yes	68	63.0%	46	50.0%	114	57.0%
	TOTAL	108	54.0%	92	46.0%	200	

9. Poverty and Vulnerability

30. Regarding poverty levels an average of about 55% of the total surveyed informants from both subprojects reported that are poor, according to their own self-evaluation of their household's wealth status. Looking at the poverty data of each subproject, 49% of the respondents from the road subproject reported that they are poor while about 61% of the respondents from the irrigation subproject reported the same. It is interesting to note that the percentage of females who reported that they are poor is much higher than the percentage of males (36.1% of males and 62% of females from the road subproject, compared to 46.8% of males and 73.6% of females from the irrigation subproject).

Table 8: Self-evaluation of the Household's Wealth Status

Subproject	Type	Sex of the head of the household				Total	
		Male		Female			
		n	%	Female	%	Total	%
Road	Poor	22	36.1%	27	69.2%	49	49.0%
	Normal / average	32	52.5%	12	30.8%	44	44.0%
	Well off	7	11.5%	0	0.0%	7	7.0%
	Sub-total	61	100.0%	39	100.0%	100	100.0%
Irrigation	Poor	22	46.8%	39	73.6%	61	61.0%
	Normal / average	20	42.6%	13	24.5%	33	33.0%
	Well off	5	10.6%	1	1.9%	6	6.0%
	Sub-total	47	100.0%	53	100.0%	100	100.0%
Total	Poor	44	40.7%	66	71.7%	110	55.0%
	Normal / average	52	48.1%	25	27.2%	77	38.5%
	Well off	12	11.1%	1	1.1%	13	6.5%
	TOTAL	108	54.0%	92	46.0%	200	

31. Regarding vulnerability and poor households, the data indicates that those individuals who are aged 65 and over may be at risk of becoming vulnerable. For instance, the data shows that

33% of the surveyed households for the road subproject and 27% of the surveyed households for the irrigation subproject are aged 65 and over. Additionally, the data shows that more than half of the surveyed households of the irrigation subproject hold a poor ID, (24% poor 1 and 28% poor 2); compared to a total of 38% of the surveyed households of the road subproject (23% poor 1 and 15 poor 2). This data suggests that although the proposed road subproject has a higher percentage of people aged 65 and over, it has fewer households that hold a poor ID. The data also reveals that that irrigation subproject has more poor 2 ID households (note that poor 2 is poorer than poor 1).

Table 9: Vulnerable Household

Subproject	Physical condition	Sex of the head of the household				Total	
		Male		Female		n	%
		n	%	n	%		
Road	Normal	45	73.8%	22	56.4%	67	67.0%
	Elderly (aged 65 and over)	16	26.2%	17	43.6%	33	33.0%
	sub-total	61	100.0%	39	100.0%	100	100.0%
	Household with poor ID						
	No	46	75.4%	16	41.0%	62	62.0%
	Poor 1	7	11.5%	16	41.0%	23	23.0%
	Poor 2	8	13.1%	7	17.9%	15	15.0%
	sub-total	61	100.0%	39	100.0%	100	100.0%
Irrigation	Normal	40	85.1%	33	62.3%	73	73%
	Elderly (aged 65 and over)	7	14.9%	20	37.7%	27	27%
	sub-total	47	100.0%	53	100.0%	100	100.0%
	Household with poor ID						
	No	25	53.2%	23	43.4%	48	48.0%
	Poor 1	11	23.4%	13	24.5%	24	24.0%
	Poor 2	11	23.4%	17	32.1%	28	28.0%
	sub-total	47	100.0%	53	100.0%	100	100.0%

10. Financial Circumstances

32. Looking at the levels of financial stability and difficulty of the two proposed subprojects, the data reveals that in general the percentage of the surveyed households of the road subproject experiencing financial difficulties as well as those in financial debt is slightly higher. For instance 81% of the respondents from the road subproject reported that they have experienced a financial deficit within the past twelve months and 65 % have been in debt, while 70% of respondents from the irrigation subproject reported that they have experienced financial difficulties and 47% of them have been in debt.

33. The data also reveals interesting figures regarding the financial circumstances of males and females. Firstly it shows that the percentage of males in debt in both of the proposed subprojects is higher than the percentage of females. However, it also shows that while the percentage of females experiencing a financial deficit from the road subproject is higher than the percentage of males (82% of females compared to 80% of males), the same ratio does not apply to the irrigation subproject where the percentage of females reporting that they have experienced a financial deficit in the past twelve months is lower than the percentage of males (62.3% of females compared to 78.7% of males).

Table 10: Financial Circumstances

Subproject	Experienced a financial deficit within the last 12 months	Sex of the head of the household				Total	
		Male		Female			
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1. Financial difficulty							
Road	No	12	19.7%	7	17.9%	19	19.0%
	Yes	49	80.3%	32	82.1%	81	81.0%
	Sub-total	61	100.0%	39	100.0%	100	100.0%
Irrigation	No	10	21.3%	20	37.7%	30	30.0%
	Yes	37	78.7%	33	62.3%	70	70.0%
	Sub-total	47	100.0%	53	100.0%	100	100.0%
	TOTAL	108	100.0%	92	100.0%	200	100.0%
2. Household currently in debt							
Road	No	17	27.9%	18	46.2%	35	35.0%
	Yes	44	72.1%	21	53.8%	65	65.0%
	Sub-total	61	100.0%	39	100.0%	100	100.0%
Irrigation	No	19	40.4%	34	64.2%	53	53.0%
	Yes	28	59.6%	19	35.8%	47	47.0%
	Sub-total	47	100.0%	53	100.0%	100	100.0%

11. Landless Households

34. According to the communes' data, there are four villages in Batheay commune with a total population of 15,294 people; four villages in Chbar Ampov commune with a population of 6,363 people and 11 villages in Lvea commune with a total of 7,901 people. Given these population numbers, the commune data shows that there are 35 households in Batheay, 31 households in Chbar Ampov and 18 households in Lvea that are landless. The data on the landless households has not been incorporated into the 200 households sample as this survey addresses the potentially impacted land and other assets by the proposed subprojects. The commune data does not include information on landless households within the individual villages; therefore this information will be included during the detailed alignment measurement survey to feed into the detailed subproject design.

Table 11: Landless Households

Subproject	Commune	No of Village	No. of Families	Total Land (Ha)	Total Residential (Ha)	Total Agriculture (Ha)	Hill Area (Ha)	Flooded (Ha)	No. Landless HHs
Road	Batheay	6	3,689	9,370.00	296.00	5,004.00	150.00	3,920.00	35
	Chbar Ampov	4	1,557	3,900.00	42.00	1,249.00	-	2,609.00	31
Irrigation	Lvea	11	5,246	2,352.23	250.31	2,101.33	-	0.59	18

Ha = hectare; HH = household.

12. Female-Headed Households

35. The recent agricultural socio-economic analysis revealed that in 25% of the communes in the TSSD-AF targeted provinces there are more than 20% of households that are headed by females. This social impact assessment also confirmed that in the subproject areas the percentage of female headed households is very high.

36. The household survey data below (Table 12) shows the percentage of female headed households within the three surveyed communes; more precisely the percentage in Chbar Ampov and Batheay communes for the proposed road subproject, and in Lvea commune for the irrigation subproject. The percentage of female headed households in Chabar Ampov is 13%, in Batheay it is 29.3% and in Lvea it is as high as 57.6%.

Female-headed households from the household survey							
Subproject	Commune	Sex of head of the household				Total	
		Male		Female			
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Road	Batheay	46	42.6%	27	29.3%	73	36.5%
	Chbar Ampov	15	13.9%	12	13.0%	27	13.5%
Irrigation	Lvea	47	43.5%	53	57.6%	100	50.0%
	TOTAL	108	100.0%	92	100.0%	200	100.0%

13. Community Problems and Concerns

37. The household survey information also disclosed the communities' problems, which have frequently occurred in the subproject areas. The problems are rated on the scale with the lowest being 'none', going up to 'a little', then 'moderate', rising to 'a lot of', right up to the 'most challenging' problems currently occurring in the subproject areas. The data shows that the proposed road subproject did tend to have a larger number of the informants reporting that there have been some social/community issues.

38. Of the hundred surveyed households for road subproject, more than 20% of them reported that they have had problems with a lack of potable water and a lack of proper hygiene and sanitation. This same group of households also reported that 28% of them lack proper public infrastructure and that 44% of them have to endure difficult road conditions. It is interesting to note that 51% of the total surveyed households from the road subproject and 30% of the irrigation subproject have experienced financial difficulties. In general, the irrigation subproject tends to have fewer social/community problems in comparison to the road subproject.

Table 13: Financial Circumstances

The most challenging problems happening within the area	Road		Irrigation		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Drug-use	5	5.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.5%
Criminal	4	4.0%	1	1.0%	5	2.5%
Domestic violence	4	4.0%	2	2.0%	6	3.0%
Presence of communicable diseases	6	6.0%	2	2.0%	8	4.0%
Presence of gangsters	9	9.0%	3	3.0%	12	6.0%
Lack of potable water	20	20.0%	4	4.0%	24	12.0%
Lack of proper hygiene and sanitation	26	26.0%	6	6.0%	32	16.0%
Lack of housing	21	21.0%	13	13.0%	34	17.0%
Lack of/far from public infrastructure	28	28.0%	9	9.0%	37	18.5%
Difficult road conditions	44	44.0%	13	13.0%	57	28.5%
Unemployment	34	34.0%	22	22.0%	56	28.0%
Financial issues/debt	51	51.0%	30	30.0%	81	40.5%

III. SOCIAL ASSESSMENT/ANALYSIS

A. Socio – Economic Conditions

39. The communities in the subproject project areas have mixed livelihood activities but these are predominately in the agricultural sector and also involve the sale of labour for farming activities and in factories. The other main core socio-economic activity is migration to the other main cities such as Phnom Penh in order to work. The social assessment found that the main priorities in regard to development that have been requested by the consulted communes, villages and households are the improvement of the rural road and the rehabilitation of the existing irrigation canals.

40. The assessment found that many of the consulted households have experienced unemployment due to a lack of agricultural activities and this has led to both rural-urban as well as cross-border migration. In some communes, illness, a lack of safe drinking water and livestock epidemics have been identified as the main factors that place people in a vulnerable position rather than food shortages. Furthermore this sense of insecurity is heightened as the poor who do not have access to microfinance institutions must borrow money from local money lenders at unregulated high interest rates. Due to this reason, the assessment found that nearly half of the community in the irrigation subproject area and more than half of the community in the road subproject area are currently in financial debt.

41. Additionally, on average more than 50% of the surveyed households reported that they are poor. Poverty, measured in terms of food and nutrition security and a lack of income, is correlated with a lack of proper infrastructure to increase agricultural production and diversification. Furthermore people have experienced limited market access; have lacked exposure to technology, extension activities and training. They have also had limited access to credit as well as a low level of education and skills. All these limitations are partly due to the poor road conditions. It is because of this reason that the communities readily expressed their desire to have a sufficient and properly functioning irrigation system and an improved transportation network to support the agricultural extension and livelihood improvement programs that are currently being promoted by the government. Additionally, the community reported that the government together with international development agencies and donors have provided assistance to improve the quality of agricultural production, and promoted a variety of crops and livestock for consumption and commercial purposes as well as supported capacity development related to good agricultural practices.

B. Social Impact

42. The assessment found no direct negative impacts on the communities in both the subproject areas as the irrigation canals and the rural road access will be an improvement of the existing facilities, and this will provide ample benefits to the communities. The only negative impact will be the acquisition of small strips of land from both sides of the proposed road and irrigation subprojects. For the proposed rural access road subproject, the social survey and the household survey confirmed that the road rehabilitation will only involve an improvement of the road conditions within/almost the same current road alignment (about a width of 4-5 metres along the sections running through the villages and about a width of 6-9 metres along the sections through the rice fields). There is no government/commune reserved right of way (ROW) and thus it will involve limited land acquisition. Some minor impacts are expected, which involve mainly palm trees and "life" fences (see Tables 2 and 3). Some of the potential impacted households (life-fences and strips of land) were visited by the survey team in order to assess the actual scope of the impacts and the intentions of the land/life-fence owners. The owners informed the team

that they are happy to either remove the trees and fences by themselves or that the road construction company can use a bulldozer to clear these particular trees for them.

43. The proposed irrigation scheme will involve an improvement of the existing canals. According to the commune council members, who joined the meeting during the assessment, that the government township plan has already included "reserved right of way (ROW)" of these proposed irrigation sections. For some of them the width of the reserved irrigation land is 23 metres and for some it is 30 metres. The reason is that the government plans to have irrigation canal and road running parallel so as to facilitate the transportation of agricultural products. Currently, the villagers are using the land which is part of this reserved ROW and if the subproject were to acquire "all" of the land under the ROW, significant impacts could be expected for some households. It is because of this reason that some individuals expressed their concern of losing their land whilst others expressed their desire to have the irrigation canal during the village consultations. However, all of them agreed that if the rehabilitation involves a canal width between 2 to 4 metres that only a few strips of land will be needed and the community will be able to continue using the land. Therefore, the project will design an irrigation system within this proposed width.

C. Gender

44. The social assessment conducted in early March and in April 2017 indicates that in general both females and males have equal access to all the available resources and public facilities. The villagers consulted in all three communes informed the assessment that in general they are currently satisfied with their divided and shared household tasks and responsibilities. They also stated that gender in development is one of the priority areas that the government has actively been promoting and that gender mainstreaming is practiced in most of the rural development projects. However, the challenge often is associated with the social structure of the villages in the subproject areas, which still favor men over women in regard to public engagement, whilst giving the women responsibility for general household chores. Traditional roles and work norms for women mean that income generation is generally seen as the men's responsibility, whereas sourcing and preparing food for the household and child-caring are the women's responsibility. However, the assessment suggests that presently there are more and more women who are entering the workforce and that these roles are in flux. This is especially the case in urban and periurban areas where increasing numbers of women are found in various workplaces. Nevertheless, taking care of children and feeding the family remain to be seen as the women's responsibility.

45. Village meetings informed the assessment that the women are preferred for various jobs, especially in the age range of 16 to 40. As more and more women enter the workforce, women have less time to take care of their families and children. This role is then transferred to the older female members of the family, their mothers, which means that the grandmother has to take care of the housework and be responsible for child-caring tasks. In one of the villages in Batheay commune, for instance, a grandmother is looking after six children belonging to her two daughters and one son. He is working in Phnom Penh and the daughters have jobs at a garment factory located near the commune. During the discussions it became apparent that the women often send a larger amount of money back to their parents than the men. When asked for an explanation, most of the informants said that men often have greater expenses and as soon men are married they also tend to provide financial support to their wives' families.

46. Regarding women's education, all of the informants in the consulted villages stated that the education level of the females is very low and that it is much lower amongst the older

generation. In some villages the informants claimed that more than half of the adult females in their villages are illiterate. At the moment young girls aged between 16 and 19 often drop out/leave school to work in factories near their villages, in Phnom Penh and/or in different locations in other provinces. The reason is that females are preferred to fulfil the positions of service providers, factory workers and fruit pickers (eggplants, chilly, tomatoes, beans, etc.). Meetings with the provincial authorities from both Kampong Cham and Prey Veng provinces suggested that the educational level of women adds to the difficulties in forming and maintaining female Livelihood Improvement Groups (LIG) committees and members with the current TSSD project. The female illiteracy rate is also affecting the effective implementation of the Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) programs because most of them do not know how to write and/or read the information that has been provided. Therefore, they are unable to provide feedback and information as well as communicate with the project within the given timeframe.

47. In relation to women's health issues, the information from the village' meetings and community consultations suggested that women and men have equal access to health care services. However, the data from the household survey revealed that the percentage of females who reported that they have someone in the family who has chronic health issues was much higher than that of males.

48. The survey data shows that on average more than 30 % of the surveyed households are headed by females. In general, Cambodia has a high percentage of female headed households as the national census data in 2012 indicated that 22% of all households and 28.6% of rural households were headed by women. Households headed by women are likely to be more vulnerable; they are also likely to experience shocks differently than male-headed households, largely due to social norms and more limited economic opportunities and income. Nonetheless, not all of the female headed households are considered as poor if they own sufficient productive agricultural land, derive income from off-farm or non-farm-based activities, or have adult members of the household engaged in waged employment outside of the commune.

49. Villagers consulted in the subproject areas engage in a mixture of livelihood activities but are predominantly engaged in agricultural activities. Additionally, although more and more people are migrating for work, most of the income is being generated from the sale of agricultural products or wage labour from farming activities. Men and women share their different work roles in the cultivation of crops. When activities involve machinery (such as clearing land and harvesting crops), men tend to take the leading role, and when physical inputs are needed, females tend to take the leading role (such as weeding and nurturing). Women, especially the older generation, also take over the role of childcare for their own offspring, who are engaged in upland-agriculture or are employed as garment workers. Additionally, as the female head of the household becomes older and there are fewer economically active members of the household, the poverty level becomes more deeply entrenched than for those households that are headed by men. In conclusion women in the subproject areas are active in socio-economic arena through the generation of household income as well as participation in livelihood development activities and also remain the key person who is responsible for household chores.

D. Potential Social Benefits

50. Both proposed subprojects will be developed over two years and they will directly improve the livelihoods of rural households who will gain direct and indirect benefits from the improved irrigation systems, roads, as well as from enhanced disaster risk management. Potential benefits under the TSSD-AF Output 1, are that the communities in the subproject areas will be encouraged to join community-driven development plans and activities related to the improvement of

construction of small-scale infrastructure at the village level. The benefits will include the following: (i) expand the irrigated agricultural area; (ii) gain access to better road conditions, reduce transport costs and improve access to markets; (iii) be given the opportunity to participate in capacity improvement programs related to smallholder farmers' groups and become a member of the new or existing livelihood improvement groups; and (iv) gain knowledge in disaster risk management.

51. Additionally, potential benefits under the TSSD-AF Output 2, the communities in the subprojects' areas will have the opportunity to be involved in support programs that create an enabling environment for increased agricultural productivity and diversification through: (i) improving agriculture, food security and the nutrition policy environment, especially in crop diversification with climate smart agricultural practices for rice and two non-rice crops; (ii) increasing the availability and access to quality seeds of climate-resilient rice and non-rice crops; (iii) increasing access to agricultural information and market data; and (iv) further developing the value chains of agricultural products by strengthening and expanding the agribusiness enterprises established through the current project.

52. Furthermore, a better transport network and connectivity will enable government services to be delivered to rural communities; allow farmers to purchase inputs for agricultural production, and bring surplus produce to markets. It will give rural people easier access to health services, education and other amenities. Other demand-driven small-scale infrastructure, such as schools, facilities for safe drinking water as well as toilets, will contribute in reaching other social development goal-related indicators. In addition to the small scale infrastructure the project will also assist the poor in developing skills that enable them to add value to their agricultural produce and also lead to a diversification of crops. Providing the poor with the access to financial resources will give them a greater sense of security and enable them to engage in new livelihood activities. This eased access to credit together with more well-established farmer organizations will empower the poor.

53. The benefits the communities will gain through better irrigation systems include the following: (i) the availability and sufficiency of the water supply for the irrigated areas; (ii) an increase in irrigated areas in all seasons and for rice crops will lead to an increase in rice yield and production; (d) the high yields of other crops that can be grown during the dry season; and (e) the resulting increase in income from the sale of this agricultural produce.

E. Recommendations

54. Based on the results of the assessment, both of the proposed subprojects are socially acceptable for implementation. They are strongly supported by the communities and since the improvement of the rural access road and the irrigation canals are the villagers' primary request in terms of development, there is a much greater chance of creating the communities' sense of ownership.

55. Additionally, both subprojects will be the driving force to promote more agricultural activities, create employment opportunities and secure people's incomes. In this regard, the support provided by the subproject implementation will not only help to improve small-scale infrastructure development but will also help reduce the financial difficulties, which almost the majority of the communities are currently facing. As more people are employed locally, it will eventually reduce the flow of rural-urban migration and also help mothers to take care of their offspring as they are closer to home, instead of leaving these responsibilities to the grandmothers.

56. Even given the communities' support and their request to implement these proposed subprojects, there are few social impacts, disturbances and issues related to the distribution of benefits, which should be clearly addressed and with appropriate mitigation measures put in place, prior the projects' approval. These recommendations include the following:

- (i) Issues related to land, trees and other structural impacts. These subprojects must have proper procedures for land acquisition as well as compensation plans. Where the communities are willing to donate their lost assets, the total amount of the lost asset should be less than 5% of the entire impacted household asset and a donation confirmation report should be prepared in accordance with the Resettlement Framework.
- (ii) The donation confirmation report should focus on a rigorous due diligence procedure with a full documentation to verify the voluntary donation bona fides. The voluntary donations should be directly linked to benefits for the affected households and adequate grievance procedures should be provided for the affected people.
- (iii) The affected vulnerable households should be included in the project development and mitigation plans to ensure that they participate in the projects' activities and gain benefits from the subprojects.
- (iv) In relation to gender issues - as the assessment found that the percentage of the female-headed households is relatively high, the subproject's Gender Action Plan should include special measures to ensure that they gain from the projects benefits on an equal basis.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism

57. TSSD-AF will use the GRM under the Commune/Sangkath fund and the NCDDDS mechanism, as follows:

58. The complaints can be made against any person who is engaged in the irregularity of all fund in the NCDD annual work plan and budget, and the performance of sub-national government officials. Complaints can also be filed against persons who engage in the project implementation such as contractor, Commune Councilors, Commune Clerk, Provincial treasury, Provincial administration staff, District councilors, Provincial councilors, development partners' staff.

59. Complaints can be made by three ways: (1) Writing complaint, (2) phone call and (3) report to PAWG member. To file a written complaint, people can use paper or complaint form which is available at the PAWG office in the province. People can call straight away to any member via his or her phone number in the leaflets (that should be in the Accountability Box).

60. People also can meet in person with any PAWG member who are listed as PAWG members in the province. Name and contact address for each PAWG members are written in the leaflet. Each PAWG is required to set up the hotline for receiving complaints.

61. The process of investigation and complaint resolution is clearly written in the manual that was used during training to Provincial Support Officers and others. DFTs/PFTs of ExCom are responsible to collect complaints from Accountability Boxes. To open the box at Sala Khum, it is required that at least 3 persons such DFT, Commune administrative representative are present, but they are not allowed to read the complaints. At least, 2 PAWG members are assigned to monitor the screening of complaints which is done by Provincial Support Group (PSG). An investigation team is appointed by PAWG. The complaints are not take action if the complaints

are not within the PAWG mandate. PAWG meeting is held to make decision based on the investigation report.

62. Confidentiality is one of key principles for complaint investigation process which is applied by the Investigation Team. All complaints that are received from different sources are confidentially kept. People could submit anonymous complaints. PAWG is obligated to raise awareness of people and stakeholders about this matter.

63. Any person and any stakeholder has the right to complaint to Provincial/Municipal Accountability Working Group (PAWG) on any issues of irregular use of C/S Funds and any irregularities they observe in the C/S Fund project preparation, project procurement and project implementation by placing a written complaint in the “Accountability Box” located near to their house or by making a verbal report, including phone calls, to any one of the PAWG members. The PAWG member who receives such a phone call shall prepare a written report/minutes of the complaint. The complaints and the minutes are submitted to the PAWG meeting for discussion and resolution.

64. The procedures for solving the irregular issues and complaints will follow the procedures described in the Guidelines on the Establishment of the PAWG and the Procedures described in the NCDD guidelines.

1. Sanction against the Abuse Persons

65. Each PAWG adopts the sanctions in line with Guideline No. 014 issued by NCDD. Sanctions include the followings:

- (i) Termination of staff contract if incentives are provided;
- (ii) Take measurements against The Royal Government of Cambodia’s Co-Statute of Civil Servant Law
- (iii) A financial fine
- (iv) Cancellation of Contractor’s name from the Pre-Qualified Contractor List.
- (v) Apply verbal or written warning and/or financial fine against the Administrative and Management Law of Commune/Sangkat

G. Training and Capacity Building

66. In order to support the construction of these civil works and to ensure their sustainability capacity building will be provided. This will include a training of trainers course in the national climate smart curriculum. The curriculum is being developed by the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (MAFF) in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which was required under the service provision contract for rice and diversified production. The TSSD-AF project will also facilitate quarterly meetings in each commune between the input suppliers, farmers and processors / traders in order to develop their value chain clusters.

67. Several training courses will be provided to both of the subprojects by the TSSD-AF Project. These training courses will include:

- (i) Training for Commune Mobile Access Workers
- (ii) Livelihood Improvement Group (LIG) Association Support
- (iii) Aquaculture Value Chain
- (iv) Development of Multi-media Materials for the Mobile Commune Access Program
- (v) Design and Supervision Contractor(s), including road safety awareness and training services

- (vi) Rice and Vegetable Value Chain, including Integrated Pest Management
- (vii) Farmers Water User Group/Operation and Maintenance
- (viii) New LIG Establishment & Support + service teams
- (ix) Grievance Redress Mechanism and Public Consultation

H. Project Implementation

68. The subproject civil works for the irrigation canals and village road will be included in the commune development plan, confirming the community's interest and funds to the contractors will be paid by the relevant commune councils. The final design for the subprojects, support in bid preparation, and construction supervision will be undertaken by an Infrastructure Design and Supervision consultant team (DSC). A provincial support team (PST) will be established for each province incorporating provincial staff of the executing and implementing agencies ministries. The PST will ensure that all subproject designs are technically cleared by relevant provincial technical departments and in particular that road designs are approved at the provincial level by the provincial department of rural development, and registered in the Ministry of Rural Development's road inventory, and that irrigation designs are approved by the provincial departments of water resources and meteorology, and registered in the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology's Cambodia Information System on Irrigation Schemes.

69. The DSC will support the commune councils and PST to prepare tender documents and to contract out construction. The commune councils will therefore act as the project's implementation units for the infrastructure outputs. The commune councils will remain the project owners and will award the contract, manage the contract and monitor the construction. The DSC will assist the commune councils to monitor construction standards and facilitate monthly coordination at the provincial level.

70. Project implementation consultants (PIC) will include Social Safeguards, Gender, and Environmental Safeguards and Climate Change Specialists who will work with the national specialists and assist the PSTs and commune councils to fulfil their social and environmental responsibilities in implementing subproject safeguards related plans.

71. To enable effective national government oversight of the project, the innovative steering committee arrangement of TSSD will be continued, and will provide guidance to the executing and implementing agencies without creating an excessive additional institutional burden. CARD will handle the steering committee functions as part of its regular meetings as well as other meetings as needed, and will ensure that the project's performance is monitored throughout implementation, right up to its completion.

I. Monitoring and Evaluation



72. The TSSDP-AF will use the same overall benefit monitoring and evaluation system that was developed for the original TSSD project and it will include indicators that will disclose whether the subproject beneficiaries were able to benefit from the project's interventions. It will also include qualitative indicators such as the beneficiaries' satisfaction with consultation process during the subproject's preparation. In addition, an external monitoring agency will be recruited to monitor the project to the satisfaction of ADB.

73. The monitoring should focus on the following to ensure that: (i) the principles of voluntary donation are observed; (ii) those who opted for donation are not forced to donate their land and assets; and (iii) the living standards of those who opted for donation are not negatively affected.



The external monitoring agency will be a qualified NGO or consultant with recognized experience in Cambodia. The external monitoring agency's observation will be included in the project's quarterly progress reports and overall evaluation report.

74. During the construction stage, the commune councils will make appropriate arrangements for monitoring according to the progress and actual work requirements during the projects implementation. When complaints are received from the public (either directly or via the formal grievance redress mechanism), the commune council staff will immediately conduct additional inspections.

Attachment 1: Social Assessment and Consultation Records

Subproject: Rehabilitation of irrigation scheme				
DATE	LOCATION AND TIME	FACILITATING ACTORS	PARTICIPANTS	DISCUSSION / RESPONSES / OUTCOMES FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS WITH RESPONSIBILITY
7 March 2017	Commune/s: Lvea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPTA consultant staff - Ms. Chansouk Insouvanh - Mr. Tem Sereivouth - Mr. Heng Bunny 	Female: 11 Male: 8 Total: 19	Presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction about the TSSD-AF Safeguard requirement under ADB SPS Confirmation on the need of development within the commune/discussion on willingness for donation Asking for support for the proposed road subproject Discussion on SES condition of the people Comments – Questions – Answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Q1: What is the proposed canal width in this village? Q2: If take more than 7.5 meters each side, my house will be affected. Q3: Will the road along the canal to be built? We afraid without road we can not transport crop from field. Q4: I can't lose my land if the project acquires bigger land. Q5: Will the project provide famers with good rice seeds? Since the project is to improve agricultural project, there should be provision of good seeds to people.
	Venue: Tnaot Chros Village			
	Time: 2:30 to 3:30PM			
	Photo 			
08 March 2017	Commune/s: Lvea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPTA consultant staff - Ms. Chansouk Insouvanh - Mr. Tem Sereivouth - Mr. Heng Bunny 	Female: 32 Male: 7 Total: 39	Presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction about the TSSD-AF Safeguard requirement under ADB SPS Confirmation on the need of development within the commune/discussion on willingness for donation Asking for support for the proposed road subproject Discussion on SES condition of the people Comments – Questions – Answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Q1: Will the rehabilitation of canal install the culvert? Q2: Please rehabilitate the canal as big as people voluntary donate to the project. Experience from other commune showed that people donate bigger land to the project but the canal built very small canal that cannot supply the farm areas.
	Venue: Boeng Snao village			
	Time: 8:30 to 10:30AM			
	Photo 			

Subproject: Rehabilitation of irrigation scheme				
DATE	LOCATION AND TIME	FACILITATING ACTORS	PARTICIPANTS	DISCUSSION / RESPONSES / OUTCOMES FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS WITH RESPONSIBILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Q3: From the engineer design, there should be a proper design to let water flow easily in to the farmland.
Totals				
Number of meetings: 2		Participants: Female: 43 Male: 15 Total: 58		

Subproject: Road improvement project in Batheay and Chbar Ampov Communes				
DATE	LOCATION AND TIME	FACILITATING ACTORS	PARTICIPANTS	DISCUSSION / RESPONSES / OUTCOMES FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS WITH RESPONSIBILITY
10 March 2017	Commune/s: Batheay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PPTA consultant staff- Ms. Chansouk Insouvanh- Mr. Tem Sareivouth- Mr. Heng Bunny	Female: 9 Male: 14 Total: 23	Presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduction about the TSSD-AFSafeguard requirement under ADB SPSConfirmation on the need of development within the commune/discussion on willingness for donationAsking for support for the proposed road subprojectDiscussion on SES condition of the people Comments – Questions – Answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Q1: Will the drainage system to built along the road?Q2: What is the proposed road width and type of road, laterite or concrete?Q3: Will my fence get impact by the road?Q4: Will the project acquire land equally from both sides?Q5: Is there any plan to build irrigation system at the rice field? We are lacking of water source for two time cropping.
	Venue: Champou Prerk Pagoda			
	Time: 9:30 to 11:00 AM			
	Photo 			
10 March 2017	Commune/s: Chbar Ampov	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PPTA consultant staff- Ms. Chansouk Insouvanh- Mr. Tem Sareivouth- Mr. Heng Bunny	Female: 11 Male: 17 Total: 28	Presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduction about the TSSD-AFSafeguard requirement under ADB SPSConfirmation on the need of development within the commune/discussion on willingness for donationAsking for support for the proposed road subprojectDiscussion on SES condition of the people Comments – Questions – Answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Q1: What is the proposed road width?Q2: Will the project compensate for the lose of trees or fences?Q3: Will the canal along the proposed road be constructed?The villagers really need the water for rice cultivation. During the construction, the project can dig the pond inside the people rice field and get the soil to upgrade the road and people will reserve the pond for water usage.
	Venue: Chbar Ampov Village			
	Time: 2:00 to 3:00 PM			
	Photo 			

Subproject: Road improvement project in Batheay and Chbar Ampov Communes				
DATE	LOCATION AND TIME	FACILITATING ACTORS	PARTICIPANTS	DISCUSSION / RESPONSES / OUTCOMES FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS WITH RESPONSIBILITY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some families may affect by road rehabilitation and they may not agree for donation.
Totals				
Number of meetings: 2		Participants: Female: 20 Male: 31 Total: 51		

Attachment 2: List of Persons Met

Commune/s: Lvea	
Venue: Tnor Chroh Village, Lvea Commune, Preah Sdach District, Prey Veng Province	
Date: 07 March 2017	
Participants: Facilitating Commune, ia, ppta consultant Total 12 (female:4 and male:8)	Participants: Villagers Total 19 (female:11 and male:8)

បញ្ជីចំណុះចូលរួម
Attendance List at Meeting

កិច្ចប្រជុំសាធារណៈ ស្តីពីការកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មឆ្នាំ២០១៧ (ដំណាក់កាល ២)
Public Consultation Meeting for
Torle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AF)

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ/ Date : ថ្ងៃទី ០៧ ខែ ០៣ ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ម៉ោង/ Time: ១១:៣០am ដល់ To : ១:៣០pm
ទីតាំង/ Located in: Lvea Commune ភូមិ/ Village: Tnor Chroh ឃុំ/ Commune: Lvea
ស្រុក/ District: Preah Sdach ខេត្ត/ Province: Prey Veng

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តំណាង Position	អង្គការ/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	គឹម កាត	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	018444558	
2	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
3	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
4	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
5	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
6	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
7	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
8	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
9	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
10	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
11	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
12	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
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បញ្ជីចំណុះចូលរួម
Attendance List at Meeting

កិច្ចប្រជុំសាធារណៈ ស្តីពីការកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មឆ្នាំ២០១៧ (ដំណាក់កាល ២)
Public Consultation Meeting for
Torle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AF)

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ/ Date : ថ្ងៃទី ០៧ ខែ ០៣ ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ម៉ោង/ Time: ១១:៣០am ដល់ To : ១:៣០pm
ទីតាំង/ Located in: Lvea Commune ភូមិ/ Village: Tnor Chroh ឃុំ/ Commune: Lvea
ស្រុក/ District: Preah Sdach ខេត្ត/ Province: Prey Veng

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តំណាង Position	អង្គការ/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	គឹម កាត	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	018444558	
2	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
3	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
4	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
5	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
6	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
7	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
8	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
9	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
10	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
11	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
12	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
13	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
14	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
15	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
16	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
17	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
18	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	
19	គឹម គង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	010444558	

Note 1: Shown is the first page out of 2 attendance sheets.

Note 2: The complete and original set of attendance sheets is with the commune council

Commune/s: Lvea	
Venue: Tnor Chroh Village, Lvea Commune, Preah Sdach District, Prey Veng Province	
Date: 08 March 2017	
Participants: Facilitating Commune, ia, ppta consultant Total 8 (female:1 and male:7)	Participants: Villagers Total 39 (female:32 and male:7)

បញ្ជីអ្នកចូលរួម

Attendance List at Meeting

កិច្ចប្រជុំសាធារណៈ ព្រឹត្តិការណ៍កាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ (ដំណាក់កាល ២)

Public Consultation Meeting for

Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AF)

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ/ Date : ថ្ងៃទី ២៩ ខែ ០៩ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ ម៉ោង/ Time: ៩:៣០ ដល់/ To

ទីតាំង/ Located in: ភូមិ ១៩១ ភូមិ/ Village: ២២១១ ឃុំ/ Commune: ១១

ស្រុក/ District: ១១១១១១ ខេត្ត/ Province: ១១១១១១

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តំណាង Position	អង្គការ/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
2	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
3	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
4	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
5	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
6	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
7	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
8	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អង្គការ	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
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បញ្ជីអ្នកចូលរួម

កិច្ចប្រជុំសាធារណៈ ព្រឹត្តិការណ៍កាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ (ដំណាក់កាល ២)

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ថ្ងៃទី ០៩ ខែ ០៩ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ ម៉ោង ៩:៣០ ដល់

ទីតាំងភូមិ: ភូមិ ១៩១ ឃុំ ១១១១១១ ខេត្ត ១១១១១១

ចំនួនប្រជាជនចូលរួមសរុប: ៣៩ នាក់ ស្រី ៣៩ នាក់

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	តំណាង	ឃុំ	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	១១	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
2	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	១១	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
3	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	១១	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
4	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	១១	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
5	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	១១	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
6	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	១១	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
7	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	១១	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
8	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	១១	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
9	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	១១	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
10	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	១១	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
11	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	១១	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
12	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	១១	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	
13	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	១១	០៩៨៨៨៨៨៨	

Note 1: Shown is the first page out of 2 attendance sheets.

Note 2: The complete and original set of attendance sheets is with the commune council

Commune/s: Batheay																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Venue: Champou Prerk Pagoda, Srah Pring Village, Batheay Commune, Batheay District, Kampong Cham Province																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Date: 10 March 2017																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>Participants: Facilitating Commune, ia, ppta consultant Total 9 (female:3 and male:6)</p>	<p>Participants: Villagers total 23 (female:9 and male:14)</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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<p>Note 1: Shown is the first page out of 2 attendance sheets.</p> <p>Note 2: The complete and original set of attendance sheets is with the commune council.</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

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Note 1: Shown is the first page out of 2 attendance sheets.

Note 2: The complete and original set of attendance sheets is with the commune council

Annex 4: Due Diligence Report

Definition of Terms

1. **Beneficiary** – all persons and households from the villages who voluntarily seek to avail themselves of, and be part of, the project.
2. **Compensation** – payment in cash or in kind at the replacement cost of the acquired assets for the project.
3. **Cut-off Date** – the cut-off date is defined as the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project areas makes residents/users eligible to be categorized as project affected persons. The cut-off date for this Project will be the date of conducting public consultation for each subproject that requires land acquisition with the project-affected persons before conducting inventory of loss (IOL) or the detailed measurement survey (DMS).
4. **Displaced persons** – refers to all of the people who, on account of the activities listed above, would have their (1) standard of living adversely affected; or (2) right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed temporarily or permanently; (3) access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or (4) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected; and “displaced person” means any of the displaced persons.
5. **Eligible land holders** – refers to affected persons who (a) hold title to land; or (b) do not hold title but whose possession of land can be legalized with a title pursuant to the Land Law of Cambodia including those with recognizable rights.
6. **Entitlement** – range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation support which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base. The entitlements adopted for TSSD-AF were guided by the applicable national laws, regulations, and ADB SPS. The entitlements may be further revised based on actual status of impact, if applicable, in an updated version of the resettlement framework.
7. **Household** – means all persons living and eating together as a single social unit.
8. **Income restoration** – means re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of project-affected households to at least maintain to their pre-project level.
9. **Improvements** – structures constructed (dwelling unit, fence, waiting sheds, pigpens, utilities, community facilities, stores, warehouses, etc.) and crops/plants planted by the person, household, institution, or organization.
10. **Land acquisition** – the process whereby a person involuntarily loses ownership, use of, or access to, land as a result of the project. Land acquisition can lead to a range of associated impacts, including loss of residence or other fixed assets (fences, wells, tombs, or other structures or improvements that are attached to the land).
11. **Project Authorities** – refers to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF), the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDDDS, the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), and the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) of

MEF.

12. **Project Executive Agencies** – MAFF and NCDDDS.

13. **Project Affected Persons (PAPs)** – includes any person, households, entity, organizations, firms or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected, (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, plantations, grazing, and/or organizing land), water resources, fish ponds, communal fishing grounds, annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, permanently or temporarily, with or without displacement.

14. **Rehabilitation** – refers to assistance provided to persons seriously affected due to the loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life. Compensation for assets often is not sufficient to achieve full rehabilitation.

15. **Replacement cost** – is the method of valuation of assets, which determines the amount of compensation sufficient to replace lost assets, including any necessary transaction costs. Compensation at replacement cost is defined as follows: For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures to meet the replacement cost standard. Such additional assistance is distinct from resettlement measures to be provided under other clauses in the ADB SPS 2009.

16. **Resettlement** – means that all measures should be taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on PAP property and/or livelihood's, including compensation, relocation (where relevant) and rehabilitation as needed.

17. **Vulnerable groups** - are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) elderly households with no means of support and landlessness, and (v) indigenous peoples. The vulnerability of each household will depend on the impact and their socio-economic status that will be assessed as the result of detail baseline socio-economic survey during the detail measurement survey or inventory of lose assets.

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

A. Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project – Additional Financing

1. The current Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project is designed to improve the living standards of an estimated 1.75 million rural Cambodians living in 196 communes within five provinces (Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, and Tbong Khmum) along the East-West corridor stretching from Vietnam in the east to Thailand in the West. The project has been a foster community driven development through investments in the improvement of productivity, rural infrastructure and capacity development in the 196 communes in the selected five provinces. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat are the executing agencies. The Council for Agricultural and Rural Development is the chair of the project steering committee which is to provide policy and strategic guidance to the project. The Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project aims to impact the livelihoods in the target communes within the five provinces in the Tonle Sap Basin so that these are improved by 2020. The proposed outcome is an increase in agricultural productivity as well as an improved access to markets in these 196 communes within the Tonle Sap Basin. Given the previous successes of the Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project and the persisting poverty in the Tonle Sap Basin, both the executing agencies have requested ADB's support in the form of additional financing in order to scale up the current project activities. Furthermore, by using the additional financing modality the previous successes can be built upon, and the use of the project's current resources can be optimized.

B. Impacts, Outcome, and Outputs

2. The additional financing will scale up project activities in the original five provinces and the additional two provinces. It will also change the original project scope by enhancing climate and disaster resilience. The aggregate impact will be livelihoods in target communes and climate resilience in seven provinces in the Tonle Sap Basin improved. The aggregate outcome will be agricultural productivity increased, climate and disaster resilience strengthened, and access to markets improved in 271 communes in seven provinces in the Tonle Sap Basin.

3. Output 1: Rural productive infrastructure and livelihood improved with capacity in disaster risk management enhanced. The additional financing will focus on climate- and disaster-resilient roads and irrigation schemes. It will rehabilitate an additional 450 kilometers of roads and upgrade irrigation infrastructure for an additional 6,000 hectares of land to allow for at least two crops per year. Infrastructure subprojects will also be registered in the national asset inventory to ensure O&M beyond the additional financing implementation period. The existing 1,241 LIGs will be strengthened and an additional 750 LIGs will be established. An LIG association will also be established with financial contribution from LIG members themselves to improve the group sustainability. Further, DRM in target communes will be strengthened through training on identifying, planning, and implementing disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures, including incorporating DRR considerations in infrastructure subprojects.

4. Output 2: Enabling environment for increased agricultural productivity, diversification, and climate resilience created. Training on climate-smart agriculture practices will be provided through 200 paddy selling groups, LIGs and market improvement groups. Production of four climate-resilient rice seed varieties will be promoted upon confirmation of market demand. Beyond production, the additional financing will also improve value addition for rice, vegetables, and

chicken value chains through (i) establishing multistakeholder value chain platforms, (ii) establishing 364 market improvement groups, (iii) strengthening 103 existing small-scale agribusinesses, and (iv) establishing at least a further 97 agribusinesses.

5. Output 3: Project management strengthened. The existing executing agencies will continue to manage the project. Support in project management will continue for project staff at national, provincial, district, and commune levels. Consulting services and special service providers' support will be extended or recruited as required.

C. Village Road Subproject in Batheay-Chbar Ampov Communes

1. Objectives

6. Batheay-Chbar Ampov Commune Committee has identified rehabilitation of intra-commune road as a high priority. Under this subproject it is proposed to rehabilitate a 7.6 km long rural road which starts at Highway 6 in Batheay Commune and finishes in Chbar Ampov village, Chbar Ampov Commune. Currently, this road serves the people of two communes for daily traveling and transporting the farming products from field to the market and vice versa. However, the current condition gives people a lot of difficulty for traveling due to part of 3.5 Km flooded every year with the depth of 0.5 meters and the other part within the commune where majority of the houses scatterings along the road very narrow without drainage system.

7. Base on economic analysis done by PPTA team, the major benefits from the road subproject will be derived from vehicle operating cost savings, and time savings of passengers (i.e., workers, travelers, and drivers) and depreciation cost savings. Since agricultural extension service and value chain support will be given to the existing LIGs and certain farming households in the communes, benefits will also be obtained from (i) improved rice yield (no wet season crop is cultivated in the part where the inter-commune road is rebuilt as it is flooded during the monsoon season), (ii) diversified dry season crops (incl. lotus, vegetables), and (iii) other high-value farm enterprises (esp. improved practice of native-breed chicken keeping, fish growing and frog farming). The objective of support in agriculture and value chain is to help the beneficiary households to improve their farm productivity and diversify into high-value farm enterprises.

2. Existing Facilities

8. The IOL team has identified the entire proposed road to five different sub-sections covering by two communes of Batheay and Chbar Ampov. Under Batheay commune, the road has been classified to 3 sub-sections; i) section "A" is within Svay Pok village with current road width 12 meters and the total length of 1,635 meters, ii) sub-section "B" is within Srah Pring with current road width of only 5 meters and the total length of 1,213 meters, iii) section "C" is within Srah Pring village with current road width of 7 meters and its total length 1,368 meters. For Chbar Ampov commune, Chbar Ampov Village, there are two sub-sections i) sub-section "A" has the current road width 7 meters and its length of 2,507 meters, and ii) sub-section "B" has current road width 5 meters and its length of 1,403 meters. See table 1.1 for classification of sub-sections.

9. Base on engineering point of views, two major constraints must be considered during design (1) A track from a quarry joins the road 800m from where it meets Highway 6 which means that trucks of up to 40 tons use this road section; and (2) Every year up to 3.5 km of the road floods to a depth of about 0.5 m and twice in the last 20 years sections of the road have flooded to a depth of 2 m.

3. Proposed Improvements

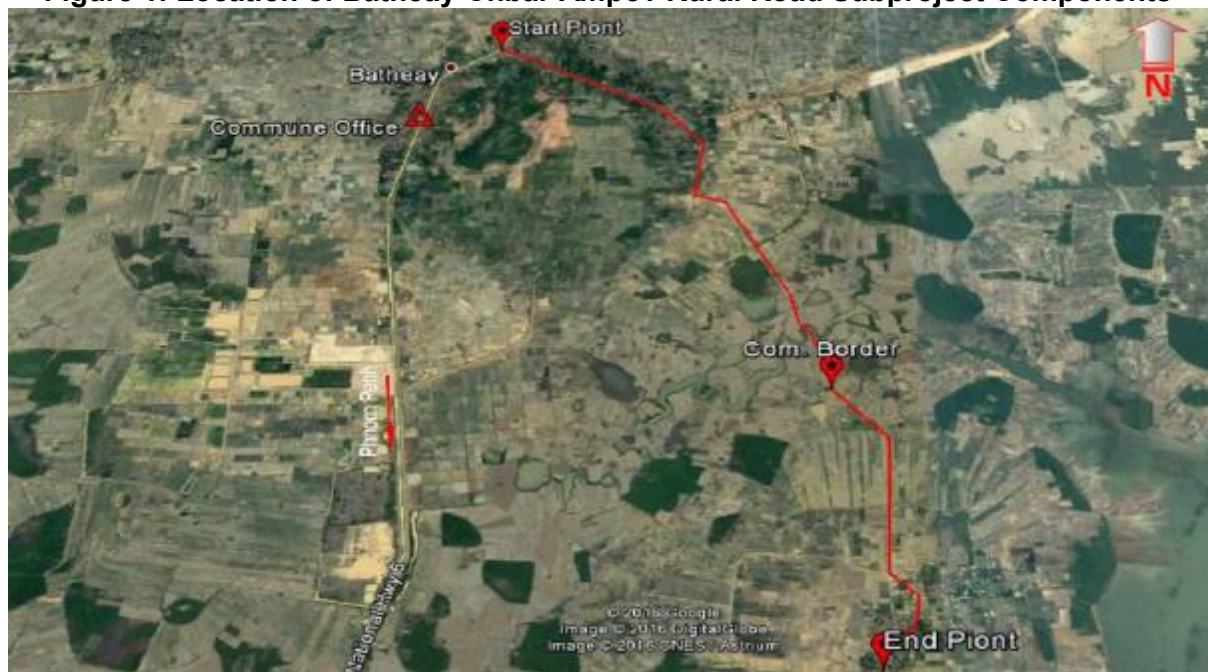
10. Under this subproject it is proposed to rehabilitate a 7.6 km long rural road which starts at Highway 6 in Batheay Commune and finishes in Chbar Ampov village, dChbar Ampov Commune. However, during the IOL, the team were asked by the local authorities to do the measurement of impacts of up to 8.1 km. The location of the subproject is at Figure 1.1 and the proposed road width is at Table 1.

Table 1: Current Rural Road Width and the Proposed Road Width for Rehabilitation including COI Braking Down by Road Sections

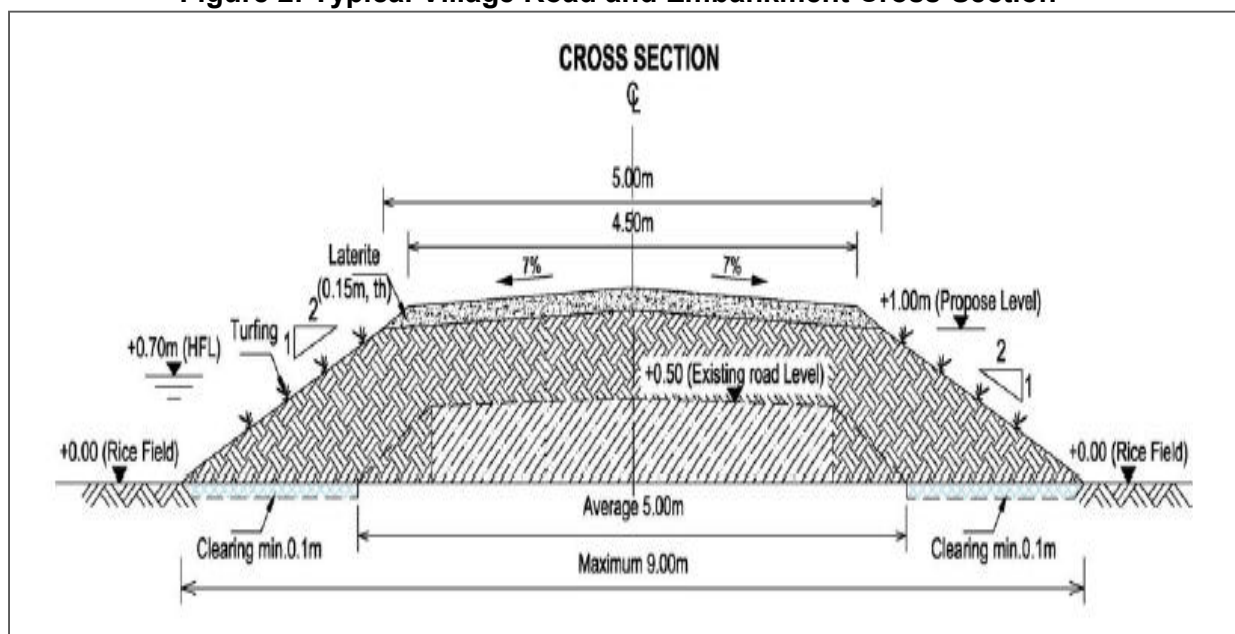
Commune	Village	Section	GPS Location		Length (m)	Existing Road Width (m)	Proposed Road Width for Rehabilitation including COI (m)
			Start	End			
Batheay	Svay Pok	A	115953 1045652	115927 1045738	1,635	12	12
	Srah Pring	B	115927 1045738	115852 1045744	1,213	5	6
		C	115852 1045744	115817 1045808	1,368	7	8
Chbar Ampov	Chbar Ampov	A	115817 1045808	115705 1045824	2,507	7	9
		B	115705 1045824	115631 1045822	1,403	5	6

Source: data updated by IOL team during field data collection in April 2017.

Figure 1: Location of Batheay-Chbar Ampov Rural Road Subproject Components



11. Preliminary survey for the village road subproject has developed a typical road and embankment profile (Figure 2) and draft Bill of Quantities for each commune (Tables 2 and 3) below.

Figure 2: Typical Village Road and Embankment Cross-Section**Table 2: Summary of Subproject Bill of Quantities – Bathaey Commune**

Description of work activity	unit	Qty (total)	Qty (existing)	Qty (Proposed)
Clearing	m2	43,200.00	24,000.00	19,200.00
Scarify and levelling road surfacing with compaction	m2			-
Import fill	m3	33,600.00	10,800.00	29,640.00
Import Laterite buying	m3			4,212.00
Concrete box culvert	piece			3+
Turfing	m2			15,360.00

Source: Bills of Quantities prepared by the PPTA team, Feb, 2017.

Table 3: Summary of Subproject Bill of Quantities – Chbar-Ampov

Description of work activity	unit	Qty (total)	Qty (existing)	Qty (Proposed)
Clearing	m2	25,380	14,100	11,280
Scarify and levelling road surfacing with compaction	m2			-
Import fill	m3	19,740	6345	17,415.5
Import Laterite buying	m3			2474.55
Concrete box culvert	piece			2+
Turfing	m2			9024

Source: Bills of Quantities prepared by the PPTA team, Feb, 2017.

12. Final quantities will be confirmed from the engineering survey. Final culvert numbers and sizes will be confirmed by the drainage survey.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION

13. The feasibility study design considered component of a rural road, which would require small strip of private land acquisition (0.5 meters each side of the existing road) and some household are found using the existing road RoW for rice cultivation and several fruit trees along the RoW are affected, data from field visit during the conduct of Inventory of Loss by the PPTA team. This will have to be reviewed in detail during the detailed design stage.

14. The land acquisition, resettlement and compensation (LARC) related fieldwork for this subproject took place in April 2017 and included joint transect walk of participating commune/village members, NCDDS-PD, and PPTA engineer team. These participants showed always their high motivation to cooperate with the subproject.

A. Permanent Land Acquisition

15. The due diligence assessment on resettlement aimed at (i) using available public land rather than acquiring land for sites, and (ii) using the public RoW to the extent possible, so that there are no impacts on owners and/or users of affected assets. This has been optimized by the due diligence consultant as a result of IOL fieldwork and surveys. However, two sub-sections in Srah Pring (subsection B) and Chbar Ampov (subsection B) Villages will have an impacted to small strip of private own land to be acquired by the proposed project.

16. Using the existing ROW and small strip of residential private own land (proposed by community) as mentioned in Table 1.1 above, the IOL team has identified 89 AHs in total. Among those 89 AHs, 46 AHs will be affected to small strip of residential private owned land¹¹, 26 AHs affected to small strip of land use mainly for rice cultivation, and one AH found affecting to both residential private owned land and agricultural land uses. In addition, another 16 AHs will be affected to minimal secondary structures such as fences, extended roofs, and fruit trees.

Table 4: Number of Affected Household and Affected Areas (m²) according to the type of uses of land identified during the IOL in April 2017

Source: IOL data collected in April 2017.

Commune/Villages	Affected only secondary structures and fruit trees	Classification of affected land according to the uses and ownership status						Total	
		Residential Private owned land		Agricultural Land Uses		Private Residential owned land & Agricultural Land Uses			
		No. Ahs	Affected Area (m2)	No. Ahs	Affected Area (m2)	No. Ahs	Affected Area (m2)	No. Ahs	Affected Area (m2)
Srah Pring, Batheay Commune	10	12	702.55	15	3,289.58	1	230.80	38	4,234.93
Chbar Ampov, Chbar Ampov Commune	6	34	1,157.94	11	2,151.20	0	0	51	3,343.14
TOTAL	16	46	1,860.49	26	5,440.78	1	230.80	89	7,578.07

B. Temporary Land Acquisition

17. For any temporary site installation or other area the contractor will have to propose in a site installation and access plan and obtain approval from the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). Where possible, public land will be used for temporary land use. The contractor shall rent the private space with agreed rental fee. Both private and public space shall be returned in the same or improved condition compared with pre-project situation. Through a transparent and contractual

¹¹ The hard land title has been issued by DLMUPC to villagers dated 26 June 2006 to all residential land for both communes. Hard land title is yet to provide to agricultural land from the road section of Batheay commune border up to the end of Chbar Ampov rice field section.

approach, the Employer will provide the contractor with the project's land acquisition and compensation principles to ensure that (i) official compensation rates are applied, (ii) re-instatement of affected assets contractually defined, (iii) consultation takes place, (iv) the grievance mechanism is followed, (v) the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is applied, and (vi) other items specified are complied with.

C. Affectedness

18. Selected items are listed in Table 5 and indicates, that there are assets affected and with the status affected owners and/or users reported as totally voluntarily donated to the project. More details are given in the LARC fact finding and screening of Appendix 1. Pictured impressions are shown in Appendix 2. And the confirmation of voluntary donation to the project shown in Appendix 4.

Table 5: Summarized LARC Screening Overview

Table of summarized EIA screening overview

Item		Cases and Description																																														
1	Loss of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none">46 AHs will be affected to private owned land (34 AHs in Chbar Ampov Village, and 12 AHs in Srah Pring Village) but none of them losing to more than 5% of their total land holding.26 AHs will be affected to agricultural land uses (15 AHs in Srah Pring and 11 AHs in Chbar Ampov Village) but none of them losing to more than 5% of their total land holding.1 AH affected to both residential private owned land and agricultural land use but it is less than 5% of total land holding.All affected AHs confirmed they already signed on the voluntary donation forms.																																														
2	Loss of houses / structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No cases of primary structures on private land to report.Total of 1,538 long meters fence various type below will be affected. <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Type of affected fence</th><th colspan="2">Village</th><th rowspan="2">Total</th></tr><tr><th>Chbar Ampov</th><th>Srah Pring</th></tr><tr><td>Bamboo (lm)</td><td>10</td><td>0</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Bamboo post (lm)</td><td>135</td><td>0</td><td>135</td></tr><tr><td>Brick of 20 mm concrete column (lm)</td><td>0</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Concrete post (lm)</td><td>15</td><td>0</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Concrete post with wire (lm)</td><td>26</td><td>0</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>Wire (lm)</td><td>15</td><td>0</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Wooden post (lm)</td><td>84</td><td>40</td><td>124</td></tr><tr><td>Wooden post with bamboo rebar (lm)</td><td>0</td><td>508</td><td>508</td></tr><tr><td>Wooden post with wire (lm)</td><td>327</td><td>368</td><td>695</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>612</td><td>926</td><td>1538</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">In public RoW, no affected assets to report.The asset owners already signed the voluntary donation form.	Type of affected fence	Village		Total	Chbar Ampov	Srah Pring	Bamboo (lm)	10	0	10	Bamboo post (lm)	135	0	135	Brick of 20 mm concrete column (lm)	0	10	10	Concrete post (lm)	15	0	15	Concrete post with wire (lm)	26	0	26	Wire (lm)	15	0	15	Wooden post (lm)	84	40	124	Wooden post with bamboo rebar (lm)	0	508	508	Wooden post with wire (lm)	327	368	695	TOTAL	612	926	1538
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TOTAL	612	926	1538																																													
3	Loss of crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No cases of damaged crops to report.																																														
4	Loss of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">212 affected trees were identified as detail as below.																																														

Item		Cases and Description																																																																																		
		<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Type of affected trees</th><th colspan="2">No. trees</th><th rowspan="2">Total</th></tr><tr><th>Chbar Ampov</th><th>Srah Pring</th></tr><tr><td>Acacia/ Eucalyptus</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Ampil Teuk</td><td>44</td><td>2</td><td>46</td></tr><tr><td>Bamboo</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Cashew</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Chankiri</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Coconut</td><td>1</td><td>18</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>Custard apple</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Guava</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Jack</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Jujube</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Kantuort</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Mango</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Palm Tree</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Papaya</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Sandoricum tree</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Sdao</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Sugar palm tree</td><td>34</td><td>58</td><td>92</td></tr><tr><td>Tamarin</td><td>12</td><td>0</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>114</td><td>98</td><td>212</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ All affected fruit trees were already signed for voluntary donation to the project.	Type of affected trees	No. trees		Total	Chbar Ampov	Srah Pring	Acacia/ Eucalyptus	0	5	5	Ampil Teuk	44	2	46	Bamboo	7	0	7	Cashew	1	0	1	Chankiri	4	2	6	Coconut	1	18	19	Custard apple	2	0	2	Guava	0	2	2	Jack	0	1	1	Jujube	2	1	3	Kantuort	1	0	1	Mango	0	6	6	Palm Tree	0	2	2	Papaya	4	0	4	Sandoricum tree	0	1	1	Sdao	2	0	2	Sugar palm tree	34	58	92	Tamarin	12	0	12	TOTAL	114	98	212
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TOTAL	114	98	212																																																																																	
5	Loss of services / resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No cases of loss of services and resources expected.																																																																																		
6	Loss of Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No cases expected.																																																																																		
7	Relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No cases to report.																																																																																		
8	Vulnerability support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No cases of physical or economic displacement to report.																																																																																		

III. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Requirements

19. In general a meaningful consultation is a process that (a) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (b) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (c) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (d) is gender inclusive; (e) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into project design and implementation; and (f) ensures the participation of AHs in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs.

20. For this subproject a preliminary inventory of loss and a survey of all AHs were carried out subsequent to the feasibility study during due diligence assessment determining a record of preliminary measurements of type and level of loss related to AHs' eligibility of entitlements. These steps are embedded in a transparent consultation process with further public village meetings both during detailed design and construction stages as defined by RF of the TSSD-AF. The APs have been and will be properly informed of all subproject activities. The information includes the specific activities, schedules, impacts and mitigation measures. The information is provided through public meetings led by PIU, commune authorities and/or committees as required in the consultation and participation section of the RF.

B. Achievements

21. The disclosure of LAC information, consultation and participation of residents in the subproject took place in 4 public meetings combined for 4 Villages in March 2017. The contacted 74 commune residents (27 female and 47 male) have a good understanding about the subproject and its land acquisition related aspects. The contacted villagers (i) showed always high interest in the subproject and repeatedly mentioned their expectations towards the subproject, as this intra commune road is topic of high importance for both commune and will benefit them directly for

household to transport agricultural product from rice field to the market and vice versa and its will help to reduce the expenditures cost for rice production as well.

22. Attending officials, as well as village representatives, households and families have been informed about the subproject in general and LARC aspects in particular. The subproject ensured that APs and other stakeholders have (a) obtained information about LARC aspects, and (b) opportunities to participate in the LARC process.

23. An overview about the public commune meeting is given in **Appendix 3**. The dissemination and consultation activities are performed as an integral part of the resettlement planning process to inform the concerned villages about LARC. During LARC related fieldwork, the staff of EA and IA, as well as the PPTA consultants initially provided information about participation of affected persons in land acquisition activities, the involvement of district and village leaders in the overall process, type of compensation and mitigation measures.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. Project Organizations and their Roles

24. NCDDDS, which hosts the Project Coordination Office (PCO), has experience in safeguards implementation. However, the NCDDDS staff need further support in the procedures for monitoring and recording environmental and social safeguards activities. Staff of other implementing agencies also need continued support, specifically during the first year of the implementation.

25. **Steering Committee (PSC).** The project would be supervised by a Steering Committee chaired by CARD. This committee would provide the strategic direction and guidance in the management and operations of the project, and would include members from relevant government institutions involved in rural and urban development programs. Other institutions and individuals from academia, NGOs and the private sector would also be invited to provide advice to the committee. PSC will ensure that safeguard activities under the TSSD-AF will be carried out in compliance with the provisions set forth in this LARF.

26. **Project Coordination Office (PCO)** will provide overall management and operation of the project would be led by NCDDDS. The PCO would be headed by a Project Manager and composed of a team of specialists responsible for project operations, procurement, financial management, social and environmental safeguards, and M&E activities.

27. **General Department of Resettlement (GDR) of MEF:** LARF is required reviewing and approval by MEF prior to submitting to the Asian Development Bank for no objection. If there are involuntary resettlement impacts caused by the subprojects, a resettlement plan is required, NCDDDS will request the GDR to deal with resettlement impacts. The MEF, through designated Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) and its Working Group (WG), will work closely with Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) for coordinating resettlement issues where the subproject is located and have resettlement impact. In this case, an ad-hoc Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG) will be established as secretariat to PRSC. In this case, NCDDDS through its PSC will prepare the resettlement plan and submit to MEF through DGR for review and approval prior to submitting to the Asian Development Bank for no-objection basis. GDR will take leading role in resettlement plan implementation.

28. **Commune/Sangkat Council** is in charge of implementing for all selected subprojects and will comply with guidelines and forms as per C/SF PIM.

B. Village Road Subproject in Batheay-Chbar Ampov Communes

1. Completed LARC tasks during PPTA Phase

29. During the PPTA phase, the due diligence consultant performed its resettlement related tasks between Feb and May 2017. This includes among others:

- (i) Continuous coordination with EAs and IAs.
- (ii) Reconnaissance visits to the subproject areas in Feb 2017.
- (iii) Presenting findings in the Mid-term Workshop, 28 Mar 2017.
- (iv) Planning and conducting public consultation and transect walk in Feb and March 2017. **Appendices 1 to 4** provide details.
- (v) Presenting the findings in the Draft Final Report Workshop, 2 May 2017.
- (vi) Analysing collected data and preparing resettlement documents.

2. Next LARC Tasks during Implementation Phase

30. In general, the planning and executing of LARC tasks are mainly related to the pre-construction phase containing (a) detailed engineering design, (b) bid preparation & approval and (c) procurement, and have to be complete before start of the construction phase.

31. This means in particular for this subproject that at the earliest stage of the period of 2 quarters (Q2 and Q3) between April to Sept 2018 as defined by item No.3 of the implementation schedule (see figure above), the detailed design has to be verified concerning any requirements of land or related assets, and to confirm, that there will be a need for acquisition of small strip private land and agricultural land uses which already confirmed from the owner in exchange to the direct benefit from road. However both changed layout of the subproject and/or adjustment of the feasibility study design can lead to a change of subproject categorization and change from Category C to B of ADB defined project category on involuntary resettlement, and would make the preparation of a RP at that stage of the project implementation if necessary.

32. CC, IRC, and PMU will ensure that contractor will not be issued notice to commence (notice to mobilize) to begin construction work unless (a) it has been confirmed that the subproject is Category C, or otherwise (b) a RP has satisfactorily been completed, approved, and compensation payment made; (c) ensured that income restoration program is in place for seriously AHs; and (d) areas required for civil works are free of all encumbrances.

APPENDIX 1: LARC SCREENING & IR PROJECT CATEGORY




IMPACTS ON LAND AND OTHER ASSETS AND RELATED FACILITIES/SERVICES																																							
GENERAL ASPECTS	YES	NO	EXPLANATIONS																																				
Requirement of land acquisition	x		Minimal of small strip of private owned land 0.5 meters from existing of each road side. As indicates in Table 1.1 the proposed road width.																																				
Sites of land acquisition		x	Required sites are governmental land.																																				
Easement utilized within existing Row		x																																					
Permanent land acquisition	x		Small strip of residential private owned land and land use mainly for rice cultivation along the reserved ROW.																																				
Temporary land acquisition		x	If necessary for construction, then contractor to arrange.																																				
Change of ownership of land		x																																					
Change of usage of land		x																																					
LOSS OF ASSETS	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION																																				
Loss of residential land	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>46 AHs</u> will be affected to private owned land (34 AHs in Chbar Ampov Village, and 12 AHs in Srah Pring Village) but none of them losing to more than 5% of their total land holding.▪ <u>26 AHs</u> will be affected to agricultural land uses (15 AHs in Srah Pring and 11 AHs in Chbar Ampov Village) but none of them losing to more than 5% of their total land holding.▪ <u>1 AH</u> affected to both residential private owned land and agricultural land use but it is less than 5% of total land holding. All affected AHs confirmed they already signed on the voluntary donation forms.																																				
Loss of agricultural land	X																																						
Loss of residential structures		x																																					
Loss of other structures			<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Total of 1,538 long meters fence various type below will be affected on the private owned land. <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Village</td></tr><tr><td>Type of affected fence</td><td>Chbar Ampov</td><td>Srah Pring</td></tr><tr><td>Bamboo (lm)</td><td>10</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Bamboo post (lm)</td><td>135</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Brick of 20 mm concrete column (lm)</td><td>0</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Concrete post (lm)</td><td>15</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Concrete post with wire (lm)</td><td>26</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Wire (lm)</td><td>15</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Wooden post (lm)</td><td>84</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Wooden post with bamboo rebar (lm)</td><td>0</td><td>508</td></tr><tr><td>Wooden post with wire (lm)</td><td>327</td><td>368</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>612</td><td>926</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ In public RoW, no affected assets to report. The asset owners already signed the voluntary donation form.		Village		Type of affected fence	Chbar Ampov	Srah Pring	Bamboo (lm)	10	0	Bamboo post (lm)	135	0	Brick of 20 mm concrete column (lm)	0	10	Concrete post (lm)	15	0	Concrete post with wire (lm)	26	0	Wire (lm)	15	0	Wooden post (lm)	84	40	Wooden post with bamboo rebar (lm)	0	508	Wooden post with wire (lm)	327	368	TOTAL	612	926
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TOTAL	612	926																																					
Loss of productive structures		X																																					


Loss of trees /crops	X		▪ <u>212 affected trees</u> were identified as detail as below.																																																																																					
			<table><tr><td rowspan="2">Type of affected trees</td><td colspan="2">No. trees</td><td rowspan="2">Total</td></tr><tr><td>Chbar Ampov</td><td>Srah Pring</td></tr><tr><td>Acacia/ Eucalyptus</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Ampil Teuk</td><td>44</td><td>2</td><td>46</td></tr><tr><td>Bamboo</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Cashew</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Chankiri</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Coconut</td><td>1</td><td>18</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>Custard apple</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Guava</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Jack</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Jujube</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Kantuort</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Mango</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Palm Tree</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Papaya</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Sandoricum tree</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Sdao</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Sugar palm tree</td><td>34</td><td>58</td><td>92</td></tr><tr><td>Tamarin</td><td>12</td><td>0</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>114</td><td>98</td><td>212</td></tr></table>				Type of affected trees	No. trees		Total	Chbar Ampov	Srah Pring	Acacia/ Eucalyptus	0	5	5	Ampil Teuk	44	2	46	Bamboo	7	0	7	Cashew	1	0	1	Chankiri	4	2	6	Coconut	1	18	19	Custard apple	2	0	2	Guava	0	2	2	Jack	0	1	1	Jujube	2	1	3	Kantuort	1	0	1	Mango	0	6	6	Palm Tree	0	2	2	Papaya	4	0	4	Sandoricum tree	0	1	1	Sdao	2	0	2	Sugar palm tree	34	58	92	Tamarin	12	0	12	TOTAL	114	98	212
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TOTAL	114	98	212																																																																																					
EFFECTS ON COMMUNAL/PUBLIC FACILITIES	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION																																																																																					
Loss of access to facilities		X																																																																																						
Loss of access to services		X																																																																																						
Loss of community assets/ties		X																																																																																						
Loss of cultural / historical properties		X																																																																																						
IMPACTS OF PEOPLE																																																																																								
PHYSICAL DISPLACEMENT	YES	NO	EXPLANATIONS																																																																																					
Replacement of houses		X																																																																																						
Relocation of households		X																																																																																						
ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT	YES	NO	EXPLANATIONS																																																																																					
Loss of incomes		X																																																																																						
Loss of businesses/enterprises		X																																																																																						
Loss of access to income sources		X																																																																																						
Loss of access to natural resources		X																																																																																						
AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS / PEOPLE	YES	NO	CASES AND NUMBERS																																																																																					
Number of AH/AP		X	0 AHs																																																																																					
Vulnerable AH/AP		X																																																																																						
Severely AH/AP		X																																																																																						
Non-owning AHs (users of assets)		X																																																																																						
FINDINGS																																																																																								
Category		Categorization																																																																																						
A	Not applied by TSSD-AF		Feasibility Study	√																																																																																				
B			Design and Tendering																																																																																					
C	√		Design, Construct and Install																																																																																					
Conclusion: There are minor impacts of assets and their owning affected households and/or users																																																																																								
Note: The listed items are in accordance with checklists as defined by ADB guidelines																																																																																								
Abbreviation AP = affected person(s); AH = affected households; ha = hectare; km = kilometer; m3 = cubic meter;																																																																																								

APPENDIX 2: PICTURED IMPRESSIONS FROM THE SUBPROJECT AREA

		
<p>Photo 1</p> <p>Technical meeting between PPTA and PD-NCDD</p>	<p>Photo 2</p> <p>Batheay and Chbar Ampov Commune meetings</p>	<p>Photo 3</p> <p>Public Consultation Meeting with people in Batheay Commune Venue: Champou Prerk Pagoda (Batheay Commune)</p>
		
<p>Photo 4</p> <p>Public Consultation Meeting Venue: Chbar Ampov Village (Chbar Ampov Commune)</p>	<p>Photo 5</p> <p>Likely affected assets along the proposed road in Batheay Commune</p>	<p>Photo 6</p> <p>Likely affected assets along the proposed road in Batheay Commune</p>

APPENDIX 3.1: OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LARC CONSULTATION MEETING

Subproject: Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AF)				
DATE	LOCATION AND TIME	FACILITATING ACTORS	PARTICIPANTS	DISCUSSION / RESPONSES / OUTCOMES FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS WITH RESPONSIBILITY
9 March 2017	Commune/s: Batheay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPTA consultant staff - Ms. Chansouk Insouvanh - Mr. Tem Sereivouth - Mr. Heng Bonny 	Female: 1 Male: 7 Total: 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction about the TSSD-AF Safeguard requirement under ADB SPS Confirmation on the need of development within the commune/discussion on willingness for donation Asking for support for the proposed road subproject Discussion on SES condition of the people Comments – Questions – Answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When will the construction of road started? What is the proposed road width for expansion? Will my affected concrete fence getting support for rebuilding? Will somebody from cc help me to remove the affected trees?
	Venue: Srah Pring Village			
	Time: 2:00 to 3:30 PM			
	Photo 			
10 March 2017	Commune/s: Batheay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPTA consultant staff - Ms. Chansouk Insouvanh - Mr. Tem Sereivouth - Mr. Heng Bonny 	Female: 9 Male: 14 Total: 23	Presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction about the TSSD-AF Safeguard requirement under ADB SPS Confirmation on the need of development within the commune/discussion on willingness for donation Asking for support for the proposed road subproject Discussion on SES condition of the people Comments – Questions – Answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Q1: Will the drainage system to built along the road? Q2: What is the proposed road width and type of road, laterite or concrete? Q3: Will my fence get impact by the road? Q4: Will the project acquire land equally from both sides? Q5: Is there any plan to build irrigation system at the rice field? We are lacking of water source for two time cropping.
	Venue: Champou Prerk Pagoda			
	Time: 9:30 to 11:00 AM			
	Photo 			
9 March 2017	Commune/s: Chbar Ampov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPTA consultant staff - Ms. Chansouk Insouvanh - Mr. Tem Sereivouth - Mr. Heng Bonny 	Female: 6 Male: 9 Total: 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction about the TSSD-AF Safeguard requirement under ADB SPS Confirmation on the need of development within the commune/discussion on willingness for donation Asking for support for the proposed road subproject Discussion on SES condition of the people Comments – Questions – Answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What type of road is going to build? How much land acquires at residential area and agricultural rice field? Will land acquisition to be acquired both side equally? Does the proposed road can be transport during rainy season?
	Venue: Chbar Ampov Village			
	Time: 2:00 to 3:00 PM			
	Photo 			

Subproject: Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AF)				
DATE	LOCATION AND TIME	FACILITATING ACTORS	PARTICIPANTS	DISCUSSION / RESPONSES / OUTCOMES FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS WITH RESPONSIBILITY
10 March 2017	Commune/s: Chbar Ampov	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PPTA consultant staff- Ms. Chansouk Insouvanh- Mr. Tem Sereivouth- Mr. Heng Bonny	Female: 11 Male: 17 Total: 28	Presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction about the TSSD-AF• Safeguard requirement under ADB SPS• Confirmation on the need of development within the commune/discussion on willingness for donation• Asking for support for the proposed road subproject• Discussion on SES condition of the people Comments – Questions – Answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Q1: What is the proposed road width?• Q2: Will the project compensate for the loss of trees or fences?• Q3: Will the canal along the proposed road be constructed?• The villagers really need the water for rice cultivation.• During the construction, the project can dig the pond inside the people rice field and get the soil to upgrade the road and people will reserve the pond for water usage.• Some families may affect by road rehabilitation and they may not agree for donation.
	Venue: Chbar Ampov Village			
	Time: 2:00 to 3:00 PM			
	<div>Photo</div> 			
Totals				
Number of meetings: 4		Participants: Female: 27 Male: 47 Total: 74		

APPENDIX 3.2: ATTENDANCE LISTS OF PUBLIC LARC CONSULTATION MEETING

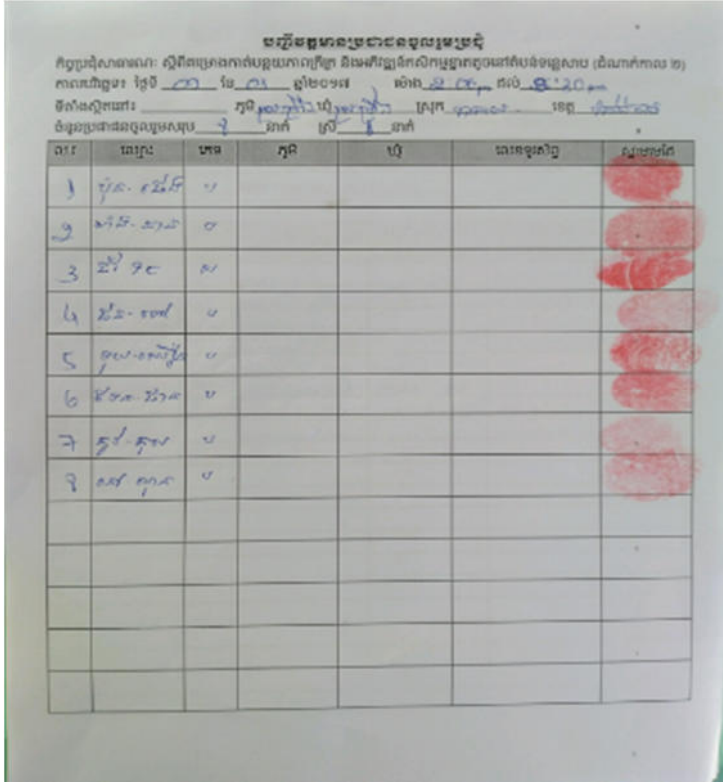
Commune/s: Batheay	
Venue: Srah Pring Village, Srah Pring Village, Batheay Commune, Batheay District, Kampong Cham Province	
Date: 09 March 2017	
Participants: Facilitating Commune, IA, PPTA consultants Total 6 (female:5 and male:1)	Participants: Villagers total 8 (female:1 and male:7)

ឯកសារចុះឈ្មោះ
Attendance List at Meeting

កិច្ចប្រជុំសាធារណៈ ព្រឹត្តិប្រតិបត្តិការ កាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មម្តុំស្រូវនៅតំបន់ទន្លេសាប (ជំហានកំណត់ ២)
Public Consultation Meeting for
Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AF)

ការប្រជុំ/ Date : ថ្ងៃទី ០៩ ខែ ០៣ ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ពេលវេលា Time: ១១:០០ ដល់ ១៥:២០
ទីតាំង/ Located in: ភូមិស្រាបៀរ Village ស្រាបៀរ Commune បាត់ដំបង District បាត់ដំបង Province

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Phone Number	Signature
1	គង់ ឌីណា	ក្រី	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	០៩២៥៥៧៤១៤	
2	ឈុន ឌីណា	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយិកា	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	០៩២៥៥៧៤១៤	
3	គង់ ឌីណា	ក្រី	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	០៩២៥៥៧៤១៤	
4	គង់ ឌីណា	ក្រី	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	០៩២៥៥៧៤១៤	
5	គង់ ឌីណា	ក្រី	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	០៩២៥៥៧៤១៤	
6	គង់ ឌីណា	ក្រី	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	០៩២៥៥៧៤១៤	
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Note 1: Shown is the first page out of 1 attendance sheets.

Note 2: The complete and original set of attendance sheets is with the PPTA and CC.

APPENDIX 3.3: ATTENDANCE LISTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Commune/s: Batheay																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Venue: Champou Prerk Pagoda, Srah Pring Village, Batheay Commune, Batheay District, Kampong Cham Province																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Date: 10 March 2017																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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APPENDIX 3.4: ATTENDANCE LISTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Commune/s: Chbar Ampov	
Venue: Chbar Ampov Village, Chbar Ampov Commune, Batheay District, Kampong Cham Province	
Date: 09 March 2017	
Participants: Facilitating Commune, ia, ppta consultant Total: 8(female:2 and male:6)	Participants: Villagers Total:15 (female:6 and male:9)

បញ្ជីអង្គប្រជុំ
Attendance List at Meeting

កិច្ចប្រជុំសាធារណៈ ក្នុងគម្រោងកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មស្រូវស្រែចំការ (ជំនាញ/កម្រិត ២)

Public Consultation Meeting for
Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AP)

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ/ Date : ថ្ងៃទី ០៩ ខែ ០៣ ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ម៉ោង/ Time: ៣:៣០ ដល់ ៥:៣០

ទីតាំង/ Located at: ភូមិ/ Village: ច្រាំងច័ក ឃុំ/ Commune: ច្រាំងច័ក

ស្រុក/ District: បាត់ដំបង ខេត្ត/ Province: បាត់ដំបង

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តំណ Position	អង្គការ/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
2	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
3	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
4	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
5	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
6	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
7	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
8	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
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បញ្ជីអង្គប្រជុំ
Attendance List at Meeting

កិច្ចប្រជុំសាធារណៈ ក្នុងគម្រោងកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មស្រូវស្រែចំការ (ជំនាញ/កម្រិត ២)

Public Consultation Meeting for
Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AP)

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ/ Date : ថ្ងៃទី ០៩ ខែ ០៣ ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ម៉ោង/ Time: ៣:៣០ ដល់ ៥:៣០

ទីតាំង/ Located at: ភូមិ/ Village: ច្រាំងច័ក ឃុំ/ Commune: ច្រាំងច័ក

ស្រុក/ District: បាត់ដំបង ខេត្ត/ Province: បាត់ដំបង

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តំណ Position	អង្គការ/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
2	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
3	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
4	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
5	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
6	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
7	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
8	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	017266633	
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Note 1: Shown is the first page out of 2 attendance sheets.

Note 2: The complete and original set of attendance sheets is with the PPTA and CC.

APPENDIX 3.4: ATTENDANCE LISTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Commune/s: Chbar Ampov	
Venue: Chbar Ampov Village, Chbar Ampov Commune, Batheay District, Kampong Cham Province	
Date: 10 March 2017	
<p style="text-align: center;">បញ្ជីចំណាត់ថ្នាក់</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Attendance List at Meeting</p> <p>កិច្ចប្រជុំសាធារណៈ គ្រប់គ្រងការងារកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មតូចៗនៅតំបន់ទន្លេសាប (ដំណាក់កាល ២)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Public Consultation Meeting for</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AF)</p> <p>កាលបរិច្ឆេទ/ Date : ថ្ងៃទី 10 ខែ ០៣ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ ម៉ោង/ Time: ១៦:០០ ដល់ ៥:០០</p> <p>ទីតាំង/ Located in: ភូមិ/ Village: ចំណុច ១៧ ឃុំ/ Commune: ចំណុច ១៧</p> <p>ស្រុក/ District: បាត់ដំបង ខេត្ត/ Province: កំពង់ចាម</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">បញ្ជីចំណាត់ថ្នាក់</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Attendance List at Meeting</p> <p>កិច្ចប្រជុំសាធារណៈ គ្រប់គ្រងការងារកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មតូចៗនៅតំបន់ទន្លេសាប (ដំណាក់កាល ២)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Public Consultation Meeting for</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AF)</p> <p>កាលបរិច្ឆេទ/ Date : ថ្ងៃទី 10 ខែ ០៣ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ ម៉ោង/ Time: ១៦:០០ ដល់ ៥:០០</p> <p>ទីតាំង/ Located in: ភូមិ/ Village: ចំណុច ១៧ ឃុំ/ Commune: ចំណុច ១៧</p> <p>ស្រុក/ District: បាត់ដំបង ខេត្ត/ Province: កំពង់ចាម</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">បញ្ជីចំណាត់ថ្នាក់</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Attendance List at Meeting</p> <p>កិច្ចប្រជុំសាធារណៈ គ្រប់គ្រងការងារកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មតូចៗនៅតំបន់ទន្លេសាប (ដំណាក់កាល ២)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Public Consultation Meeting for</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AF)</p> <p>កាលបរិច្ឆេទ/ Date : ថ្ងៃទី 10 ខែ ០៣ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ ម៉ោង/ Time: ១៦:០០ ដល់ ៥:០០</p> <p>ទីតាំង/ Located in: ភូមិ/ Village: ចំណុច ១៧ ឃុំ/ Commune: ចំណុច ១៧</p> <p>ស្រុក/ District: បាត់ដំបង ខេត្ត/ Province: កំពង់ចាម</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">បញ្ជីចំណាត់ថ្នាក់</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Attendance List at Meeting</p> <p>កិច្ចប្រជុំសាធារណៈ គ្រប់គ្រងការងារកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មតូចៗនៅតំបន់ទន្លេសាប (ដំណាក់កាល ២)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Public Consultation Meeting for</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AF)</p> <p>កាលបរិច្ឆេទ/ Date : ថ្ងៃទី 10 ខែ ០៣ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ ម៉ោង/ Time: ១៦:០០ ដល់ ៥:០០</p> <p>ទីតាំង/ Located in: ភូមិ/ Village: ចំណុច ១៧ ឃុំ/ Commune: ចំណុច ១៧</p> <p>ស្រុក/ District: បាត់ដំបង ខេត្ត/ Province: កំពង់ចាម</p>

Note 1: Shown is the first page out of 2 attendance sheets.

Note 2: The complete and original set of attendance sheets is with the PPTA and CC.

APPENDIX 4: CONFIRMATION OF VOLUNTARY DONATION OF AFFECTED ASSETS

កំណត់ហេតុប្រជុំដើម្បីបញ្ជាក់ទៅលើការបរិច្ចាគទ្រព្យដែលប៉ះពាល់
សម្រាប់គម្រោងកែលម្អផ្លូវលំ នៅភូមិស្រះព្រីង ឃុំបាធាយ
Minute of Meeting for confirming the voluntary donation of affected assets
For Road Subproject in Srah Pring Village, Batheay Commune

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

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កំណត់ហេតុប្រជុំ

គម្រោងកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មខ្នាតតូចតំបន់ទន្លេសាប(វគ្គ២)

ស្តីអំពី៖ ការប្រជុំនៃការបញ្ជាក់អំពី

ការបរិច្ចាគទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ក្រោមគម្រោងកែលម្អផ្លូវលំនៅក្នុងឃុំបាធាយ

- កាលបរិច្ឆេទ៖ ថ្ងៃទី១៩ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ម៉ោង ៩ និង ៤០ នាទីព្រឹក ដល់ ម៉ោង ១០ និង ២០ នាទីព្រឹក
- ទីតាំងនៅ វត្តជំពូក្រីក្ស ស្ថិតនៅ ភូមិស្រះព្រីង ឃុំបាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម

សមាសភាពចូលរួម

- លោក តែម សេរីវុធ ទីប្រឹក្សាដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ PPTA
- លោក អាន ដូរ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំបាធាយ
- លោក ព្រំ ថុល ប្រធានភូមិស្រះព្រីង
- លោក គុប គុន អនុប្រធានភូមិស្រះព្រីង
- អ្នកស្រី ព្រែម សុផល សមាជិកភូមិស្រះព្រីង

និងប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ចូលរួមចំនួន ២២នាក់ មានស្រីចំនួន ៥នាក់

(មានបញ្ជីវត្តមានភ្ជាប់ជាមួយ)

ក្រោយពីបានជួបជុំគ្នាចម្បង លោក សេរីវុធ ជាទីប្រឹក្សាដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ PPTA

បានលើកឡើងថា៖

ដូចដែលបងប្អូនបានដឹង ក្រុមការងារបានបញ្ចប់ ការវាស់វែងលម្អិតទៅលើកំណត់ផ្លូវលំដែលបានស្នើសុំ មានទីតាំង ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងភូមិស្រះព្រីងដែលមានប្រវែង៤២១៦ម៉ែត្រជាស្ថាពរ

ដោយតាមបណ្តោយផ្លូវប្រវែង ៤២១៦

ម៉ែត្រនេះផងដែរក៏មានដីមួយចំនួនគឺជាដីដែលមានប្លង់កម្មសិទ្ធិរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋហើយមានដីមួយចំនួនទៀតគឺជាដីដែលគ្មានប្លង់កម្មសិទ្ធិដែរ។ តាមការវាស់វែង ក្រុមការងារបានរកឃើញថាមាន ៣៨គ្រួសារដែលនឹងរងផលប៉ះពាល់ក្រោមគម្រោងកែលម្អកំណត់ផ្លូវលំនេះ។

ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងនោះមានដូចជា ដីលំនៅដ្ឋាន របង និងដើមឈើភាគច្រើន។ ហើយរាល់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងនោះ

ត្រូវបានអង្គការទទួលបានស្នាមមេដៃពីប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់

ថាស្ម័គ្រចិត្តចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគទ្រព្យទៅគម្រោងដោយមិនមានទាមទារសំណងអ្វីទាំងអស់។

ថ្ងៃនេះខ្ញុំបាទរួមជាមួយអាជ្ញាធរភូមិឃុំ

ធ្វើការប្រជុំជាមួយបងប្អូនម្តងទៀតនេះគឺដើម្បីបញ្ជាក់ថាបងប្អូន ពិតជាមិនមានការជំទាស់ទៅលើគម្រោង

ហើយព្រមបរិច្ចាគទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដូចដែលបានវាស់ទាំងនោះទៅគម្រោងពិតមែនឬទេ។

ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋបានមានបញ្ចេញមតិថា
ពួកគាត់សប្បាយចិត្តនៅពេលដែលមានកែលម្អកំណត់ផ្លូវលំនេះនៅក្នុងភូមិរបស់ពួកគាត់ព្រោះវានឹងផ្តល់ផលអោយពួកគាត់ផ្លូវងាយស្រួលធ្វើដំណើរទៅមក
និងដឹកជញ្ជូនផលកសិកម្មថែមទាំងកាត់បន្ថយការចំណាយ ទូទៅទៅលើការធ្វើដំណើរនិងដឹកជញ្ជូន។
ហើយពួកគាត់លើកដៃទាំងអស់គ្នាគាំទ្រដល់គម្រោងនេះ
ហើយបើសិនជាគម្រោងមានប៉ះពាល់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរបស់ពួកគាត់ដូចដែលបានកត់ត្រានោះ
ពួកគាត់ក៏ស្ម័គ្រចិត្តចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគឱ្យទៅគម្រោងដោយមិនមានទាមទារសំណងអ្វីទាំងអស់។

អ្នកធ្វើកំណត់ហេតុ
ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំបាធាយ

ប្រធានភូមិស្រះព្រីង



ឆ្នាំ

លោក តែម សេរីធី

លោក ព្រ៉ាំ ថុល

លោក អាន

បញ្ជីអ្នកចូលរួម

List of attendants for the meeting

គម្រោង: ការកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និង អភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មខ្នាតតូចនៅតំបន់ឆ្នេរសាប (ជំណាក់កាល ២)

Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AF)

កិច្ចប្រជុំស្តីពី: ការបញ្ជាក់អំពី ការបញ្ជាក់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ក្រោមគម្រោងស្តារប្រលាយនៅក្នុងឃុំល្វា

Public Consultation Meeting for Voluntary donation confirmation for the affected assets under the rehabilitation of small irrigation in Lvea Commune

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ/ Date : ថ្ងៃទី ១៩ ខែ ០៥ ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ម៉ោង/ Time: ០៩:៤០ ដល់/ To ១០:២០

ទីតាំង/ Located in: ភូមិស្រែចម្ការ ស្ថិតនៅ: ភូមិ/ Village ស្រែចម្ការ ឃុំ/ Commune ស្រែចម្ការ

ស្រុក/ District ស្រែចម្ការ ខេត្ត/ Province កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តួនាទី Position	អង្គភាព/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	គ្រី. ឌីន	ប	សមាជិក	គ្រូបង្រៀន	092357414	
2	គុហ. គុណ	ប	សមាជិក	"	092357570	
3	សៀម. ឈន់	ប	សមាជិក	"		
4	សាវ. ឌីន	ប	ប្រធានគ្រូបង្រៀន	ស/ក/ឃ	092810992	
5	ច័ន្ទសេន. ឌីន	ប	ប្រធាន PPTA	PPTA	012528242	
6						
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បញ្ជីវត្តមានប្រជាជនចូលរួមប្រជុំ

គម្រោង៖ ការកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និង អភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មខ្នាតតូចនៅតំបន់ទន្លេសាប (ដំណាក់កាល ២)

Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AF)

កិច្ចប្រជុំស្តីពី៖ ការបញ្ជាក់អំពី ការបរិច្ចាគទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ក្រោមគម្រោងស្តារប្រលាយនៅក្នុងឃុំល្វា

Public Consultation Meeting for Voluntary donation confirmation for the affected assets under the rehabilitation of
small irrigation in Lvea Commune

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ៖ ថ្ងៃទី 19 ខែ 05 ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ម៉ោង ០៩:៤០ ដល់ ១០:២០

ទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ៖ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម រាជធានី សៀមរាប ស្រុក សៀមរាប ខណ្ឌ សៀមរាប

ចំនួនប្រជាជនចូលរួមសរុប 22 នាក់ ស្រី 5 នាក់

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	តួមី	ឃុំ	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ស្នាមមេដៃ
1	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	ប	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	សៀមរាប	092357414	
2	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	ប	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	សៀមរាប	092810992	
3	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	ប	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	សៀមរាប	092357570	
4	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	ប	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	សៀមរាប		
5	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	ប	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	សៀមរាប		
6	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	ប	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	សៀមរាប		
7	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	ប	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	សៀមរាប	017498207	
8	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	ប	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	សៀមរាប		
9	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	ប	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	សៀមរាប	095224401	
10	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	ប	ឈ្មោះ ឈុំ	សៀមរាប		




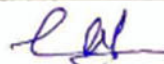







បញ្ជីបញ្ជីបញ្ជីបញ្ជីបញ្ជីបញ្ជីបញ្ជីបញ្ជី

គម្រោង: ការកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និង អភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មខ្នាតតូចនៅតំបន់ទន្លេសាប (ដំណាក់កាល ២)

Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AF)

កិច្ចប្រជុំស្តីពី: ការបញ្ជាក់អំពី ការបរិច្ចាគទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ក្រោមគម្រោងស្តារប្រលាយនៅក្នុងឃុំល្វា

Public Consultation Meeting for Voluntary donation confirmation for the affected assets under the rehabilitation of small irrigation in Lvea Commune

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ស្នាមមេដៃ
11	វ៉ាន់ ធីតា	ស	ក្រះក្រីក	5/1/11		
12	ហ៊ុន ធីតា	ស	"	"		
13	កុន-ធីតា	ប	"	"		
14	វ៉ាន់ ធីតា	ប	"	"	09694 80243	
15	ហ៊ុន ធីតា	ប	"	"	078306103	
16	វ៉ាន់ ធីតា	ប	"	"	078982920	
17	វ៉ាន់ ធីតា	ស	"	"		
18	ហ៊ុន ធីតា	ស	"	"		
19	ហ៊ុន ធីតា	ប	"	"		
20	វ៉ាន់ ធីតា	ប	"	"		
21	វ៉ាន់ ធីតា	ប	"	"		

Picture of meeting



ទម្រង់បរិច្ចាគទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបានរៀបចំដោយអង្គការភូមិឃុំ
 Voluntary Donation Form Prepare by Village/Commune Authorities

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ...ស្រីស៊ី...ស៊ី...អាយុ 52...ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះត្រឹង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : 126.8 អិ (១២៦)


របង

ដើមឈើ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី30...ខែ...៥...ឆ្នាំ2017..

ស្នាមមេដៃ


ស៊ី ហ.

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត រវាងគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ឈុន គង់ អាយុ ៣០ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះត្រឹង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : $100.8 m^2$ (១០២)

របង :

ដើមឈើ :

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ៣០ ខែ ៥ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧.

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ឈុន គង់

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: សារ៉ា ឌី អាយុ ២៤ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះព្រីង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ១២.៨ ហិកតា

របង : របងស្រូវស្រែ; បង្អួចស្រូវស្រែ និង ឧបករណ៍

ដើមឈើ :

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ៣០ ខែ ៨ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



សារ៉ា ឌី

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: គ.ស.ក. ឆន្ទ អាយុ ៤៨ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រែច្រក ឃុំ បាងយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ២១.៧២ អិ (ស្រែច្រក)

របង : ១២៧៧៣៣ គីឡូម៉ែត្រ

ដើមឈើ : ស្រែច្រក ១២៧៣៣ ; គ្រែច្រក ១២៧៣៣ ; គ្រែច្រក ១២៧៣៣

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ០១ ខែ ២០១៧ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



គ.ស.ក. ឆន្ទ

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស៊ី ម៉ៅ ឌីណា.....អាយុ ៤៥ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះស្រីស្រី ឃុំ ស្រះស្រីស្រី ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ២.៨ ហិកតា (២៨០០ ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ)

របង :

ដើមឈើ : ៣៥០ គីឡូក្រាម (៣៥០ គីឡូក្រាម) ដើមឈើផ្សេងៗ , ដើមឈើផ្សេងៗ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២០ ខែ ០១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



பெயர்: ஆர்

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត ឈោមគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ...ស៊ី...ស៊ី...អាយុ ៥៥...ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះត្រឹង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ២១០ ម^២ (៩២២)

របង :

ដើមឈើ :

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ៣០ ខែ ៩ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ស៊ី ស៊ី

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត រោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស្រី. ណាស់ អាយុ ៤៤ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះព្រីង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី :

របង :

ដើមឈើ : ១៩២១៦៥ ៤ ១៩២៦

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២១ ខែ ២៤ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ស្រី. ណាស់

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត ឈ្មោះ

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ឈំ ឈំ..... អាយុ ៤៥ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះត្រឹង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ៥.២៥ ហិកតា

របង :

ដើមឈើ : ក្បែរ ១០០ គីឡូ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២១ ខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ឈំ ឈំ (ខ្ញុំបាទ)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ប្រាក់ សុផា អាយុ ៥២ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រែស្រែ ឃុំ ស្រែស្រែ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី :

របង :

ដើមឈើ : ៣០០០ ៣០០០

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២១ ខែ ២២ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ស្រី សុផា (២២២)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស៊ីម ស្រីស្រី.....អាយុ ៥០...ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះព្រីង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ១១ ហិកតា

របង :

ដើមឈើ : ស្លឹក ៤ គ្រាប់

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២០ ខែ ៧ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ស៊ីម ស្រីស្រី

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ...~~ឧក~~...~~ឧក~~...អាយុ ៥៤ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះព្រីង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី :

របង :

ដើមឈើ : ២២៦ ១ ២៧២

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២០ ខែ ~~ឧសភា~~ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ឧក . ឧក

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត របស់អ្នកប្រទាន

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ... អាយុ .៤០. ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះត្រឹង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : 108.8 ម² (១២២)

របង :

ដើមឈើ :

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 30 ខែ ១២ ឆ្នាំ 2017.

ស្នាមមេដៃ

អ.ស. ឈ្មោះ

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ៣៣...៧២.....អាយុ ៥៤ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះព្រីង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ៧០ អ៊ែ

របង : ខ្សែស្រទាប់ និង ខ្សែ ០១៧៥ ១២០ ម

ដើមឈើ : ស្រែចម្ការប្រាំពីរស្រែ ; ឧស្សាហ៍ស្រែ ; ស្វាយប្រាំស្រែ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២១...ខែ ៧...ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧..

ស្នាមមេដៃ



៣៣.៧២

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត រោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស៊ី ស៊ី ស៊ី អាយុ ៤៤ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះព្រីង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : 140 ម^២ (១៤០)

របង :

ដើមឈើ :

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២០ ខែ ០៩ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧...

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ស៊ី ស៊ី ស៊ី

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ២៥/២...២៥/២.....អាយុឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះព្រីង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ២០.៥ ហិកតា

របង : ១២៩១៩២១៩

ដើមឈើ : ១៩២ គ.ម ៩១១៩២

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២១...ខែ ២១.....ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧.

ស្នាមមេដៃ

២១-២១

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: លោក លោកស្រី អាយុ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះព្រីង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ៥១៩ អ. (៥២២)

របង :

ដើមឈើ :

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ៣០ ខែ ៥ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ

លោក លោកស្រី

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ឆន្ទៈ ង៉ែត អាយុ ២៣ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះព្រីង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ៣០០ ម^២ (១២០)

របង :

ដើមឈើ :

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ៣០ ខែ ០១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ឆន្ទៈ ង៉ែត

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ...*ស៊ីង*...អាយុ *៤៤*...ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះត្រឹង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : *៦៦៦* ម^២ (*៦៦៦*)

របង :

ដើមឈើ : *១៧២* គូប *១* គូប

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី *២០* ខែ *៥* ឆ្នាំ *២០១៧*

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ស៊ីង

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត រោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ...~~គង់~~...~~ង~~...អាយុឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះត្រឹង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី :

របង :

ដើមឈើ : ~~១៩៦០~~ ២ ១៩៦

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 30 ខែ ~~ឧសភា~~ ឆ្នាំ 2017

ស្នាមមេដៃ

~~គង់~~ ង

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ឡាន ជ័យ អាយុ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះព្រីង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី :

របង :

ដើមឈើ : ឈើស្លឹកឈូ ៩ ស្លឹក ១ ស្លឹក ១ ស្លឹក ១ ស្លឹក ១ ស្លឹក ១

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 30 ខែ ឧសភា ឆ្នាំ 2017

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ឡាន ជ័យ

ਸ੍ਰ. ਭਾ

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ហ៊ុន ឈន់ អាយុ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះព្រីង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ១១ . ១១ ៧៩

របង :

ដើមឈើ : ក្នុងតំបន់ ព្រៃឈើ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ១១ ខែ ៧ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ហ៊ុន ឈន់

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស៊ី គង់ អាយុ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះត្រឹង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : 15.05 អ៊ែ


របង : បន្ទោសប្លង់ និង បាញ់

ដើមឈើ :

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 29 ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ 2017

ស្នាមមេដៃ


ស៊ី គង់

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត ឈោមគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ជ័យ - ណី អាយុ ២៥ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
គ្រាន់ត្រី ឃុំ ទួលគោក ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី

របង

ដើមឈើ ២០០០/១០០០ ២០០០/១០០០

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ០១ ខែ ០៤ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ជ័យ - ណី

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត រយៈពេលអន្តរាគមន៍

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ឈ. ជ័យ អាយុ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះច្រវែង ឃុំ ស្រះច្រវែង ស្រុក បាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី

របស់ ស្រះច្រវែង
ដើមឈើ ស្រះច្រវែង 5 ស្រះ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី.....ខែ.....ឆ្នាំ.....

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ឈ. ជ័យ

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ហ៊ុន... ឌីន... អាយុ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះត្រឹង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : 338 ម² (៣៥២២)

របង :

ដើមឈើ : ១៩២០៦១ ៥៤០៩៦

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 30 ខែ ២០១៧ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ

៩៩៩. ៥៧០

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ហាង វណ្ណស៊ី អាយុ 40 ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះត្រឹង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : 362.4 អ៊ែ

របង : របងស្រូវ , របងស្រូវស្រោច

ដើមឈើ :

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី...២១...ខែ...២៧...ឆ្នាំ...២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ហាង វណ្ណស៊ី

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: លោក កាហាន អាយុ ៤១ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះច្រវែង ឃុំ ទួលស្រី ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី

របង ១០៧ ០ ០០៖ ៣៧៧៧
ដើមឈើ ១៥០ ៥៧៥ ៥ ៧៥

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី.....ខែ.....ឆ្នាំ.....

ស្នាមមេដៃ

លោក កាហាន

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ...~~ស៊ីន~~...~~ស៊ីន~~...អាយុឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះត្រឹង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ៣៥.៧ អ៊ែ (៩៦៩)

របង :

ដើមឈើ :

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២០ ខែ ៥ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៥

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ស៊ីន ស៊ីន

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: គីង ឈុន អាយុ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រះព្រីង ឃុំ បាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
ដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : 15.68 អេ

បេង : ឧបសគ្គស្រូវ បណ្តែងសំរាប់កសិករ

ដើមឈើ : បាវស្រូវ ៩០០០០ ; ក្នុងរង្វង់ ២០០០០

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 30 ខែ 11 ឆ្នាំ 2017..

ស្នាមមេដៃ

គីង ឈុន

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: គង់ ឈីង.....អាយុ ៤៨.....ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
គគ្រ: ត្រពាំង.....ឃុំ ត្រពាំង.....ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី

របង គង់ បង្កំ: ត្រក

ដើមឈើ គង់ បង្កំ: ត្រក ដើម គង់ បង្កំ: ត្រក ដើម គង់ បង្កំ: ត្រក

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី.....ខែ.....ឆ្នាំ.....

ស្នាមមេដៃ

គង់ ឈីង

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត រោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់ អាយុ ៧១ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់ ឃុំ ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី $២១៧ \times ៦០២ =$

បេង ១២៧ ឆ្នាំ ២០២ ក្នុងប្រទេស កម្ពុជា ក្រុង ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់
ដើមឈើ ដើម ឈើ ដើម ឈើ ដើម ឈើ ដើម ឈើ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី.....ខែ.....ឆ្នាំ.....

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

3

កំណត់ហេតុប្រជុំ

គម្រោងកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មខ្នាតតូចតំបន់ទន្លេសាប(វគ្គ២)

ស្តីអំពី៖ ការប្រជុំនៃការបញ្ជាក់អំពី ការបរិច្ចាគទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ក្រោមគម្រោងកែលម្អផ្លូវនៅក្នុងឃុំបាធាយ

- កាលបរិច្ឆេទ៖ ថ្ងៃទី១៩ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ម៉ោង ១២ និង ០០ នាទីរសៀល ដល់ ម៉ោង ១២ និង ៣០ នាទីរសៀល
- ទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ភូមិច្បារអំពៅ ឃុំច្បារអំពៅ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម

សមាសភាពចូលរួម

- លោក តែម សេរីវុឌ ទីប្រឹក្សាដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ PPTA
- លោក ហិន ហេង ប្រធានភូមិច្បារអំពៅ
- លោក យុគ ខូរ សមាជិកភូមិច្បារអំពៅ

និងប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ចូលរួមចំនួន ១៥នាក់ មានស្រីចំនួន ៦នាក់ (មានបញ្ជីវត្តមានភ្ជាប់ជាមួយ)

ក្រោយពីបានជួបជុំគ្នាចមក លោក សេរីវុឌ ជាទីប្រឹក្សាដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ PPTA បានលើកឡើងថា៖

ដូចដែលបងប្អូនបានដឹង ក្រុមការងារបានបញ្ចប់ ការវាស់វែងលម្អិតទៅលើកំណត់ផ្លូវលំដែលបានស្នើសុំ មានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅក្នុងភូមិច្បារអំពៅដែលមានប្រវែង៣៩១០ម៉ែត្រជាស្ថាពរ ដោយតាមបណ្តោយផ្លូវប្រវែង ៣៩១០ម៉ែត្រនេះផងដែរក៏មានដីមួយចំនួនគឺជាដីដែលមានប្លង់កម្មសិទ្ធិរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋហើយមានដីមួយចំនួនទៀតគឺជាដីដែលគ្មានប្លង់កម្មសិទ្ធិដែរ។ តាមការវាស់វែង ក្រុមការងារបានរកឃើញថាមាន ៥១គ្រួសារដែលនឹងរងផលប៉ះពាល់ក្រោមគម្រោងកែលម្អកំណត់ផ្លូវលំនេះ។ ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងនោះមានដូចជាដីលំនៅដ្ឋាន របង និងដើមឈើភាគច្រើន។ ហើយរាល់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងនោះត្រូវបានអង្គជំនុំជម្រះទទួលបានស្នាមមេដៃពីប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ថាស្ម័គ្រចិត្តចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគទៅគម្រោងដោយមិនមានទាមទារសំណងអ្វីទាំងអស់។

ថ្ងៃនេះខ្ញុំបានរួមជាមួយអាជ្ញាធរភូមិឃុំ ធ្វើការប្រជុំជាមួយបងប្អូនម្តងទៀតនេះគឺដើម្បីបញ្ជាក់ថាបងប្អូនពិតជាមិនមានការជំទាស់ទៅលើគម្រោងហើយព្រមបរិច្ចាគទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដូចដែលបានវាស់ទាំងនោះទៅគម្រោងពិតមែនឬទេ។

ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋបានមានបញ្ចេញមតិថា ពួកគាត់សប្បាយចិត្តនៅពេលដែលមានកែលម្អកំណត់ផ្លូវលំនេះនៅក្នុងភូមិរបស់ពួកគាត់ព្រោះវានឹងផ្តល់ផលអោយពួកគាត់ផ្លូវងាយស្រួលធ្វើដំណើរទៅមកនិងដឹកជញ្ជូនផលកសិកម្មថែមទាំងកាត់បន្ថយការចំណាយទូទៅទៅលើការធ្វើដំណើរនិងដឹកជញ្ជូន។ ហើយពួកគាត់លើកដៃទាំងអស់គ្នាគាំទ្រដល់គម្រោងនេះហើយបើសិនជាគម្រោងមានប៉ះពាល់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរបស់ពួកគាត់ដូចដែលបានកត់ត្រានោះ ពួកគាត់ក៏ស្ម័គ្រចិត្តចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគទៅគម្រោងដោយមិនមានទាមទារសំណងអ្វីទាំងអស់។

អ្នកធ្វើកំណត់ហេតុ

ប្រធានភូមិច្បារអំពៅ

មេឃុំច្បារអំពៅ



លោក តែម សេរីវុឌ

លោក ហិន ហេង

អ្នកស្រី ពៅ សារ៉េន

បញ្ជីចូលរួម

List of attendants for the meeting

គម្រោង: ការកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និង អភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មខ្នាតតូចនៅតំបន់ឧស្សាហកម្ម (ដំណាក់កាល ២)

Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AF)

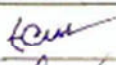
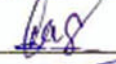

កិច្ចប្រជុំស្តីពី: ការបញ្ជាក់អំពី ការបញ្ជាក់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ក្រោមគម្រោងស្តារប្រលាយនៅក្នុងឃុំល្វា

Public Consultation Meeting for Voluntary donation confirmation for the affected assets under the rehabilitation of small irrigation in Lvea Commune

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ/ Date : ថ្ងៃទី 19 ខែ 05 ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ម៉ោង/ Time: 12:00 ដល់/ To 19:30

ទីតាំង/ Located in: ភូមិ ប្រាសាទ ស្ថិតនៅ: ភូមិ/ Village ប្រាសាទ ឃុំ/ Commune ប្រាសាទ

ស្រុក/ District បាត់ដំបង ខេត្ត/ Province បាត់ដំបង

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តំណ Position	អង្គការ/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	ហ៊ុន សារ៉ា	ប	សមាជិក	គ្រូបង្រៀន	01786673	
2	ឃុន ឌុន	ប	សមាជិក	គ្រូបង្រៀន	0976983006	
3	កែវ កែវ	ប	ប្រធាន PPTA	PPTA	012528242	
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បញ្ជីអ្នកមានប្រជុំ

List of attendants for the meeting

គម្រោង៖ ការកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ និង អភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មខ្នាតតូចនៅតំបន់ទន្លេសាប (ដំណាក់កាល ២)

Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholders Development Project (TSSD-AF)

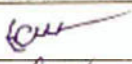

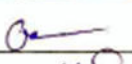
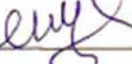

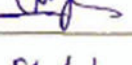
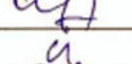

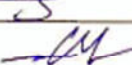
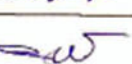
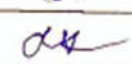
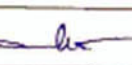
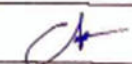
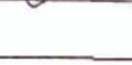
កិច្ចប្រជុំស្តីពី៖ ការបញ្ជាក់អំពី ការបរិច្ចាគទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ក្រោមគម្រោងស្តារប្រលាយនៅក្នុងឃុំល្វា

Public Consultation Meeting for Voluntary donation confirmation for the affected assets under the rehabilitation of
small irrigation in Lvea Commune

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ/ Date : ថ្ងៃទី 11 ខែ 05 ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ម៉ោង/ Time: 12:00 ដល់/ To _____

ទីតាំង/ Located in: ឃុំស្រែចំការ ស្ថិតនៅ៖ ភូមិ/ Village ស្រែចំការ ឃុំ/ Commune ស្រែចំការ

ស្រុក/ District ស្រែចំការ ខេត្ត/ Province ស្រែចំការ

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តួនាទី Position	អង្គភាព/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	ហ៊ុន សារ៉ា	ប្រុស	សមាជិក	ស្រែចំការ		
2	យុគ ខុន	ប្រុស	សមាជិក	អ		
3	ថុល សារ៉ា	ប្រុស	ប្រធាន	អ		
4	ស៊ីន សារ៉ា	ប្រុស	អ	អ		
5	ស៊ីន សារ៉ា	ប្រុស	អ	អ		
6	ស៊ីន សារ៉ា	ប្រុស	អ	អ		
7	ស៊ីន សារ៉ា	ប្រុស	អ	អ		
8	ស៊ីន សារ៉ា	ប្រុស	អ	អ		
9	ស៊ីន សារ៉ា	ប្រុស	អ	អ		
10	ស៊ីន សារ៉ា	ប្រុស	អ	អ		
11	ស៊ីន សារ៉ា	ប្រុស	អ	អ		
12	ស៊ីន សារ៉ា	ប្រុស	អ	អ		
13	ស៊ីន សារ៉ា	ប្រុស	អ	អ		
14	ស៊ីន សារ៉ា	ប្រុស	អ	អ		
15	ស៊ីន សារ៉ា	ប្រុស	អ	អ		
16						
17						
18						

Picture of meeting





ទម្រង់បរិច្ចាកទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបានរៀបចំដោយអង្គការភូមិឃុំ
 Voluntary Donation Form Prepare by Village/Commune Authorities

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ...ស៊ី ឈីន...អាយុឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
.....ភ្នំពេញ ឃុំ ..ស្រែកបាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី $1m \times 166m = 166m^2 + 61m^2 = 227m^2$

របង

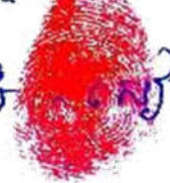
ដើមឈើ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី...១១...ខែ...មីនា...ឆ្នាំ...២០១២

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ស៊ី ឈីន



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបិទកង់ដី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ~~...~~ បាន ឡាង អាយុ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
... ឃុំ ... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបិទកង់ដី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី = $1m \times 97m = 97m^2$ (៩៧)

របង

ដើមឈើ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ៣១ ... ខែ ... ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ហ៊ាន ឡាង

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: សៀង វិថី ភេទ: ស្រី អាយុ: ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
...ឃុំ ឃ្លាង... ឃុំ: ឃ្លាង... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : $0.50m \times 38.80m = 19.5m^2$


របង : បង្គោលស្រាវបង្គោល និង បង្គោលស្រាវ 50m

ដើមឈើ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 31 ខែ ០១ ឆ្នាំ 2017.

ស្នាមមេដៃ

 សៀង វិថី

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ:.....*លាង ណារ៉ា*.....អាយុ *៥៦*.....ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ឧត្តរភូមិ..... ឃុំ *ឧត្តរភូមិ*..... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី $37m \times 0,3m = 11.1m^2$

របង *០១*.

ដើមឈើ - *៥៥៣៧៥* = *4០៥២*

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី...*២១*...ខែ...*០៩*...ឆ្នាំ...*២០១៧*...

ស្នាមមេដៃ



លាង ណារ៉ា

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: សាវីណ អាយុ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រែចំការ ឃុំ ស្រែចំការ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : $68m \times 0,5m = 34m^2$

របង បណ្តោយស្រែចំការ ៦៨m

ដើមឈើ ៥០០០០០ = ៥០០០០០

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី...២១...ខែ...០១...ឆ្នាំ...២០១២

ស្នាមមេដៃ

សាវីណ

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ឡាន សុខៈ អាយុ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ឡានស្រី ឃុំ ឡានស្រី ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : $1m \times 73.50m = 73.50m^2$ (៧៤)

របង

ជើមឈើ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ៣១ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ
ឡាន សុខៈ

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ឧក្រិដ្ឋ កុំឡាន អាយុ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ឧក្រិដ្ឋ កុំឡាន ឃុំ ឧក្រិដ្ឋ កុំឡាន ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី $30 \times 0,9m = 27m^2$

របង បណ្តែតលើ $0,9m = 30m$

ដើមឈើ - ត្នោត = 50 គ្រាប់
- ឈើសត្រូវ = 20 គ្រាប់

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 31 ខែ 03 ឆ្នាំ 2017

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ឧក្រិដ្ឋ - កុំឡាន

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: គឹម ណាង អាយុ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
..... ឃុំ ឃ្លាង ១១៧ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : $0.50m \times 17.50m = 8.75m^2$

បង

ដើមឈើ : ឫស្សីក្រវា 3 គ្រាប់

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 31 ខែ ០១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ

គឹម ណាង

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ...**សាម ភីម**...អាយុឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
...**ស្រែកបាធាយ**... ឃុំ **ស្រែកបាធាយ**... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : $0.50m \times 65m = 32.5 m^2$

របង : ចង្កាសរសេរឬស្រូវ និង បាឡស្រូវ $65m$

ដើមឈើ : ឫស្សីត្រក ២ ក្បាល

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២១ ខែ ៧ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧.

ស្នាមមេដៃ


សាម ភីម

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ...និស្ស...សៀង...អាយុ ៣៣...ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
...ស្រែកបាធាយ... ឃុំ...ស្រែកបាធាយ... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : $1.25m \times 73m = 91.25m^2$

របង

ជើមឈើ - ស្លឹម ២៥៥ - ស្លឹម ១ - ស្លឹម ១ - ស្លឹម ១ - ស្លឹម ១

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី...31...ខែ...មីនា...ឆ្នាំ...2017

ស្នាមមេដៃ



និស្ស សៀង

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស៊ីង ឈុយ អាយុ 49 ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
..... ឃុំ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : $0.50m \times 48.50m = 24.25m^2$

របង : ~~គ្មាន~~

ដើមឈើ : ស្លែង ២ គ្រាប់

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២១ ខែ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ស៊ីង ឈុយ

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស៊ី ឈីន ឡាន.....អាយុ ៦៨...ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
...ឃុំ ឃ្លាង ១០៣... ឃុំ ឃ្លាង ១០៣..... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : $0.9 \times 16m = 14.4 m^2$

របង :

ដើមឈើ : ដូង ៣០៧២ ; ស្ល 1 ០៧២

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២១ ខែ ៩ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ស៊ី ឈីន ឡាន

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ថឹក ទា.....អាយុ 48.....ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
...ឃុំ ឃ្លាងរំណៅ..... ឃុំ ឃ្លាងរំណៅ..... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី $2 \text{ m} \times 13 \text{ m} \cdot 20 \text{ m} = 13.20 \text{ m}^2$ (៧២២)

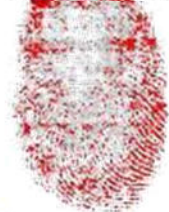
របង

ដើមឈើ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 31...ខែ ៥...ឆ្នាំ 2017...

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ថឹក ទា

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ឡុង វណ្ណៈ អាយុ 38 ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
...ឡុង វណ្ណៈ ឃុំ ឡុង វណ្ណៈ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : $0.5m \times 35m = 17.5 m^2$

របង :

ដើមឈើ : ឧស្សា ១ គើង ; ស្រូវ ១ គើង ; ស្រូវ ១០ គើង ; ២ គើង

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 31 ខែ ៩ ឆ្នាំ 2017

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ឡុង វណ្ណៈ

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស្រីស្រីស្រី អាយុ ១១ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
...ស្រីស្រីស្រី... ឃុំ ...ស្រីស្រីស្រី... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : $1m \times 139m = 139m^2$ (៧៩)

របង

ដើមឈើ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី៣១...ខែ០១...ឆ្នាំ២០១៧...

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ហ៊ុន កា

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរបស់ស្រុកចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ...ស៊ីង ឧត្យា...អាយុ ២១...ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រែកណ្តែង... ឃុំ ស្រែកណ្តែង... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី = $1m \times 294m = 294m^2$ (៧៤៧)

របង

ដើមឈើ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី...៣...ខែ...៧...ឆ្នាំ...២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ស៊ីង ឧត្យា

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស៊ី ស ឈ្យួន អាយុ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រែចំការ ឃុំ ស្រែចំការ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
 និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : $0.9 \times 24m = 21.6m^2 + 5.5m^2 = 27.1m^2$

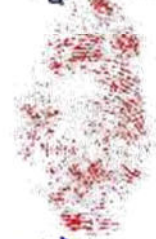
របង : សង់ស្រូវច្រូង ចង្កៀលស្រែ ១៦៩៧ $19m + 11m = 30m$

ដើមឈើ : ស្រែចំការ ៤៤៧៧ ; ឫស្សីច្រូង ៤៧៧

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
 សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
 ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២១ ខែ ៥ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧...

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ស៊ី ស ឈ្យួន

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស៊ី ណា អាយុ ៥១ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រែចម្ការ ឃុំ ស្រែចម្ការ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : $1m \times 30m = 30m^2$ (៩២២)

របង

ជើមឈើ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 31 ខែ ៥ ឆ្នាំ 2017..

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ស៊ី ណា

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស៊ី ឈន់ អាយុ ៥៣ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រែកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី $95,75 m^2 + 91.875 m^2 + 187.625 m^2$

របង សំណង់ ១៨ក ២០១០ ១០៧ ១៥ ៣

ដើមឈើ ១០៧ ១៥ ៣ ៣ ៧ ២២ ដើមឈើ ១០ ដើម

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ០១ ខែ ០១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ស៊ី ឈន់ (ប្រកួស)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ...ឈន់ ហ៊ុន...អាយុ ៤២ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
...ស្រែកបាធាយ ឃុំ ...ស្រែកបាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ១២.៨
១៣.៦ ហិកតា (១៥៥)

របង : ២០៥ ម៉ែត្រ ១៦.៥០ ម

ដើមឈើ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី...៣១...ខែ...សីហា...ឆ្នាំ...២០១៩

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ឈន់ ហ៊ុន

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: កា. វ៉ាន់ អាយុ ៤១ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រែកបាធាយ ឃុំ ស្រែកបាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី

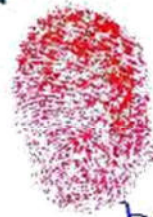
របង

ដើមឈើ : ឆ្នាំ ២ ឆ្នាំ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២១ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ ២០១២

ស្នាមមេដៃ



កា. វ៉ាន់

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស្រី ស. ធីតា.....អាយុ 64...ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
...ឃុំ ឧទ្យានវត្ត..... ឃុំ ឧទ្យានវត្ត..... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : 16.9 ហិកតា

របង :

ដើមឈើ : រម្ងាប់ 1 គ្រាប់ ; ឆ្នាំ 1 គ្រាប់

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 31...ខែ ធ្នូ...ឆ្នាំ 2017.



ស្នាមមេដៃ

ស្រី ស. ធីតា (ស្រី)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ...សាវ...សប...អាយុ ៥...ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
...ស្រែកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ៧.២ អ៊ែ

របង :

ដើមឈើ :

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី...៣...ខែ...៧...ឆ្នាំ...២០១២

ស្នាមមេដៃ



សាវ.ស

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ជន... ជន... អាយុ ៧៤... ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
... ឃុំ ... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី :

របង : របងបណ្តែងស្រែ ៧៧ ហិកតា

ដើមឈើ :

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ៣១... ខែ ៥... ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧...

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ច. ឡី (ច្បាប់)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: វ៉ែន គ. ស៊ីវណាង.....អាយុ .២៩..ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
...ឃុំ .ឃ្លាងស្រី... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ៥.៧៥៣^២

របង : ១១៧២៧៧ . ១១៧៧៧៧

ដើមឈើ :

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២១...ខែ...២១.....ឆ្នាំ...២០១៧.

ស្នាមមេដៃ



វ៉ែន គ. ស៊ីវណាង

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស៊ី ស្រីស្រី អាយុ ០៤ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រែកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម ឃុំ ស្រែកបាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : ០៣

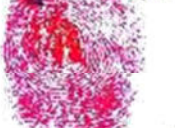
របង : ០០១២

ដើមឈើ : ក្រូច ៤ គ្រាប់

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ៣១ ខែ កើត ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ស៊ី ស្រីស្រី

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ...ឧត្ត...សាវណ្ណ...អាយុ...៣៣...ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
...ស្រែកបាធាយ... ឃុំ...ស្រែកបាធាយ... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : 19.5 អិ (៩២២)

របង :

ដើមឈើ :

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី...៣១...ខែ...៥៧...ឆ្នាំ...២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ហត្ថលេខា (ឱ្យ)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ:.....ឌីប ហាណា អាយុ45ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
.....ច្បារកន្ត្រៃ ឃុំច្បារកន្ត្រៃ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : 8.25 ហិកតា

របង : ១០០ ម៉ែត្រ , ១០០ ម៉ែត្រ

ដើមឈើ :

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី...31...ខែ...៧...ឆ្នាំ...2017

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ឌីប ហាណា

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ពាក់ ស៊ីង.....អាយុ ..32..ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
..ឃុំ ឃ្លាង្គ័រៈ១០០៧..... ឃុំ ឃ្លាង្គ័រៈ១០០៧..... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : 5.75 ហិកតា

របង : ប្លង់ + បង្អោ ១៧០៧ 11.50 ម

ដើមឈើ : ៧២២ ២៤៤ 1 ៧២២

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 31 ខែ ៩ ឆ្នាំ 2017...

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ពាក់ ស៊ីង

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបិទកង់ដី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ:.....ឌី.ប.ហា.....អាយុ ..41...ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
.....ឧត្តរស័ន្ធារា..... ឃុំឧត្តរស័ន្ធារា..... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបិទកង់ដី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី 6m²

របង

ដើមឈើ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី...31...ខែ...៩...ឆ្នាំ...2012

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ថ្ងៃ ២០

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត រយៈពេលកម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស៊ីង ឈីន ភេទ: ស្រី អាយុ 65 ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រែកបាធាយ ឃុំ: ស្រែកបាធាយ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី 14.5 ហិកតា (ដីធ្លី)

របង

ដើមឈើ: ស្រែកបាធាយ 1 ស្រែកបាធាយ 2 គុយ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 31 ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ 2017

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ស៊ីង ឈីន

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត ពេលកម្រោះ

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស៊ីម ភូ.....អាយុ 47...ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
...ឃុំ ឃ្លាងស្រែចំការ... ឃុំ ឃ្លាងស្រែចំការ... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី 168 ៣^២

បេង ខ្ពស់ 42 ៣

ដើមឈើ ក្រូច ១០៥២; រំពាំង ១៥៥; ត្នោត 1

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 21...ខែ ៥...ឆ្នាំ 2017..

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត រយៈពេលកម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: គន់ ភីម អាយុ 61 ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
.....ឃុំ ឃ្លាង..... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី : $58 \times 0,5 = 29 m^2$

របង : បន្ទោលឈើ ៧៧២២ ២ ៥៨ ៣

ដើមឈើ

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២១ ខែ ៥ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ


គន់ ភីម

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: សុខា សុខា អាយុ 35 ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រែកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី $17,5m \times 0,75m = 13,12m^2$

របង ឬស្រូវ = $17,5m$

ដើមឈើ - ឈើមធំ = 1 ; ឈើតូច = 1
- ឈើតូច = 1

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 31 ខែ ៥ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ

ស្រី សុខា (ប្រធាន)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

ទិចទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត ដោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ភីម ភីម អាយុ ៥៥ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រែចម្ការ ឃុំ ស្រែចម្ការ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី ០១

របង ០១

ដើមឈើ - ក្រូចស្រាវ = ១
- ឆ្នេរ = ២

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ១១ ខែ ០៣ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ភីម ភីម (ប្រធាន)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ.....~~ស្រីសុខា~~.....អាយុ ៥៧ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
...~~ស្រីសុខា~~... ឃុំ ~~ស្រីសុខា~~..... ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី 120,75m²

របង ៧

ដើមឈើ ត្បូង 3

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២៤ ខែ ០១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ស្រីសុខា

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិចាកដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត រោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: កាន់ ភក់ អាយុ 47 ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ឡានសើក ឃុំ ឡានសើក ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិចាកដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី $29,5m \times 0,5m = 14,75m^2$

របង បណ្តោយស្រូវបង្គោល = $29,5m$

ដើមឈើ - ១១ = ៥០៥២ - ៧៧៧២ = ៤
- ១១២ = ៣៥១២

ជូនអោយទៅគាំម្រាងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី 31 ខែ 03 ឆ្នាំ 2017

ស្នាមមេដៃ


នេត្យ សាន (ប្រធាន)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបញ្ជាក់ដីធ្លី

និទ្ទេសទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត រោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ណាស់ ហ៊ុន អាយុ ៤៥ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រែកបាឆាយ ឃុំ ស្រែកបាឆាយ ស្រុកបាឆាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបញ្ចូលដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី ០២

របង ០២

ដើមឈើ - ក្រណាត់ ៤

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ៣១ ខែ ០៩ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩

ស្នាមមេដៃ


ណាស់ ហ៊ុន

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី

និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត អោយគម្រោង

ខ្ញុំបាទ នាងខ្ញុំឈ្មោះ: ស៊ី ឈុន អាយុ ៥១ ឆ្នាំ ជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរស់នៅភូមិ
ស្រែចម្ការ ឃុំ ស្រែចម្ការ ស្រុកបាធាយ ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម បានចូលរួមបរិច្ចាគដីធ្លី
និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដូចជា

ដីធ្លី ~~២៨,៧៧~~ ២៨,៧០ m x ០,៥ m = 14,35 m² + 5.5 m² = 19.85 m²

រង ឬស្រូវ = ២៨,៧ m

ដើមឈើ - ០១ ប = ១ ដើម - ឬស្រូវ ត្រក 1 កម្ព
- ០២ ប = ២ ដើម

ជូនអោយទៅគម្រោងក្នុងការជួសជុលកែលម្អផ្លូវសាធារណៈដោយមិនមានការទាមទារ
សំណងនូវការបាត់បង់ឬក៏ជំទាស់រាល់បញ្ហាផ្សេងៗអ្វីឡើយ សូមជូនភ្ជាប់នូវស្នាមមេដៃ ទុកជា
ភស្តុតាង ។

ថ្ងៃទី ២១ ខែ ៥ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

ស្នាមមេដៃ



ស៊ី ឈុន