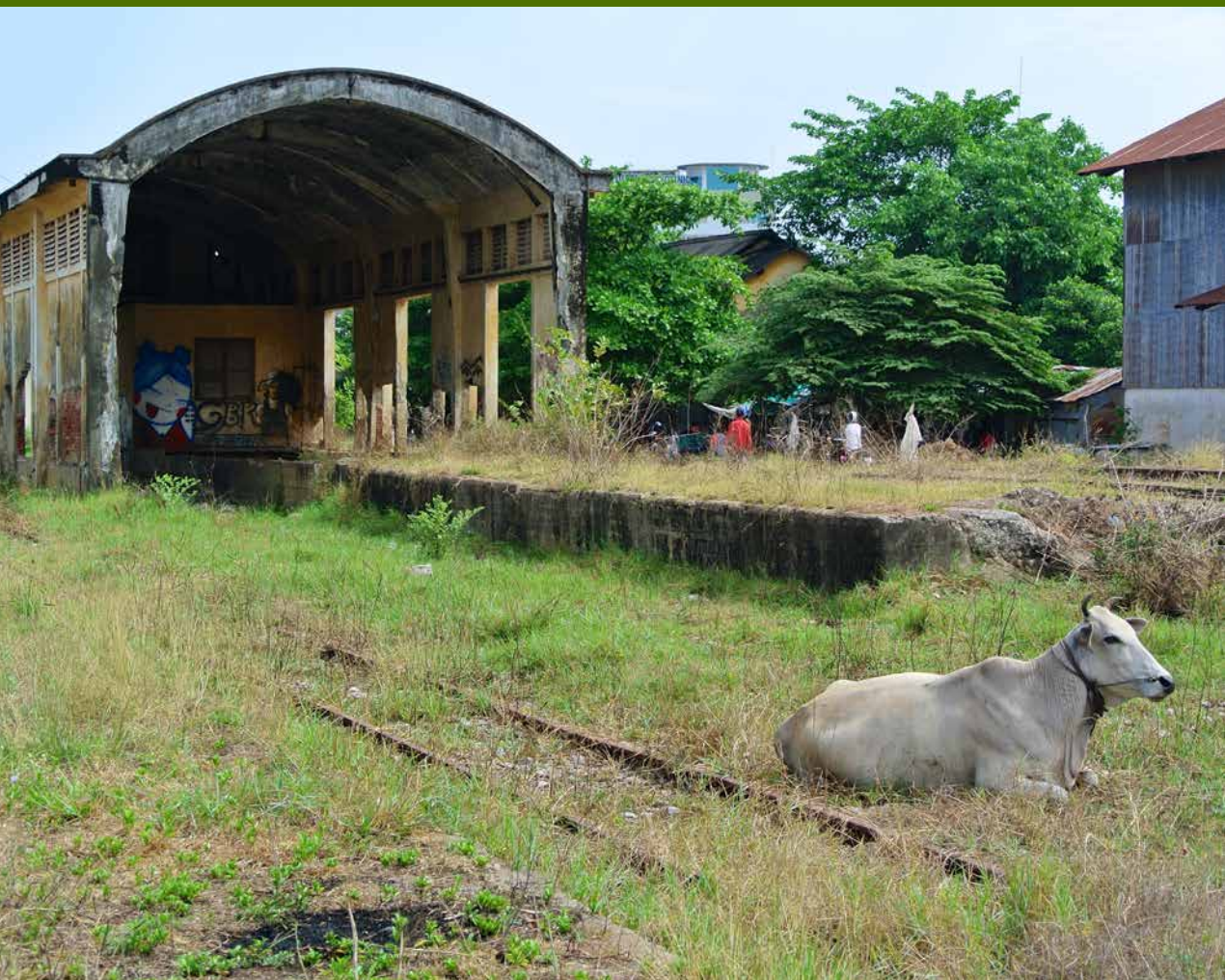


# Resettlement Impact on Poor Households

Gender-based Analysis of a Railway Project in  
Battambang, Cambodia

*Seam Hak*



Consortium of Development Studies  
in Southeast Asia (CDSSEA)



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Resettlement Impact on Poor Households:  
Gender-based Analysis of a Railway Project in  
Battambang, Cambodia

Seam Hak



The Regional Center for Social Science  
and Sustainable Development  
**Chiang Mai University**

# Resettlement Impact on Poor Households: Gender-based Analysis of a Railway Project in Battambang, Cambodia

**Consortium of Development Studies in Southeast Asia  
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## Series Foreword

The Regional Center for Social Science and Sustainable Development (RCSD) at Chiang Mai University has extended its publication program to include Master's dissertations from The Consortium of Development Studies in Southeast Asia (CDSSEA). The CDSSEA series covers mainland Southeast Asia: Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, and regionalization, development encounters and exchanges within the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS).

The CDSSEA program brings together resources and expertise from three of Thailand's leading institutions offering Master's degrees in development studies: Chiang Mai University's Master of Arts in Social Science (Development Studies) (MASS); Chulalongkorn University's Master of Arts in International Development Studies (MAIDS); and the Asian Institute of Technology's Master of Science in Gender and Development Studies (MGDS). Although the Consortium's program focuses on the relationship between development studies and social sciences, each of the programs has a different emphasis. The Chiang Mai degree focuses on social sciences and anthropological perspectives, with research interests in environmental and resource management, food security and local livelihoods, labour migration and trans-border issues, ethnicity and development, health, tourism, and agrarian transitions. Chulalongkorn's program concentrates on the political dimension of development, including democratization, human rights, conflict resolution, international and civil society development organizations, community development and globalization. The Asian Institute of Technology focuses on the relationships between gender and development—including women's rights, civil society, and gender dimensions of urbanization and industrialization.

The CDSSEA program has a practical dimension, building leadership capacity in mainland Southeast Asia's regional development, bringing together postgraduate students, encouraging debate, and promoting the rethinking of development alternatives in such areas as social equality, justice and participation, environmental and economic sustainability, and community development. In this regard, a major objective is to develop the knowledge and skills of development practitioners and to enhance the quality and effectiveness of policy-making and its implementation in the region.

The publications in this series—selected from the CDSSEA Master's program—are designed to express this diverse range of interests in development studies and regionalization, and to emphasize the relationships between empirical and theoretical research, policy-making and practice.

*Victor T. King*, Senior Editorial Adviser,  
Consortium of Development Studies in Southeast Asia series



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# Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AusAID	The Australian Agency for International Development
CRP	Compliance Review Panel
CUFA	Credit Union Foundation Australian
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FS	Feasibility Study
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IR	Involuntary Resettlement Policy
IRC:	Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
NGOs	Non-Government Organization
NL	Northern Line
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAH	Project Affected Households
PAP	Project Affected People
PCM	Public Consultation Meeting
PRSC	Provincial Resettlement Sub Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCS	Replacement Cost Study
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SES	Socio Economic Survey
SL	Southern Line
STT	Sahmakum Teang Thaut
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund



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*Seam Hak*



## Chapter 1

# Introduction

### Background

Many years after the official end of hostilities, civil wars and conflicts in Cambodia, from 1970 to 1993, modern day Cambodia has inherited the broken infrastructure of railways, roads and buildings. In Cambodia there are three lines of railways (Phnom Penh-Poi Pet, Phnom Penh –Kampot and Phnom Penh –Preah Sihanouk). The railway lines were badly damaged during times of war. The stretch of the line from Battambang- Sisophon to Poi Pet border was totally destroyed and removed during the civil war in 1970s (ADB, 2006). It also outlines two main waves of migration into the city's poor resettlement: in 1979, at the end of the genocidal regime (Pol Pot's regime), and then again in 1993 during the repatriation from Thai-border refugee camps. Most of the people migrated to improve their life quality, living conditions and to support their livelihood. Many migrated to the town due to the increased availability of jobs. Because of the the precarious situation of the new Government, the relocations were carried out in an unorganised way, leaving most people with no proper shelter or in unhygienic conditions. People employed to work in the railways usually stayed in the station compound, and brought their families with them. These settlements were established along the roads, railways and canal edges; on pagoda compounds, and public land or buildings.

The improvement plan and project of municipality restoration always affects the residents and community of land owners, as well as the construction

of highways, bridges, irrigation canals, dams, building and railways that most of the developments involve (Stanley, n/a).

The expansion of development projects for the recuperation and renewal of cities, always has an impact on the lowest stratum of society, especially through the displacement from their homes and lands. As a consequence of the development, whole communities become evacuated from their land through both legal and illegal methods. Evictions always increase in the name of cost-effectiveness, and most people are displaced illegally and without following proper protocols or abiding to international laws. (UNESCAP & UN-HABITAT, 2008).

Due to the importance and requirements of the rehabilitation works carried out by the Cambodian Government, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have operations for aid development in Cambodia, in order to recover the reconstruction and private company ownership of the railway structure, and for the reduction of poverty and the restructuring of the livelihood of the people living in Battambang railway station (Shiva, 2010).

The Project for the Rehabilitation of the Greater Mekong Subregion Railway in Cambodia (henceforth "the Project") involved the rehabilitation of approximately 594 km of railway track, and the construction of a further 48 km of railway track between Poi Pet, on the border with Thailand, via Phnom Penh, to Sihanouk ville on the South coast of Cambodia. Freight storage facilities in Phnom Penh and Sihanouk ville would also be constructed. This was part of a larger project which aimed to improve rail connectivity across the six countries in the Sub-region. The total cost of the project was originally projected to be US\$141.6 million, with contributions from the Asian Development Bank (US\$84 million), the Government of Australia (US\$21.5million), the Royal Government of Cambodia (US\$20.3), the OPEC Fund for International Development (US\$13million), and the Government of Malaysia (US\$2.8 million). The loan for the project was originally approved by ADB in December 2006, but was further modified and approved in December 2009. The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) committed an additional AU\$1million in 2011 towards an Expanded Income Restoration Programme (EIRP) and AU\$1million in 2012, in order to support families who had a tough time adjusting to life after being resettled (STT, 2013, p 5).

Battambang Town has one main railway station located in Kampong Krabey village, Battambang province. The people who lived there were staff and their relatives, and had begun living in this area since the 1980's, until 1993. Many of them served as railway station attendants, motorcycle drivers, street vendors and grocery shop sellers in the area of the station (RGC, 2009).

In order to deal with this issue Cambodia started to prepare for the renovation and rehabilitation of its infrastructures, mainly through loans, grants and investments of development agencies, donations from other countries and some private sectors, and from the Royal Government of Cambodia. However, during the implementation, the project affected the people living in that area. On May 15 2010 the project started implementation and moved some of the people, around 48 families, that were living in the railway station, to relocate at Prey Konsek village, a rice field 7 km away. The displacement to an area with no sanitary facilities and the lack of basic living needs meant a huge decrease of their living conditions. (Goad, 2012).

## **Statement of the Problems**

Developing countries like Cambodia depend greatly on contributions in the form of donations, both from other countries, and from development partners. Many development projects, like construction or improvement of roads, railway systems, bridges, or irrigation systems in Cambodia were implemented through loans, grants, investments, funds, development agencies, donor countries, private sectors and some from Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC).

All development projects, to a greater or lesser extent, affected the residents who were located in the project areas. Even though these huge public investments provided benefits for the society on the whole, most of the people residing in the project sites were affected negatively, especially in their daily lives. The railway rehabilitation project funded by ADB and AusAid for the Northern Line Phnom Penh- Pursat- Battambang- Mongkol Borey to Poi Pet, worsened the conditions of the people who lived along the line (IRITWG, 2009). Usually, there has been acknowledgement that railway projects, especially in developing countries, encounter development problems (Shiva, 2010).

ADB and AusAid financed the rehabilitation of Cambodia's railway after a long time of feasibility studies and program planning. The lines consisted of

one to the North and one to the South. There were many communities, identified by the ADB and the Royal Government of Cambodia, living on and along the railway lines, that were subjected to be affected by the rehabilitation project. These people were known to be marginalized, and their living conditions were poor, having no formal ownership of their properties such as land and housing (ibid, 4).

This thesis focuses on the impact of the project on human communities, rather than the environmental issues. As a direct consequence of the project 48 to 50 families were evicted from their settlements and needed relocation 7 kms away from their original community. According to ADB, resettlement has to follow a strict regulation process, carried out both by ADB's Voluntary Resettlement and Cambodia's Resettlement Plan for Large Projects. There have been reports from non-government organizations (NGOs) and the Compliance Review Panel (CRP) about newly relocated communities having been laid off, and basic services not having been sufficiently provided. Compensation was not fairly given, access to health and education became very limited, access to job opportunities diminished, as well as the quality of incomes, and household gender roles suffered transformations, that will be further explored in this paper.

On May 15, 2010 all families moved to stay at the resettlement sites, and a few days after this resettlement, and due to some problems with the new location, some families were given a compensation of \$US200, hardly covering the costs involved in the moving. These families were already impoverished before the relocation, and the house resettlement was not prepared. Many families needed to borrow money from Credit loans for house construction, some children had to drop out of school and migrate with their families to work in Thailand, and many people were required to leave their family to find the jobs or businesses in town because of the difficulty of earning money in the new resettlement site. Women hardly had access to health care or any kind of compensation. Because of the socio economic situation, it is very complicated for a widow in Cambodia to separate from her land, and manage a new one, and this issue was hardly taken into account. The land for resettlement was among the rice fields and, for instance, there wasn't electricity or clean water available. (Murdoch, 2014).



## Objectives of the Research

The overall objective of this research is to examine with a gender perspective the impact of the Railway project on socio-economic status, with a focus on income, education, and health.

The specific objectives:

- To study the project impacts on income, education, and livelihoods of households in the resettlement site using a gender lens
- To understand how men and women cope with the impacts, and their main constraints in developing coping strategies
- To provide recommendations for better gender equality in resettlement

## Research Questions

- What are the gender and socio-economic impacts of the resettlement project on households?
- How do men and women cope with the challenges of resettlement?
- What are the constraints the settlers face in the development of coping strategies?

## Scope

This research mainly focuses on four issues of socio economic impact on the resettled community: income, education, health and gender relations in the resettlement site. These four main focuses are essential for the restoration of households' livelihood.

The field site of this research is in Sok San Deythmei community – a new resettlement site from the railway station located in Prey Kon sek village, Battambang province.



## **Chapter 2**

# **Literature Review**

This Chapter reviews the definition of resettlement in Cambodia, impacts of resettlement on livelihoods and socio-economic aspects such as education, income or gender. It also describes the compensation procedures and restoration program with a special review of the resettlements carried out by ADB and other development agencies. Furthermore, this chapter reviews more specific practices from reports, newspapers, books and journals.

### **Land History in Cambodia**

After the civil wars ended, the changing of land policies were formed of misperception in many issues. All land policies and established outlines that were created under French colonial supervision were absolutely devastated when the Khmer Rouge held power from 1975-1979. Most private ownership of land and any measurement program for the resettlement of the people were abolished. In the regime of the People's Republic of Cambodia (1979-1989), the land rights were kept in group ownership, according to the laws of the communist system. In 1989, with the withdrawal of the Vietnamese, Cambodia started a fellow law of the National Constitution of Land Reform, and new land laws to acknowledge private property. Cambodia developed a market economy and the acceptance of the Constitution inaugurated the State of Cambodia (1989-1993), Sub-Decree No. 25 was issued. (Council, 2007)

## Land Eviction and Resettlement

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, forced eviction is the involuntary removal of persons from their homes or land, directly or indirectly attributable to the State. This is the effective elimination of the possibility of an individual or group living in a particular house, residence or place, and the assisted (in the case of resettlement) or unassisted (without resettlement) movement of evicted persons or groups to other areas. Specifically, unlike other forms of displacement, forced evictions require direct or indirect state involvement, involve the use of force, are normally planned rather than random, and can be targeted at individuals or groups. Therefore, evictions due to non-payment of “legitimate” rent or destruction of rental property are generally not considered a violation of human rights such as the right to housing. Eviction has consequences such as instability in socioeconomic aspects like culture, politics, schooling, and women are more susceptible to be affected by physical and mental problems and stresses. (Otiso, 2002)

Definition from reading the eviction theories, process and typologies: eviction is defined as the process by an individual or a group of people leaving spontaneously their original settlement sites to resettlement sites in new areas, where they can begin new trends of life by adapting themselves to biophysical, social and administrative systems of the new environment (Woube, 2005, p. 19).

According to Agbola and Jinadu (1997), eviction refers to the involuntary or vigorous relocation of residents due to a requirement of space for development or investment of the government or businessmen. More attention has been paid in response to the huge impacts of such eviction on the local population, especially in the case of the forced removal.

Evictions in Africa, as an example, could force communities to move away from their location due to land grabbing. As the results of these evictions there are destruction of property and people's development initiatives, as well as interference with the efforts of well-intentioned development agencies and religious institutions. The consequences are far-reaching: lives are lost, children miss educational opportunities, livelihoods are destroyed, homes are ruined to the ground and children are forced to live on the street while parents consider where to live and how to create a new life. Forced eviction has, as its main consequence, a devastating violation of basic human rights, as it impacts greatly and unequally the poor and the most vulnerable, women and children amongst

them. Some of the impacts that affect women are gender-based discrimination, no rights to property, higher risk of becoming sex workers, and higher risk of family conflict, including divorce. The extreme vulnerability of evicted women puts them at a greater risk of rape, one of the hardest forms of violence against women, that can, in an extreme case, even push them to death. Due to all of this, women fall into poor health, loss of property and personal goods, and social isolation, amongst others. (Mohindra & Schrecker, 2013).

## **Impact of Resettlement**

In reality, resettlement was implemented under pressure of political factors and poor practice, due to the limitations of the project implementers, and mostly insufficient in terms of compensation. A consequence of this is that 33,000 immigrants have died of sickness, starvation and fatigue, and many families are still moving all over the region. (Stellmacher & Eguanvoen, 2011).

The largest part of the resettlements in Cambodia have moved away from the cities, this is the case of Dey Krahorm (Red Soil), Borei Keila, Boeung Kak. Most of the sites didn't have good living standards, lacked infrastructures, jobs, health centres, school, and clean water. The greatest part of the people lost their income to support their family. (Mgbako, Gao, Joynes, & Cave, 2010).

One of the worst cases of bad resettlement was the one from the people from Sambok Chab village, moved to Andong settlement, 25km away from the original one. In the new settlement, besides not having infrastructures, clean water, electricity, school, or any kind of health care, most families didn't receive land titles. This led to health and mental problems, amongst others. (CCHR, 2013).

## **Gender Impact**

Resettlement impacts everyone, no matter who they are. Impacts fall differently on individual persons and households depending on their existing coping capacity. Gender aspects and considerations have not been taken into account, and therefore issues remain challenging regarding the different needs of men and women in implementing the resettlement programs, including compensation and livelihood restoration. There have been reports of changing roles of gender within the households, for instance men have to work and travel

longer to their workplaces after the resettlement; while women, as housewives, have to bear more responsibilities in terms of safeguarding their houses and properties.

With the growing requirements in the family for a supporting income, women are affected by being forced to work and getting low salaries. Women are also faced with discrimination in labor work. The most important factor is that boys and girls have to drop out of school to help the income of their families. (De la Rocha & Grinspun, 2000).

The greatest impact is on poor women who become female-heads of their households when their husbands and children are far away to work. They most likely cannot manage their land and may need to either become debit creditors or set up a side business of their own. (Scott, 2003).

In the case of widowed women the eviction agreement is more likely to be unfair, compared to men in the same situation. If, for instance, they request land for themselves and their children, it will most likely be denied, having them sent to live with their nuclear families, and creating a situation of vulnerability, loneliness and distress. (Bugalski, 2011).

After relocation to the resettlement sites some women begin creating new businesses to support and help their families, such as selling ice or sugarcane juice. Some people changed their job or quit their job entirely. (Mgbako et al., 2010).

Women who are cut off of relocation suffer from loneliness and isolation as their husbands and children have to travel for hours a day or leave to a new residence entirely. Women very often get anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorders and depression. Often requiring financial support from money lenders,. Evictions push women to fall into domestic violence and gender-based violence. In this case women were involved in harassment and psychological welfare. (UNHR.2012).

In many situations there is a shift in the traditional gender roles, when women have to become the main providers for their families. Both wives and daughters may have to search for unskilled, low paying jobs, and many times have to turn to sex work. (McGinn, 2013).

When eviction occurs, most women who have jobs lose them, and usually have to relocate again to a city to be able to find a job, usually in “karaoke bars”, in many cases this involves prostitution. It’s not rare to find stories of miscarriages or divorce linked to the evictions. (Soravy, 2014).

## **Railway Situation in Cambodia**

In Cambodia, there are two main lines of railways: the northern line (NL) with a length of 385 km from Phnom Penh to Pursat-Battambang-Mongkol Borey and Poi Pet; and the southern line (SL) from Phnom Penh-Takeo-Kampot and Sihanouk ville, which has 264 km of length. The condition of the infrastructure of both railway lines has been badly worsened. (IRITWG, 2009).

To reduce poverty and increase economic growth, Cambodia has many projects planned and needs to rehabilitate and renovate. Amongst those projects, there is the railway rehabilitation project, in order for it to be at a standard level of infrastructure, to be competitive and connected to other Asian countries. This infrastructure is the solution for low cost transportation of goods and passengers. (ADB, 2006).

Urbanization, globalization and commercialization were the priorities for development, that led to the rise of land price increasingly, and affected the people and their land, property and housing. When development happens in an area there is a sudden increase in prices of land, and most people living there are forced to migrate. In developing countries, many rehabilitation projects occurred immediately, and normally these drastic changes involve the relocation of those living in poor socio-economic conditions. Since the resettlement is inevitable, it has to be well prepared to ensure that the affected communities and their social welfare are not worsened. (UNESCAP & UN-HABITAT, 2008).



Table 2.1: Railway lines in Cambodia

	Northern Line (NL)	Southern Line (SL)
Length (km)	385 km (including 48km missing link )	264 km
Section	Phnom Penh - Pursat - Battambang - Mongkol Borey - Poi Pet	Phnom Penh - Takeo - Sihanouk ville
Stations (number)	49 (Currently operating: 7)	27 (Currently operating: 5)
Construction year	1929-1942	1960-1969

Source: MPWT, 2009





**Figure 2.1: Railway station in Battambang province, Cambodia**

*Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battambang\\_Royal\\_railway\\_station](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battambang_Royal_railway_station), 2009*

## Resettlement in Cambodia

In recent years, in Cambodia, there have been many development initiatives approved, and there have been conflicts with the local communities who share the assets such as land, forest, river and many others. Large-scale development and investment projects in agriculture and industry have been executed throughout the country, especially in the rural areas, where there is more natural capital. It has been noticed that significant impacts from such projects have provoked many conflicts, especially in terms of land grabbing and evictions or involuntary resettlement. People claim losing their land for housing, cultivating and particularly natural resources for their livelihoods, due to these projects. The new development shift has proved to be conflicting with the local development and quite often there have been complaints and protests against it.

Resettlement is amongst many sensitive impacts. The need for space for project development requires the move of the local residents to a new place, where they are challenged with basic social services. The set-up of a new environment for resettlement is normally the last option for developers or planners, as this is very costly and not very successful in restoring the lives of hundreds of people.

There have been many cases and areas that reported the negative impacts of the resettlements in Cambodia, where there are already large projects existing. These are mainly the largest area in the heart of Phnom Penh: Borei Keila (placed

in the lands of former sports compound, north of the Olympic stadium, about 2000 families), Dey Krahorm or red soil (near the Bassac riverfront; over 1450 families) and two settlements near the main railway depot or Santhiheap (Railway A) and Roteh Ploeung (Railway B) together over 450 families. (RABE, 2005).

Most of the relocation sites were far from the city, and all the people that had jobs in Phnom Penh were forced to remain in the city to keep their work. This means that the resettlement site couldn't provide for the needs of the people who were relocated there, or the household's occupation. There was a lack of infrastructure, service, hygiene water, sanitation systems and education, healthcare, especially for women and children. These issues impact families, and women are required to leave the house to find a job at the city with their husbands, most of the children drop out of school and find a job or accompany their families to the city. Many families moved from the resettlement site to live in Phnom Penh because of the risky situation (Mgbako et al., 2010).

Battambang is the other resettlement area where there have been issues, the same as in all four resettlements. During relocation to the resettlement site there were many problems that affected the people. Referring to the problem this research focuses on, the problem in Battambang is specific to education, income of women and men in pre and post resettlement site, gender occupations, and compensation.

### *Education*

Poverty and dropping out of school of children is the main issue according to UNICEF; the lack of chance for education in already impoverished families means the continuation of distress, that is passed along from one generation to the next. The World Bank also offers a document stating that the lack of a chance to education and good physical development has negative impacts in children. When talking about females, specifically, the chances of gender discrimination increases in these cases. All of these show the vulnerability of children and women in resettlement, and the negative impact it has in their lives and chances for a better future. The distance from either a new school or the former school of the resettlement site seems to make a difference in the impact of the consequences, but in either case, even when schools were available at a walkable distance, young marriage agreements for girls seemed to be more common after the resettlement. (Singh, 2002).

Education is a right for everyone, accessible freely. Relocation causes children to stop attending school because of transportation and/or cost issues. Studies show that in most relocated families children have to resign from school due to either having to pay for new schools again, or the need of the family for an extra income, in which case the children have to find a job to support their families. In the report from OHCHR mentioned before, a young girl had to find a job in a karaoke club, and two others had to find jobs as construction workers, after their relocation to a resettlement site. In reports from school directors, around 80 percent of the children from resettlement sites arrived late to school and missed classes frequently. (UNHR, 2012).

Some resettlement sites only had primary schools, and were far from secondary schools, making it difficult for the children to access high school. (Mgbako et al., 2010).

### *Income*

Most people's income got affected by relocation. In the case of motor-taxi drivers, for example, the cost of travelling to the cities to find customers after being relocated made them not have any benefits from their work. It is hard for these people to change jobs, or find a new profession. Most women had to start a business from their home, as many of them had to quit their former jobs due to the distance from the resettlement sites. (Mgbako et al., 2010).

In the case of resettlements 20 km away or more from the original settlement, most people ended up jobless and with no income. This meant that they would need to pay for transportation to reach the closest cities in order to find new jobs, or even just to buy food for their families. Women suffer a biggest decrease in income and a higher rate of unemployment than men, and the work in the resettlement site couldn't provide for their needs and their families' needs. Most women chose to leave the resettlement sites to look for a job in a nearby town, and many got into debt by asking for loans to start businesses. (UNHR, 2012).

### *Health*

Most of the resettlement sites were located far from a health clinic or hospital, making it difficult for the people there to get treatment, especially in

the case of an emergency. Most people reported even not knowing where the closest health centre was located. (Mgbako et al, 2010).

After relocation at the resettlement site many people became sick, especially children under 5 years of age. There was a definite lack of health care, equipment and the available staff were unskilled. (UNHR, 2012).

When relocated to an isolated place, women, especially, have shown to suffer from anxiety, post traumatic stress disorders and depression. Domestic and gender based violence has also shown an increase in these situations. (CCHR, 2013).

## Compensation on Resettlement

People who were evicted from their lands and homes very rarely encountered a positive situation for their development in the new settlement, this is something that should be taken into account at the time of establishing an economical compensation for the inconvenience of moving. Sadly, the compensations given are never coherent with the damage and the impact that the eviction has on these people's lives. (Ty, Van Westen, & Zoomers, 2013).

According to ADB, key steps in income restoration programs are:

- Analyze economic activities of all affected people (by gender, age group, education, skills, income, household size, preference, options) to assess their needs.
- Identify multiple income restoration programs (both individual and group-specific) through beneficiary consultation and through market and financial feasibility analysis.
- Create training and income-generating programs with selected affected people on a trial basis.
- Develop a framework for institutional supervision and budget.
- Allow for product marketing within and outside relocation site.
- Evaluate the program and provide additional technical assistance, if required. (ADB,1998,p.54).

Short-term income restoration strategies are for immediate assistance during relocation and may include: (i) compensation for land, structures, and

all other lost assets is paid in full before relocation; (ii) house construction grants and relocation subsistence allowances are paid for the full duration of the period of disruption and re-establishment; (iii) free transport or costs of removal and re-establishment for relocation; (iv) subsidized inputs for agriculture, fisheries, and livestock production for the first two or three years or until income levels are restored; temporary or short-term employment in civil construction activities at the resettlement or project construction sites; and (v) special assistance, as appropriate, to vulnerable groups such as women, indigenous people, the aged, and the disabled. (EDC, 2005, p. 56).

Long-term income restoration strategies involve land and non-land-based economic activities that will provide a sustained source of income over a longer period of time and to enable restoration, or better still, improvements in affected people's standard of living. These strategies may consist of both project-sponsored programs (for example, purchase of replacement land, employment, training and various inputs for income generation) and establishing linkages to local or national economic development and employment programs in the project area. There are also various kinds of rural credit and micro-enterprise programs managed by NGOs in many developing member countries. (EDC, 2005, p. 56).

Resettlement Policy Framework was prepared by the Ministry of Finance and Economic (MEF) in 2003. This framework can be ensured through the following basic objectives for involuntary resettlement namely, (i) avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible and minimize resettlement where population displacement is unavoidable; (ii) ensure that displaced people receive compensation, assistance and rehabilitation so that they would be at least as well as better off before the present of the project; (iii) project affected people (PAP) will benefit from the project; (iv) project stakeholders which include PAP are consulted and given the opportunity to participate, as practicable, in design, implementation, and operation of the project and (v) appropriate assistance and compensation, in cash or in kind, provided to adversely affected people, including indigenous groups, ethnic minorities and pastoralists who may have usage or customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the project.

Three important elements of involuntary resettlement are: (i) compensation for loss of assets, loss of livelihood and income; (ii) assistance for relocation,

including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to improve, or at least restoration of income and living standards to the pre-project levels. (MEF, 2003).

The nature of the Involuntary Resettlement Policy (IR), the implementation of projects funded by ADB: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible; (ii) minimize resettlement where population displacement is unavoidable; and (iii) ensure that displaced people receive assistance, preferably under the project, so that they will be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project. The Policy specified three types of assistance for IR: (i) compensation for lost assets and loss of livelihood and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. (ADB, 2006, p.6).

The ADB Policy on Gender and Development has identified that supporting gender equality and ensuring women participate in their needs are quite important requirements in supporting gender mainstream programs that could be addressed in the decision making for any development activities. The potential gender project should be included in any preparation activities of identifying strategies to address gender concerns and the involvement of women in the design implementation and monitoring of the project. (ADB, Policies on Gender and Development, 1998).

## **Gender Relation**

Gender is a crucial aspect to take into account in disaster and resettlement, as women have been shown to suffer the greatest from them. They are generally pushed into unsafe work, and added more workload to be able to maintain their families. After relocation women often become essential in order to earn enough income to support the family, due to the increase of loan and expenses related to relocation. (Badri, Asgary, Eftekhari, & Levy, 2006).

In other cases in Africa, women clearly suffered more than men the impact of resettlement, when young girls were forced to leave education and find a job to help in the economic support of their families, and were not considered for compensation. This was especially relevant in the case of single or divorced mothers. (Adewale & Ikeola, 2005).

In the case of Ghana, for example, the people evicted were always relocated far from the cities, the resettlement sites were always smaller than the original sites, resulting in overcrowding. Eviction always resulted in a worse income, if not loss of job, health problems, with little or non infrastructure or health facility, and in general a lower standard of living. (Gambrah, 1994)

There is no clear policy for how much compensation each family should get, in the case concerned in this report, each family accepted around \$US200, which didn't even cover construction of a new house, not even considering the fact that the relocation site was far away from their jobs. The only increase in this situation was of the poor living standards and bad living conditions. (Murdoch, 2014).

The International Resettlement Committee (IRC) of the Royal Government of Cambodia at the national level is responsible for resettlement. Land title for relocation at the new resettlement site requires families to stay on the same sites for more than 5 years; however, they have no legal document to prove their ownership. The compensation package for individual households is not given at a market price at the time of the resettlement, and is usually insufficient to restore a new life after the move. (Goad, 2012).

## **Conceptual Framework**

This research focuses on the impacts of resettlement of the affected households from the ADB's railway project in Battambang province, Cambodia. Much literature has confirmed that there have been socio-economic issues associated with the resettlement of the affected communities. This project required 48 households to move from Kampong Krabey village, Battambang city to Prey Kon Sek village, Battambang city. However, the central focus of this thesis is the study of the impacts on i) education, ii) health, iii) income and iv) the compensation program.

These four issues are really essential as they are the necessary basic needs of the people to survive in Cambodia. A living space should consist of proper facilities to serve the daily needs of the people, for instance, schools for learning-age people; hospitals or health centers, where people have easy access with a minimum cost; and an opportunity to earn income for a living and to support their families. In terms of compensation, the project developer – ADB and the

Royal Government of Cambodia- have to pay a fair price for moving the people, and their loss of properties and opportunities. Compensation has to be properly planned and executed to ensure that affected households are able to enjoy the benefits, and live at the same living standards, or better, than in their original settlements.

Gender aspects will be issued as a factor of analysis in the four areas as described above, so that there is a proper discussion on how gender issues are considered. The research will make a comparison of the four areas, both pre and post resettlement for the sake of understanding the impact of the resettlement from a gender perspective.

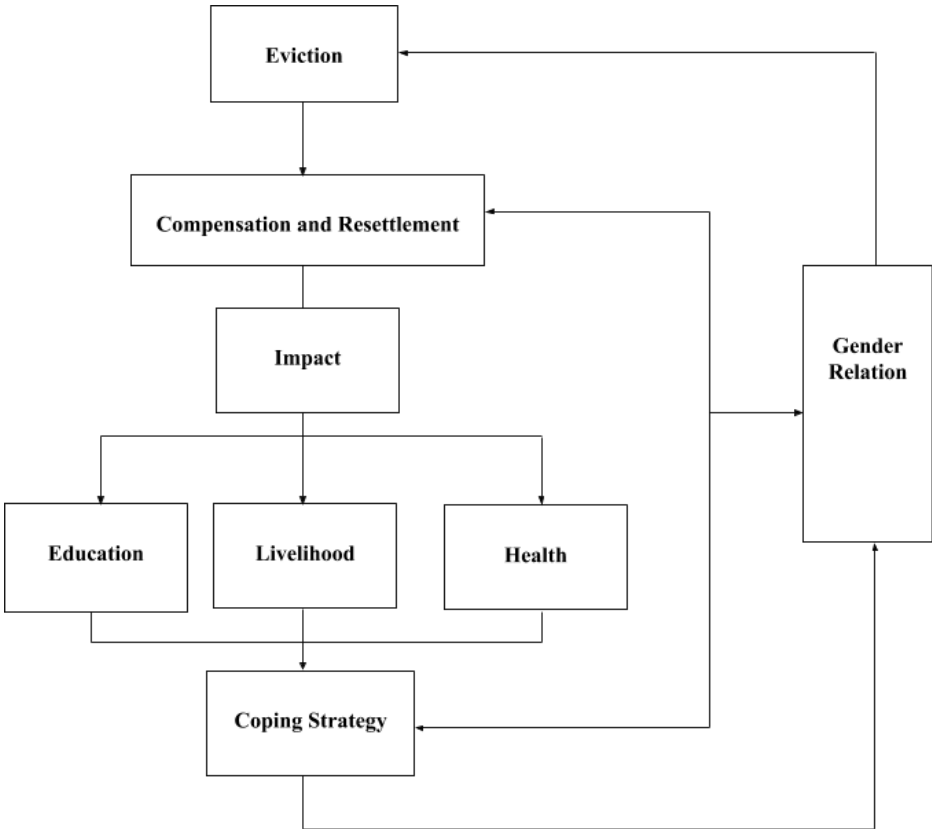


Figure 2.2: Conceptual framework of the study



## **Chapter 3**

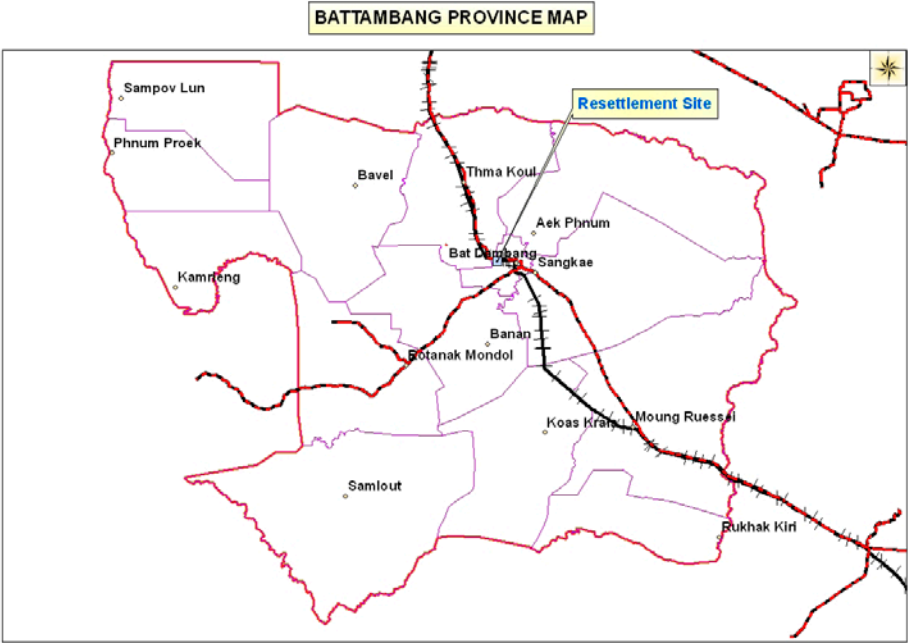
# **Methodology and Research Design**

### **Type of Research**

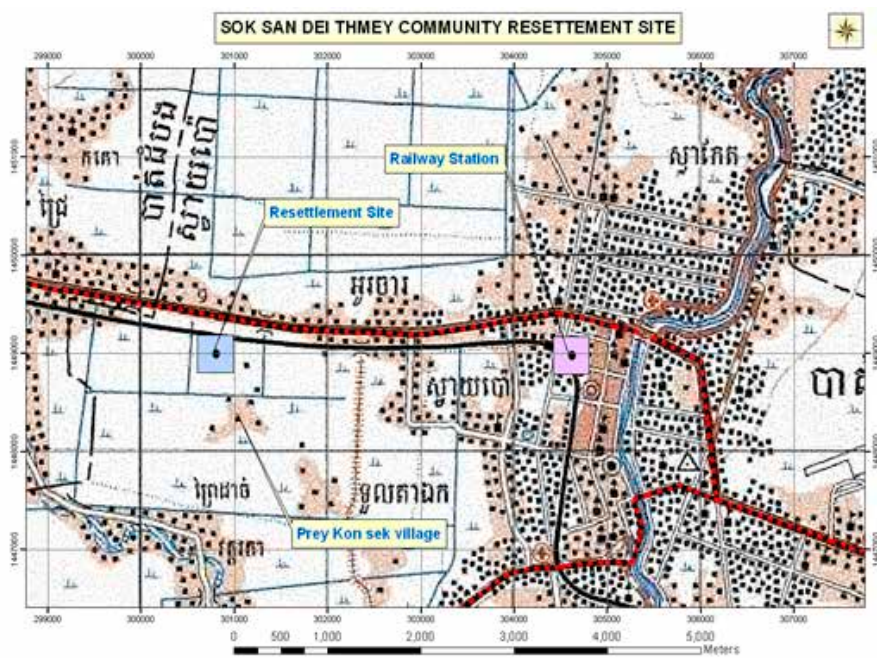
Based on the objectives of this research we can consider it is a descriptive and exploratory research, because it describes the project impacts on livelihood with a gender lens in resettlement sites, and analyzes the function and income of women and men within a household. Also how income is used in their households. Furthermore, it explores the effects of gender issues and how conditions can be improved in a new resettlement site. The research will employ both qualitative and quantitative methods to capture both figures and stories from the communities.

### **Study Area Selection**

The main objective of this research is to explore the different forms of impact that the resettlement has on the families, from both socio economic perspective, and gender perspective. It focuses mainly in the families from Battambang railway station and Sok San dey Thmei community– a new resettlement site from railway station, located in Prey Kon sek village, Battambang province.



**Figure 3.1: Study map of Battambang province, Cambodia**  
*Source: Department Geographic of Ministry of Land Management,  
Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), 2011*



**Figure 3.2: Map of Sok San Dei Thmey resettlement site, Battambang**  
 Source: Department Geographic of Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), 2011

## Sampling Procedure and Methods

Sok San Deythmei community consists of 48 households, who left after Pol Pot regime in 1979 and returned in 1993, after the peace agreement in Paris, from the camps along the Thai border, and established in Battambang (Goat, 2012).

For sample size, the research selected the affected 48 families, 125 persons with 58 females, that were already resettled. Since the households are not many, the study will engage all of them as sample to respond to certain survey questions and open-ended discussions.

## Data Sources and Data Collection Methods

This research combines both primary data and secondary data sources. In order to ensure that the reliability and validity of the collected evidence,

various tools are explored. Complementarily, data information including journals, reports, books and other research papers provide more information to analyze, gain more experiences and knowledge on the studied issues.

### *Primary Data*

Primary data was collected through several methods. It was mainly collected using household surveys and in-depth-interviews with households, in both male and female headed families, in the study area impacted by resettlement. As well as this, key informants were also interviewed: chief of community, village, and other relevant people.

### *Reconnaissance Survey*

A reconnaissance survey was conducted to facilitate the field research with the local authorities in the study area before organizing the actual field visit. Some documents related to the research topic were collected from paper reports in google and information from NGOs and UN.

### *Questionnaire Survey*

A standardized questionnaire survey was conducted to collect quantitative data from the different types of sample in the eviction of resettlement. It provided information of socio-economic characteristics of respondents, about the project impacts on income, education, and livelihoods of respondents in the resettlement site, using a gender lens.

### *Observation*

This technique was employed to collect important data or information during the FGDs or field interviews with identified people. The study aims to be both participatory and observational for the sake of gaining the details for understanding the values and certain behaviors performed by the interviewed. Involvement and observation offer more significant insights about the issues being investigated than other methodologies. The observation helps to cross-check the accuracy of the information and data obtained during the field visit.

Observation has proved to be particularly efficient in getting to understand better the differences between men and women in terms of income and occupation in the resettlement site.

### *Focused Group Discussions (FGD)*

This brought together fourteen key informants (7 males and 7 females) from Sok San Dei Thmei community, with the goal of discussing certain sensitive issues in a more controlled environment. FGDs enabled members of the community to deliberately express their thoughts and feelings, in terms of analyzing the performance of the project and policy implementation. This required a well- designed group meeting to capture their true sharing and associated stories. At this stage of the study it was deemed necessary to separate the key informants into three separate groups: the first one consisting of only males, the second one of only females, and the third one being a mixed sample of chosen people, that were presumed to be more capable of expressing themselves in this context. All group discussions were organized in the evening in the community site, near the participant's houses so that they could easily attend.

### *In-depth Interviews*

Interviews were used to investigate the same issues as other methodologies, but this unique method provides important time and space to interact with the targeted group, in this case 8 respondents: 4 males and 4 females, who were involved in the project and resettlement site. Their attendance provided vital and wide ranging information on the issue, regarding situation of resettlement, livelihood, the relation between household members, their role in the community, and opinion on the resettlement.

### *Key Informant Interview*

For this study some relevant people were interviewed face to face, such as Community leader, Commune chief, NGOs, village chief and other people involved in the implemented activities.

### *Secondary Data*

The secondary data was collected from various sources including previous research papers, thesis, journals, reports from different governments involved, and reports from relevant matters. More documents and reports related to resettlement and livelihood were collected during the field visit.

## **Data Analysis and Technique**

Both qualitative and quantitative methods were applied in this research in order to get reliability and validity of the research result.

Qualitative information collected from household in-depth interviews and observation on gender was categorized based on compensation, resettlement, education, health and livelihood. The Analysis was done based on the information collected and the case study from a particular household who experienced the impact of resettlement.

Quantitative information was obtained by gathering data from the impacts resettlement survey. This data was derived from coding interviews according to pre-established categories, such as education compensation, health and livelihood. The results were displayed in figures, tables.

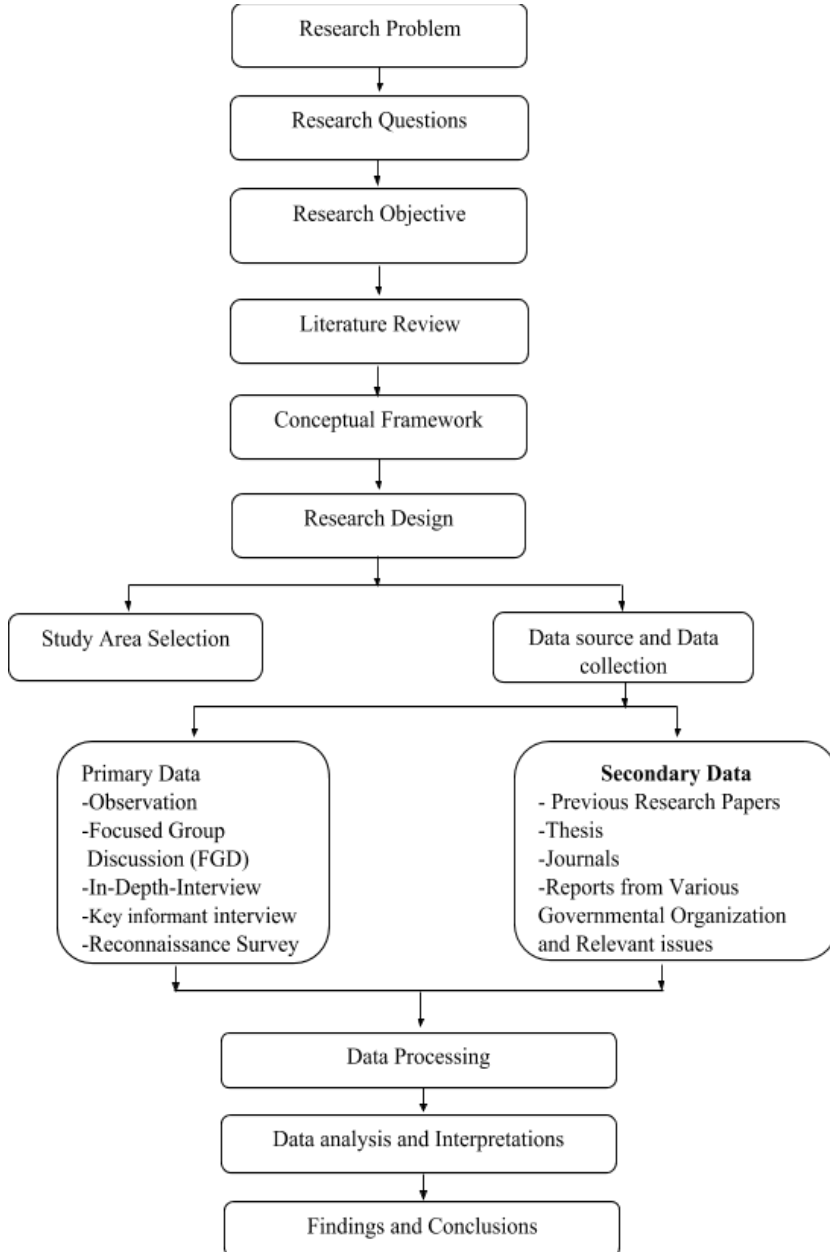


Figure 3.3: Research framework design





## Chapter 4

# Profile of Study Area, Livelihood Activities and Respondents in Prey Kon Sek Village

This chapter presents the profile of the study area and respondents which were reviewed, including geography conditions (location, size, temperature, water resource and forest) and socio-economic conditions (land tenure and certification, infrastructure, occupation and income, education and health services) and major problems, potentials and needs for the first section. The second section explains the profile of respondents of this research.

### Profile of the Study Areas

#### *Geographical Features*

Ou Char office Commune (Sangkat) is located along the National Road 5 at the west of Battambang city. Sangkat Ou Char has 1096.71 Hectares (ha), the resettlement site has 647.71 ha and the land for rice field has 450 ha. General information about the Ou Char climate: Rainy season: May – October (32.3-22.7 °C), Cool season: November- March (16- 26 °C) and Hot season: March –May (25-35 °C). The average temperature is about 27 °C; the minimum temperature is about 16°C. December and January are the coolest months, whereas the hottest month is April.

Prey Kon Sek Village is one of 6 villages in Sangkat Ou Cha, Battambang. Sok San Dei Thmei community is a part of Prey Kon Sek village. It was a former rice field, bought by the inter ministry as new resettlement area for the community of Sok San Dei Thmei. Sok San Dei Thmei is around 3 km to 4 km away from Prey Kon Sek village, around 7 km west from Battambang town. The terrain of this village is suitable for agriculture cultivation.

- The north is close to Andoung Chinh village
- The south is close to Sangkat O Mal
- The east is close to Ang village; and
- The west is close to Chrey commune, Thmar Kol district
- The Total area of this village is 440 ha and 6,062 m<sup>2</sup> are used for agriculture and paddy rice area. (Village data book, 2013).

### *Population and Household Size*

In Sangkat Ou Char, there are eleven members of Sangkat council, three of them being females, and six village chiefs, one of them being female. There are six villages: Kabkou Thmey village, Ou Char village, Anh Chahn village, Andong Chenh village, Aeng village and Prey Konsek village. Sangkat Ou Char has 1096.71 ha and the resettlement site has 647.71 ha; the land for rice field has 450 ha. Ou Char has an area of 11.93km<sup>2</sup> and the current population in this commune is about 17,866 people with 2,872 households, comprising 8,668 males and 9,198 females. The population density is therefore 1,343 persons per square kilometer. (National Institute of Statistics of Cambodia 2014).

According to the statistics of the village available on 2013, Prey Kon Sek village had 221 households and a population of 1220 persons, of which 39 households were female head- households. This amount of households, population and women head-household are combined with the community of Sok San Dey Thmei that just resettled in this village, around 3 km away from the former Prey Kon Sek village, and located in the rice field.

The Total area of new resettlement site of Sok San Dey Thmei community was of 12,400 m<sup>2</sup> for 48 households, and the population was 125 persons, 58 of which were females, and divided into 48 plots. Each plot had 7m X 15m. Plots were issued on the basis of one per family, without regard to the number

of family members. In these 48 households, there were 5 families whose head was a widowed woman, and 4 families whose head could be considered disabled. (Village data book, 2013).

## Socio-Economic Status of Respondents

Profile of respondents that are presented in this part takes two main aspects into account. The first aspect is related to demographics within age, gender, marital status and education level; and the second aspect is regarding economics, including occupation, household size, household labor and annual household income.

### *Demographic Aspects*

#### *Age*

Table 4.1 presents the distribution of respondents who were separated into four age groups category of affected households at Sok San Deythmei community. In target groups, about two-fifth of total respondents (39.58%) were in the age category of 45-59 years old while less than one-third of total households (29.17%) were in the age category of 30-44 years old. Approximately at about 18.75% of the total households were in the age category of 60 and above, and in the age category under 30 at 12.50%.

Age (year)	Affected households of Sok San Dey Thmei community	
	Number	%
Under 30	6	12.5
30-44	14	29.17
45-59	19	39.58
Over 60	9	18.75
Total	48	100

**Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents by age**

*Source: Field Survey, 2014.*

### *Gender of Respondents*

According to the distribution of respondents by gender illustrated in Table 4.1, the number of total male respondents (50.0%) was equal to the total number of female respondents (50.0%).

Gender	Gender of Respondents	
	Number	%
Male	24	50
Female	24	50
Total	48	100

**Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents by gender**

*Source: Field Survey, 2014*

According to the distribution of head households by gender illustrated in Table 4.3, the majority of total head households were male (81.25%) while a smaller amount of them were female (18.75%).

Gender	Affected households of Sok San Dey Thmei community	
	Households	%
Male head households	39	81.25
Female head households	9	18.75
Total	48	100

**Table 4.3: Distribution of head households by gender**

*Source: Field Survey, 2014.*

### *Marital Status*

Regarding the distribution of respondents by marital status, Table 4.4 indicates certain differences in marital statuses. Overall, most of the respondents were married (64.58%) while a small amount of the total respondents were single, equal to the number of divorced respondents (2.08%) and widowed (31.25%).

Marital Status	Marital Status of Sok San Dey Thmei community					
	Men	%	Women	%	Total	%
Single	1	4.17	0	0	1	2.08
Married	16	66.67	15	62.5	31	64.58
Divorced	1	4.17	0	0	1	2.08
Widow/Widower	6	25.00	9	37.5	15	31.25
Total	24	100.00	24	100	48	100.00

**Table 4.4: Distribution of respondents by marital status**

*Source: Field Survey, 2014.*

Amongst male respondents, 66.67 percent were married, 25 percent were divorced, while a lower percentage were widowers and divorced (4.17 percent of each group).

Among female respondents 62.5 percent were married and 37.5 percent were widowers. There were no single and divorced respondents found in the study area.

### ***Economic Aspects***

#### ***Household Size***

The household size of respondents ranged from 1 to 10 and are classified into three categories. According to Table 4.5, in total, about half of the respondent's households consisted of 4 to 6 members (52.08%). Six families had a size between 7 and 10 members (12.50%) and a high percentage between 1 and 3 members (35.42%).

Household Size (Person)	Affected household at Sok San Dey Thmei Community	
	Families	%
1-3	17	35.42
4-6	25	52.08
7-10	6	12.50
Total	48	100

**Table 4.5: Distribution of respondents by household size**

*Source: Field Survey, 2014.*

### *Household Labor*

Table 4.6 presents the distribution of respondents by household labor force ranging from 1 to 6 persons. There are two categories of household labor. As shown in the table, a majority of the total respondents (89.58%) had their labor force from 1 to 3 persons, and the rest had a labour force of 4 to 6 people.

Household Labor (Person)	Affected households of Sok San Dey Thmei Community	
	Families	%
1-3	43	89.58
4-6	5	10.42
Total	48	100

**Table 4.6: Distribution of respondents by household labor**

*Source: Field Survey, 2014.*

## **Process of Resettlement**

Most information from the project on the resettlement process explained in this section is obtained from the MEF (2012).

The resettlement process was separated in three stages:

- Pre- Resettlement Implementation Stage
- Resettlement Implementation Stage
- Cross-Cutting Issues

### ***Pre-Resettlement Implementation***

Pre-Resettlement Implementation is the project stage to study feasibility. It is done in two steps: Resettlement Planning and Institutional Arrangements.

The goal of this step was to evaluate the living conditions of the project affected households, scoping for environmental and social impacts, development of a project plan, and conducting a census to prepare an initial resettlement action plan (RAP) before project appraisal. During this stage, the affected area and number of PAHs was determined, based on the drawing of the project. Another goal was to identify a census of affected persons or households with

the socio-economic survey (SES). All of the formation was conducted through public information meetings and the Resettlement Action plan (RAP).

### *Resettlement Planning*

There are 4 categories: i) Project Identification, ii) Census, iii) Initial RAP Drafting, and iv) Appraisal

### *Institutional Arrangement*

There are 4 categories: i) Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee and IR-WG establishment, ii) Provincial Resettlement Sub Committee and PRSC-WG establishment, iii) Provincial Grievance Committee establishment and iv) Internal and External Monitoring.

### *Resettlement Implementation Stage*

This stage is directed to ensure the policies in the Resettlement Action Plan and the aspect alignment of the project of Land Demarcation, Household Interview and Property Measurement. Properties are clarified by the detail measurement survey to show the compensation, and household interviews determine cash allowance depending on socio economic aspects, such as income, age and/or ability.

This stage was separated in seven steps: i) Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), ii) Replacement Cost Study (RCS), iii) RAP Updating and Budgeting, iv) Relocation Site Preparation, v) Negotiation and Contract, vi) Budget Disbursement and Payment, vii) Relocation.

### *Cross-Cutting Issues*

This stage consists of public consultation for each resettlement scheme, the mechanism of grievance redress, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement action plan.

Its divided into three steps: i) Public Consultation Meeting (PCM), ii) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and iii) Monitoring and evaluation. (See appendix 1)





## **Chapter 5**

# **Impact of Eviction on Education, Livelihood and Health: From Gender Perspective**

This chapter discusses the overall impact of evictions on women and men in the research site. This discussion looks into the impacts on education, livelihoods and health.

### **Impact of Resettlement Policies**

This Railway project was funded by ADB to the Cambodian Government. The Cambodian Government was the responsible for resettlement, follow up of Involuntary Resettlement Policy, and implementing resettlement through the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC). The ADB's Policy mentioned that families impacted by resettlement should be provided with compensation, as well as a resettlement site and conditions equal or better to the living conditions they were already in. Research showed that resettlement of the railway project in Battambang province was followed by providing a land plot of 7m X 15m to each family and house cost removing. The project consisted of building the road and resettlement site with filled up laterite soil. For each family at the resettlement site, the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee constructed one toilet, and dug one well to collect water from. The policy of resettlement and compensation established by ABD was clearly not accomplished.

The resettlement site also didn't have a health center, and was very far from a hospital or clinic, making it very difficult for the people to access health. Markets and schools were also far from the resettlement site. Compensations were not handled in the way that was established prior to relocation, and many families ended up with far less than what they needed and deserved. Most of the affected people lost their occupation and income and the plot of land they received was too small to farm.

To support the affected households at Sok San Dei Thmei, In January 2011 the Cambodian Government hired SBK Company to train the affected households on how to grow mushrooms and created self-support groups for chicken raising. However, after the training, the people couldn't use these skills to support their income due to the lack of availability of the necessary materials. These programs were unsuccessful, with the exception of a couple of examples; CUFA (Credit Union Foundation Australian), which supported seven families in raising chickens, and children education from grade 1 to 6, and the Kumar Rikreay Association, which supported a few unemployed elderly families during a short period with basic food.

Sahmakum Teang Thnaut (STT, 2013) stated in their evaluation that this railway project had not accomplished the livelihood requirements of the new resettled community, because, amongst others, the limited drainage systems, lower land price than the market price, unsuitable and insufficient compensations, lack of affordable housing financing options, and inadequacy of the income restoration program. The resettlement site was far, land was too small, compensations couldn't cover for loss and debt, and as a result, Cambodia today lacks a resettlement policy. Most of the affected households faced homelessness, unemployment, poor hygiene and limited health care facilities and general infrastructures.

Mr. Duk Veasna, 46 years old, who belonged to the community of Sok San Dei Thmei said that:

When we arrived here, we didn't have infrastructure, electricity, clean water, shelter, health care centre, market, and the resettlement site only had one small toilet built with a piece of zinc. Even though now we have electricity, and they dug one pond to get water to be filtered and used by all families,

the land is small and we cannot farm or raise animals, the health care center and hospital are far.

## **Impact of Eviction on Education: From Gender Perspective**

### ***Education***

In the whole of Ou Char commune there were three kindergartens, which had 4 classes, 6 primary schools with 80 classes, 3 middle schools with 19 classes, 2 high schools with 7 classes and a literacy school with one class. (Commune data book 2013).

Regarding education, in the whole village where the study took place there weren't any schools, but most of the children could go to study at the other villages (Andoung Chinh, Ang and Rouka primary schools) that were 3 to 4 km away from the village, however, for the students to go to high school the distance was around 5 km, and University was around 7 km to 9 km away. The children at the resettlement site, mostly studied at Andoung Chinh and Don Bosco school that were around 2 km to 3 km away. (Village data book, 2013).

Table 5.1 shows the results of the survey of males who were categorized in some specific level of education. There were 696 recipients who participated in the survey, and there were 11 categories being divided in the survey. We found out that there were 39 kids who were at the age of 5 at the time of the survey, but only 15 were able to go to kindergarten. 118 of the 149 had the chance to attend school till primary school at a range of age 6-14. In middle school, the number of male students started to decrease to 34, at the range of 12-17. The least ratio of males who attended high school at the age of 18-24 is 14 out of 62. At the same age range, there were 9 male students who had an opportunity to attend university and other 3 male students attended language school. As we can see, there were 10 males who are completely illiterate from 18 to 45 years old.

As referring to Table 5.1, related to the survey on female education: there were 559 females who took the survey. There were 9 girls who got to attend kindergarten at the age of 5. 98 girls attended primary school at age 6 to 17. At age 12 to 17, 42 female students were able to go to public middle school and

only 18 females got to attend high school at 15 to 24 years old. Only about one tenth of the female students got to attend university at the age of 18 to 24 years old, which consisted of 76 recipients. 5 females attended language school. Surprisingly, only 6 participants were illiterate at the age of 18 to 45.

N.0	Age	Amount		Public School								University		Launguge		Illitaracy	
				Kindergaten		Primary		Middle		High							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	0-4	80	53														
2	5	39	21	15	9												
3	6	53	40			47	29										
4	7-11	42	47			38	34										
5	12-14	54	51			33	22	11	14								
6	15-17	72	67				13	23	28		7						
7	18-24	62	76							14	11	9	7	3	5	3	2
8	25-35	83	71													3	
9	36-45	71	36													4	4
10	46-60	49	39														
11	61 up	91	58														
Total		696	559	15	9	118	98	34	42	14	18	9	7	3	5	10	6

**Table 5.1: Village population numbers and education by gender**

*Source: Village data book, 2013*

According to Table 5.2 the distribution of respondents by education level classified into four categories for the affected households at Sok San Deythmei community. Overall, the majority of the total household head respondents who completed primary school were male (79.49%), while more than half of the household head respondents were female (55.56%). Moreover, very few percentages of household head respondents graduated from high school and illiterate (5.13%) were male. In contrast, one-third of the female household head respondents (33.33%) were illiterate. Additionally, female household head education level was very low, a very small amount of them finished secondary school (11.11%), and none of them finished high school.

A majority of the women were low educated in the resettlement site because they had immigrated from rural areas to town for seeking employment. They also used to work as railway workers and laborers and escaped from the civil war.

Education Level	Affected households head at Sok San Dey Thmei community			
	M	%	F	%
Illiterate	2	5.13	3	33.33
Primary	31	79.49	5	55.56
Secondary	4	10.26	1	11.11
High School	2	5.13	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 5.2: Distribution of household head respondents by education level

*Source: Field Survey, 2014****Impact on Boys and Girls Enrollment and Transfer of their studies***

Referring to the table 5.3 below, before the eviction, there were 23 children with 13 females and 10 males of Sok San Dei Thmei community, who were enrolled and attended from primary school to high school within the age of 6 to 18 years old.

Table 5.3 shows that after the eviction the number of children who were enrolled and attended the school decreased rapidly. According to the statements from the chief of community after the eviction the number of children enrolled and attending the school dropped, as many of them quitted. As to illustrate Table 5.3, nearly half of the male students (40%) and more than half of the female students (61.75%) dropped out of their studies. In overall, half of the total number of the students (52.18%) quitted the school after the resettlement.

School Enrollment			
Age 6-18	Before Resettlement	After Resettlement	Distribution change %
Male	10	6	-40
Female	13	5	-61.54
Total	23	11	-52.18

Table 5.3: School enrollment *Source: Chief Commune, 2014*

According to the numbers above most children dropped out of school after the resettlement, due to the family's need for an extra income. Many of them found jobs as construction workers, or migrated to Thailand to work. A big difficulty was the process to inscribe and transfer the children from their former school to the new one near the resettlement site, which was time

consuming. Most families couldn't afford to have their children at home, and needed the extra income. As there was no school directly on the resettlement site, most children had to travel an average of 3 km to get to a new school. Most parents could not afford the transport cost or time to take the children to school. The lack of information regarding both the inscription process and the location of the new school made it more difficult for most families to enroll their children.

The lack of education amongst the parents, and the difficulty in understanding the consequences of the relocation, had a dramatic consequence in the level of education of the children. Most of the relocated families lived on a survival economy, living day to day, and the chance of an extra income, even if it meant their children not getting an education, seemed very appealing.

In this study we found that the amount of children receiving an education changed dramatically with the resettlement. Before relocation 8 out of 13 females dropped out of school, and 5 out of 10 males. This is because by living closer to the city, the parents had a sufficient income to support their families, and this changed after the resettlement. Women suffered a greater impact of the resettlement in this way, as most girls were required to take care of the house work and caring of younger siblings, if their mother had to find a job for extra income.

### *Coping Strategy*

The impact of relocation on the Son San Dei community was really visible in the children's education, as many of them dropped out of school, and missed the chance of achieving an official degree. While the parents were living at the railway station they never had to worry about their children's education, as they had enough work in the area, and enough time to take their kids to school every day. After resettlement there were no more jobs available in the area, which required them to find jobs in the city, not leaving them time to transport or accompany their children, or making them spend more time and money in fuel to do so.

Mr. Taing Vanna, 41 years old, married, who lived at the resettlement site (Prey Kon Sek village) said:

I am a construction laborer, before I go to work in the city I need to take my 10 year old to school at primary Andoung

Chinh, because I am afraid of him crossing the national road by himself. At 11 o' clock, during my break, I must come back to pick him up and take him home, before going back to work.

Long distances and lack of proper infrastructures make both transportation and communication very difficult at the resettlement site.

Mrs. Ith Sopha, 41 years old, a widow, who lived at the resettlement site (Prey Kon Sek village) said:

I have two children aged 15 and 12. At our former place they used to go to school, but now, at the resettlement site, I cannot afford to send them to school. The school is too far and they cannot walk there, I am also afraid of them crossing the National road by themselves. During the rainy season the roads flood, and I am afraid they might drown.

The infrastructures and the general condition of the resettlement site was very bad, and parents were worried for the safety of their children. In the case of the road, there were many complaints to the village chief to repair it in order to make it safe to travel during the rainy season.

Another family, with five children of school age, after resettlement they only allowed two of them to go to school, because of the difficulty of supporting all of them.

Mrs. Ros Chenda, 43 years old, who lived at the resettlement site (Prey Kon Sek village) said:

While we were living at the railway station my five kids attended school, but after the relocation I could only afford two of them to go. From the other three, one found a job at a brick factory nearby, another one migrated to Thailand to work, and the third one, a girl, helps at home to do the housework.

Mrs. Chenda lost her job after the resettlement, this is why it was so hard for her to support her children to study.

Many families found that they could not find jobs in the new resettlement site, so they had to move to the city and rent a room next to their children's school and sell street food.

Mr. Neth Sithorn, 47 years old, villager in Sok San Dey Thmei community at Prey Kon Sek village emphasized that:

My resettlement site was a very quiet place no one came here besides the villagers. I couldn't find a job to support my two children in their studies, so I decided to move to the city and rent a room. I now sell food for a living.

Education of the children was greatly impacted by the relocation, as many families could not afford any more to take their children to school, both due to the distance to it, as the difficulty of finding employment in the new resettlement site. The lack of planification and information given to families also made it more difficult for them to send their children to school.

## **Impact of Eviction on Livelihoods: From Gender Perspective**

### ***Impact of Eviction on Occupation and Income***

#### ***Occupation***

Most people in Prey Kon Sek village work in agriculture. Some work as construction workers, tile factory workers and scavengers. While some men and women migrated to Thailand, most of villagers in Prey Kon Sek village worked as farmers and labor workers at Battambang town. (Village data book, 2013).

The people at Sok San Dei Thmei community have occupations including: grocery seller, wage laborer, scavenger, motorbike taxi driver, security, NGO staff, hair dresser, nanny, construction worker, etc. Some families migrated to work in Thailand and both women and men participate equally for supporting their families. (Field survey, 2014).

There was no market in this village, but there were some stores from people who purchased goods in Battambang and sold them in the village. (Village data book, 2013).



### *Before Moving to the Resettlement Site*

In terms of occupation before moving to the resettlement site, table 5.4 shows that 4.17% of males engaged in selling groceries, 12.5% of males worked as scavengers, and equal amount of males engaged in wood/ charcoal selling. Other occupations were moto repairer, NGO worker, teacher, soldier, student, hair cutter, and beggar, representing an 8.33%, and the highest percentage of males served as wage laborers, 37.5 %.

In table 5.4 we can also see the occupations of female respondents: 33.33% worked as wood/charcoal sellers, 29.17% of women worked at a grocery store, 16.67% were carry sellers, 12.5% had other occupations, the lowest represented occupation was wage labourer with 8.33% of women.

Before moving to the resettlement site women had, in general, better jobs than men, as their main occupations involved selling produce and their job didn't require much labour force. Before the move both men and women had enough work, and were not worried about their income.

Occupation	Affected respondents before move to resettlement site						Affected respondents after moved to resettlement site					
	Male		Female		Total Respondent		Male		Female		Total Respondent	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sale grocery	1	4.17	7	29.17	8	16.67	0	0	1	4.17	1	2.08
Wage Laborer	9	37.50	2	8.33	11	22.92	2	8.33	5	20.83	7	14.58
Scavenger	3	12.50	0	0.00	3	6.25	8	33.33	10	41.67	18	37.50
Motobike Taxi driver	6	25.00	0	0.00	6	12.50	3	12.50	0	0	3	6.25
Carry Seller	0	0.00	4	16.67	4	8.33	0	0.00	2	8.33	2	4.17
Wood/Charcoal Seller	3	12.50	8	33.33	11	22.92	0	0	0	0	0	0
Migrant	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	16.67	2	8.33	6	12.50
Others	2	8.33	3	12.50	5	10.42	7	29	4	16.67	11	22.92
TOTAL	24	100	24	100.00	48	100.00	24	100	24	100.00	48	100.00

**Table 5.4: Distribution of respondents by occupation before and after**  
*Others: Motorcycle mechanic, NGO, teacher, soldier, student, hair dresser, fortune teller, nanny, beggar (Source: Field Survey, 2014)*

### *After Moving to the Resettlement site*

Regarding table 5.4: the distribution of respondents by occupation after the move to the resettlement site of Sok San Deythmei community showed that: 33.3% of men worked as scavengers, 29% worked at what was defined as "other" jobs, and consisted of mechanic, NGO worker, teacher, soldier, student

and hair dresser. 16.67% migrated to work in Thailand. The least common occupations were motor-taxi driver and wage laborer.

About female occupation after moving to the resettlement site, table 5.4 shows that 41.67% of females worked as scavengers, 20.83% worked as wage laborers, 16.67% worked as what was defined as "other", 8.3% worked as carry sellers and 4.17% worked as grocery sellers. 8.33% migrated to work in Thailand.

The percentage of unemployment after the resettlement was equal amongst women and men. The resettlement site was not connected to other villages, and had less influx of people. As a consequence local businesses didn't develop, and this showed by the fact that no one could hire help in the form of labor workers.

In response to the low availability of jobs, most men and women changed profession, with the goal of finding an occupation that provided income. A few of them also opted for migrating to Thailand, with the hope of finding better chances there.

Women income was more greatly impacted, and showed a bigger descend after the relocation. Men found, in general, more working opportunities after the relocation than women, and the wage gap broadened. The working conditions of women worsened, and they worked on average more hours for less money.

### *Respondents Income*

According to table 5.5: before moving to Sok San Dey Thmei community, nearly one-third of the total affected respondents (27.08%) gained an individual annual income between 500,000 and 1,200,000 riels. A small amount of them (22.92%) earned an income ranking from 1,200,000 to 3,000,000 riels, and 18.75% earned from 3,000,000 to 6,500,000 riels and above. And a few percentage of them (12.50%) received an income lower than 500,000 riels.

Comparing income by gender this table shows that one quarter of male respondents earned an annual income in the middle and highest ranking, 1,200,000 to 3,000,000 riels and above 6,500,000 riels. A low percentages of them (20.83%) gained low income ranging from 500,000 6,500,000 riels. Lastly, very small amount of them (8.33%) got the lowest annual income lower than 500,000 riels.

Regarding female respondents, one-third of them (33.33%) gained lower income ranking from 500,000 to 1,200,000 riels. Small percentages of them (20.83%) earned the middle income from 1,200,000 to 3,000,000 riels, the same number (16.67%) received the lowest income under 500,000 riels, and 12.5% earned a higher income between 3,000,000 to 6,500,000 riels and above.

The table shows that both men and female were in a similar position regarding income before the resettlement, and that they both had plenty of jobs available. The income of both men and women was enough to support them and their families and to have a steady living condition.

Respondents Income (Riel)	Affected Respondents at Sok San Dey Thmei community											
	Before						After					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Income lower than 500,000	2	8.33	4	16.67	6	12.50	5	20.83	8	33.33	13	27.08
Income 500,000-1,200,000	5	20.83	8	33.33	13	27.08	12	50	13	41.67	25	39.58
Income 1,200,000- 3,000,000	6	25.00	5	20.83	11	22.92	4	16.67	2	16.67	6	20.83
Income 3,000,000- 6,500,000	5	20.83	4	16.67	9	18.75	3	12.5	1	8.333	4	12.50
Income above 6,500,000	6	25.00	3	12.5	9	18.75	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 5.5: Distribution of annual income of respondents: (thousands of riel)**

*Source: Field Survey, 2014 (Exchange rate: 1 USD was equivalent to 4,000 Riels)*

This table also explains that more than one-third (39.58%) of total respondents, after moving to Sok San Dey Thmei community earned lower income, and nearly one-third (27.08%) gained an income lower than 500,000 riels. Very few of them (20.83%) got middle income, from 1,200,000 to 3,000,000 riels. Only 12.5% earned an income between 3 and 6.5 million riels, and none of them earned an income above that.

Regarding the gender aspect, half of the male respondents (50%) earned annual income in the lower income range, from 500,000 to 1,200,000 riels. A small percentage of them (20.83%) was in the lowest range, below 500,000 riels; 16.67% were in middle income range, from 1,200,000 to 3,000,000 riels and 12.50% earned higher income, from 3,000,000 to 6,500,000 riels. For female respondents nearly half of them (41.67%) were in the lower income range from 500,000 to 1,200,000 riels; one-third of them (33.33%) gained the lowest income under 500,000 riels. A small amount of them (16.67%) earned middle income

ranking 1,200,000 to 3,000,000 riels. A very small percentage of them (8.33%) was in the higher annual income range, from 3,000,000 to 6,500,000 riels.

Both gender respondents, after shifting to the new resettlement sites, were in the lower income and none of them earned in the highest income above 6,500,000 riels. The reason for this is that there were no business opportunities in the new settlement site, and it was far from other villages.

According to table 5.5: the income of females dropped down in relation to both their income before resettlement, and the males' income.

By exploring the differences in income before and after the new settlement we can clearly establish that income before the resettlement was steady, sufficient and the amount of jobs abundant, while after resettlement there was a clear drop in income, as well as in the number and quality of available jobs. This is because, while being in the railway station, there were plenty of business opportunities, like selling food or other goods to travellers and passers by. The situation at the new site was the opposite, as there was no one passing by, and there were hardly any opportunities for building a business. It was also very hard to travel as there were no proper infrastructures, especially at night and during the rainy season, so even going back to the old job was very difficult, and sometimes impossible.

Respondent's annual income clearly dropped after resettling, and the impact of this was bigger on female respondents, as their annual income saw a bigger descent, and the quality of their jobs also dropped.

### *Coping Strategy*

Financing Source	Before Move to Resettlement site						After Moved to Resettlement site					
	Male		Female		Total Respondent		Male		Female		Total Respondent	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Micro -Finance Institute	2	8.33	3	12.50	5	10.42	16	66.67	22	91.67	38	79.17
Private Money lender	4	16.67	2	8.33	6	12.50	8	33.33	2	8.33	10	20.83
Self Finance	18	75.00	19	79.17	37	77.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL	24	100	24	100.00	48	100.00	24	100	24	100.00	48	100.00

**Table 5.6: Distribution of financing source of respondents**

*Source: Field Survey, 2014*

According to table 5.6: before moving to resettlement site males had debt Micro-Finance Institute 8.33 percent and Private Money lender was 166.67 percent while Self-Finance was 75 percent. Moreover, a mount of female debt Micro-Finance Institute was 12.50 percent and Private Money Lender was 8.33 percent while females have Self Finance was 79.17 percent.

This table shows how, before moving to the resettlement site, very few people had a debt and were self financed. Only less than 25% of both males and females had debts.

After the move, males' debt increased to 66.67% on Micro finance institute, and 33.33% on private money lenders. Females' debt increased to 91.67% on Micro Finance Institute and to 8.33% on private money lenders.

Most families lost their job and income when moving to the resettlement site, but most of them found alternatives to their situation by working at the city. Both males and females increased their debt to support their living standards, and many had to borrow money for things like purchasing a vehicle to be able to work, or to buy food. However, females suffered more the consequences of this, as they were the ones staying at the home, mainly, and having to face the interest rates of the loans.

Most households affected by the railway project were likely to lose their main income, and transportation costs from the resettlement site to the city, to work or to take their kids to school, were higher than their income.

Mrs. Sok Touch, 26 years old, married, villager in Sok San Dey Thmei community at Prey Kon Sek village emphasized that:

My husband, he is a Moto taxi driver, before we moved here it was easy for me to carry the beef to sell at the station and market at Battambang, I didn't need to spend much money on transportation. But now it is hard for me to get to the market at Battambang, and the people in the village don't have enough money to buy my food.

The resettlement site had no market, so the people living there had to move to be able to buy for their everyday needs. The nearest market was 5 to 6 km away at Chrey village. Most women and men couldn't support their household because of their recent unemployment, or change in job. While

living at the railway station there were plenty of jobs, that were not accessible after their relocation, for instance, before relocation, they used to collect metal or trash to sell, job that they could only do during night time after relocation, and got a very low income from it, 15,000 riel (\$3,75).

Mr. Neang Keo, 44 years old, resident at the new resettlement site said that:

I have 5 children. Before resettlement my wife had a grocery shop around the railway station and I worked as a laborer at the station. There we had plenty of jobs to do, and even the kids could collect metal and trash, and even sell some cake at the railway station. But when we moved to the resettlement site my wife lost her shop and no one would hire a labor worker. No one here has an occupation, and must leave to find work at the city.

My oldest son moved to Phnom Penh, as there are many jobs there. When we arrived here I could not find a job because the resettlement site is very quiet, there is no market activity, and I don't have any money in my pocket. Most people here don't have any money. I decided to change my job to scavenger, and collect scrap metal and trash during night time. It's not possible to do it during day time, so I start around 8pm, until 3 or 4 am. Some nights I cannot work, so I have to skip 2 or 3 nights of work.

Many women and men were forced to change and find the new jobs and a few of women became waitresses in restaurants. Some families continued to stay at the city by renting a room for their job and their children to study. Husband and wife must both find a job and keep their children with their relatives or grandmother. Some families chose to migrate to Thailand.

Mrs. Sun Davin, 25 years old, married, two children, said that:

Before we moved to the new resettlement site I used to sell groceries and my husband worked as a labor train worker. When we moved to the new site I lost my shop and was forced to change my occupation. I had to spend all my money in

constructing our new house and in food. I now work as a waitress in a restaurant in Banttambang city from 6 to 10 or 11pm, and my husband became a construction worker in Phnom Penh.

Mrs. Hean Ny, 62 years old widow said that:

While we were at the railway station I used to sell wood or charcoal that I purchased from the Lori (Bamboo train). It was easy for me as I didn't have to transport it far, and could sell it in the same area. At the new site I cannot do that anymore, so I have started to work as a metal or plastic cutter in a scrap metal and trash shop.

Both men and women were affected in terms of employment after relocation to the resettlement site, as most of them became unemployed and lacked the skills to find a new job. However, women seemed to have more irregular occupations after relocation, and were still the main responsables for the house work and caring of the children, with the added difficulty that their husbands, very oftenly, would have to work far from the home, and even relocate for working purposes, leaving them alone.



**Figure 5.1: Kim Thear Touch is HIV positive;  
he collects scrap at night in central downtown Battambang**

## **Impact of Eviction on Health: From Gender Perspective**

### ***Impact of eviction on overall health status***

Another important issue in the resettlement site was the lack of health centre or facility. The closest health center was 4 km away, and the nearest hospital was 10 km away, which required a lot of transport costs and time. Transportation at the resettlement site, as it's been explained before, was very difficult, especially at night time. Most people complained that there was no one responsible for their health and wellbeing, and many people started getting sick from the lack of money to cover the costs of treatments. Stress also increased, worsening any health issues.

Before relocation the health center was near and transport was easily available even at night time, so it was not a worry for the people living there, and their health was better.



In the resettlement site they didn't have clean water, but they dug a well to have access to water, and had access to a filter tank as well to sanitize it, by paying a small fee each month.

### *Coping Strategy*

The findings on this community show that most people suffer a decrease in their health condition after relocation, experimenting from depression and anxiety to high blood pressure and other illnesses.

Mrs. Nean Ny, 59 years old widow said that:

When I moved here my health got worse, and I felt weak and stressed. I suffer from paraplegia. I have to be patient because it's not easy to see a doctor here, but I don't know how long I can survive.

Discussion and observation during field interviews showed that many people were more likely to suffer from poorer mental and physical health, including depression, post-traumatic stress disorder and other illnesses associated with poor nutrition and stress, after relocation. Lack of access to health services or unresponsive health services could cause worry and high blood pressure. Most elder women and men had chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension.

Mr. Van Nath, 58 years old, widow, who lived at the new resettlement site, stated that:

Before moving I felt strong and I could work all day, but now I feel I start to get weak and tired, and I have high blood pressure. There is no health care clinic or hospital in the area, so my neighbours take me to the hospital when I get sick, but I need to pay large fees there to see a doctor. Sometimes, if I don't have money and they cannot take me to the doctor, they give me medicine themselves.

As we can see, eviction had a great impact on the resident's health, as it affected their stress levels, and made them more ill. This could have been

reduced with a better implementation plan, which had taken into account all the risk factors.

### *Impact of eviction on Men and Women with HIV*

Eviction affected the health and well being of women, men and children, as there was no health care plan for the resettlement site. This situation was worse for the people with HIV or other chronic diseases. After arriving at the new settlement, they never got any advice on how to see a doctor about their condition, there were no groups for counselling or health education, and there was no advice on how to get their medicine.

### *Coping Strategy*

To support and protect people with HIV in their daily life, the community tried to find a solution by themselves, without help or advice from the outside.

Mrs. Sok Run, 63 years old, widow who lived at the new resettlement site, supported that:

My daughter was married and had 3 children. After moving to the resettlement site on 2010 she got pregnant and separated from her husband. After she gave birth she started getting really sick because she had HIV. She never had access to public health care because the hospital was too far and she didn't have money to get there. Because we didn't have enough to eat, she would always go to work in very hard conditions. In April 2013 she passed away, and now I take care of my grandchildren. I myself suffer from bad health, high blood pressure and other conditions.

Neighbours always helped each other, and with the help of the village chief as well, they organised to take her to the doctor and to find her medicine, because of the lack of help from the authorities.

Most people suffering from HIV found the same difficulties at the new settlement.

Mr. Kim Thear Touch, 44 years old, married, villager in Sok San Dey Thmei community at Prey Kon Sek village emphasized that:

Before I moved here it was easy to get health checks or get medicine. But when I arrived here it was very difficult to get checked, as I was far from a hospital. I required a health check to be able to get a certificate to be able to get free access to health care, but I could not reach the hospital to do so. When I got here I started to get more sick and weak.

Both men and women saw a decrease in their health when moving to the resettlement site, and needed the help of their neighbours to get to the hospital. If they couldn't reach it they would try to purchase medicines from a nearby market to feel better.

### ***Impact of Eviction on Maternal Reproductive and Child Health***

#### ***Maternal reproductive health***

It is very important for women to take care of their reproductive health, especially during pregnancy, for their health and the fetus's health. From the relocation site it was very difficult for women to access proper health care, and this had a negative impact in the women from the community and their children.

#### ***Coping Strategy***

Most women in the community had low education and gave priority to finding a job over taking care of themselves during pregnancy. As the access to healthcare was not easy, many of them didn't get it, and this had an impact on their own health during the pregnancy, the birth, and the health of their babies.

Mrs. Kay Chanry, a 29 years old villager in Prey Kon Sek of Sok San Dei Thmei community said that:

Before, I moved here I had pregnancy checks twice. Now, after I got here I never had my pregnancy checked or consult with any medical officer.

In relation to reproductive health, the study shows that women suffered more the lack of healthcare at the relocation site, as they were not able to get proper care during pregnancy and birth. The lack of maternal health care has

a great impact over a community, and the risks of an unsupervised pregnancy and birth are high.

Children healthcare was also lacking at the resettlement site. Some of them got doctor visits to get some vaccines and postnatal care, but most of them didn't get any education or care when they got sick with common illnesses. Moreover, their parents were often scared that if they took their children to the hospital and they needed hospitalization, they wouldn't have enough money to pay for it.

Most parents chose to keep their sick children at home and purchase medicine from a local shop, rather than taking them to see a doctor. Children at the resettlement site clearly had a lack of access to healthcare.

In general, most of the households in Sok San Dey Thmei community, after moving to the resettlement site, suffered from health affections. However, they didn't have clear coping strategies, as they lacked the resources. When they got sick they called a private doctor to come to their location, or bought medicines at the local market. For women during pregnancy this can be a big issue, as they didn't assist to the local hospital for the regular check ups, and even for birth, risking their health and their babies. Health care was difficult to reach, and women had to work longer hours, in general, after relocation, which also had an impact on their reproductive health.

## **Impact of Eviction on Gender Violence**

### *Family Violence*

After eviction there were many social problems, like settling in the new location, considering migration, and in general issues that affected the normal running of each household. Amongst them, the stress of unemployment, brought a new problem to many households. Many men found comfort in alcohol and drug abuse, with an increase in domestic violence as a consequence.

### *Coping Strategy*

Women reported domestic violence to both the village chief and local police.

Mrs. Channa Ry, 35 years old, lived in Sok San Dei Thei stated that:

After we moved here my husband started to get drunk and didn't want to work. When he was drunk he always wanted to fight with me or the children. He is not the same as he was before.

After resettlement the violence increased due to the low income and the stress related to the change in occupation. Men tended to drink more and caused violence.

## **Impact of Eviction on Compensation: From Gender Perspective**

### ***Impact on Family and widow family***

Compensation was provided to each household, after they agreed by signing or thumb printing. However the compensation price was not fair or in accordance to the reality of their situation or what the move implied to them. The compensations ranged from \$166 to \$1800, but it was hardly enough even for building a new home.

People didn't have enough information on the resettlement policies, or the compensations that they would require, and the land plots handed to each family were all the same size, not sufficient for a large family or for growing food. Compensation were not sufficient to cover the costs that were involved in the moving and/or the settling of a new home, and therefore were unjust. They didn't take into account the different situations of each household, like age of the house head, disabilities, or widowed, amount of children, etc.

Mr. Proeung Prech, 60 years old, lived in Sok San Dei Thmei said that:

I had a big family, with my widow daughter, when moved to the resettlement site. I requested a separate land (a new plot) for her and her children, but they don't consider them a family without a husband.

### ***Coping Strategy***

Compensations were not established in a fair way, or in relation to the situation of each household, so they ended up not being sufficient for the relocation, and didn't cover said costs. Most of the evicted people had very low

education, and it was easy for the Authorities to take advantage of the situation, and establish compensations that were not legitimate. Another consequence of this was that the evicted people spent their compensation money improperly, without prioritising on their most urgent needs. Many families could not construct a house once they arrived at the resettlement site, and the only infrastructure provided was a shared toilet. Many of them found themselves in a very difficult situation, and felt deceived and overwhelmed. Families sustained by a widow or disabled person, especially if it was a female, had an even harder situation, as those factors were not even considered at the time of establishing compensations. After the field research it is clear that there was a clear, and probably intentional, lack of information to the households related to compensation rights and policies, prior to the signing of the contracts. Most of them felt that, after signing, they had no right to complain, or demand a more fair compensation.

Mr. Duk Veasna, 46 years old, community of Sok San Dey Thmei chief emphasized that:

My former house was big, and had some trees and land I could use. When they offered me \$1,800 I didn't know this was not the market price for my property. At the resettlement site we got the same amount of land as everyone else, 7x15m, which is nothing compared to what I sold to them, and not enough for my family. They never explained to me the policy or my rights when I printed my thumb on the agreement. After I agreed they gave us one month to move, without any support, not even for transportation. When we arrived at the new site, with no house, and very little money left after paying for transport, we realised we could not build a house with what was left of the money, and we didn't have any jobs or income or food. Now I'm in more debt than ever, and trying to build a house for my family.

Most people in this community had to borrow money from different financing institutions, that clearly got a benefit from the whole relocation.

No NGOs or UN became involved during the evaluations, or afterwards.

Mr. Tem Pharath 39 years old worked for United Nation Human Rights (UNHR) position as Investigation of UNHCR said that:

I worked as Investigation of UNHR based in Battambang province. I wasn't informed about the eviction of the people from the railway station, as well as I didn't see the principle of policies for the eviction. I only found out after all the people moved to new resettlement site, that people died and got sick from the conditions at the resettlement site.

During The process of eviction they didn't inform or share information to NGOs or UN about the process, policies, and results of eviction.

Mrs. Khoun Ny 68 years old, villager in Sok San Dey Thmei community at Prey Kon Sek, said:

In my former house we were 8 people living under one roof. When we were evicted we couldn't apply as separate families and were assigned the same amount of land as a small family. This was not enough space for all us to live in.

Most of the people in the Sok San Dei Thmei were in debt with Micro-Financial Institutes because the compensation money didn't cover for housing, or daily needs.

Mrs. Chhum Sophoan, 36 years old, villager in Sok San Dey Thmei community at Prey Kon Sek village said:

Me and my husband decided to borrow money after we relocated, as the compensation we got from the Government, \$166, was not enough to build our house. Now we have to pay back that money with interests every month.

The findings from the analysis confirms that there was high debt resulting from the project resettlement. In the post resettlement scenario, most of the households were in debt to credit Institutions. The reason for the household's debt was that they required money to purchase equipment to construct their house, and to pay for living expenses in the period of moving.

The study found that occupation, income, health and education of the affected households were all impacted by eviction. The more affected were occupation and income. After resettlement, and according to ADB's policies for involuntary Resettlement, it was established that in the new resettlement people should have been provided with at least equivalent living standards as before resettlement, opportunities for development and relocation in conditions that did not imply debt or other collateral damages. (STT,2013).

After moving to the resettlement site the project should have provided support for the people to have sufficient jobs and get enough income as to provide for their families, and/ or train people in the necessary skills to find a job.

Health is another issue at this resettlement site, as the basic needs of the population were not covered.



## **Chapter 6**

# **Summary, Discussion and Recommendations**

In relation to the information given on Chapter 4 and Chapter 5, this Chapter will discuss enabling and constraining problems that affect men and women in relation to the gender roles established by their culture, society and community.

### **Summary**

This research aims to describe the different gender roles of men and women in relation to eviction, and the differences in the impact, needs and coping strategies necessary for each gender group. It also aims to analyze how their status in the resettlement site is used, for what purpose, and who affects other livelihood strategies in the resettlement site of their community.

Basically, livelihoods of the affected households of Sok San Dei Thmei community face many problems such as occupation, income, health, education and compensation. However, all of these problems come from a main source, related to the living condition in the households as well as the main potential economic activities of the people of the community.

The increase in the cost of living has a dramatic impact on the affected people, as it is completely unexpected for them, and not planned at all.

Most men and women in the study became involved with their livelihoods, and had to find ways to support their families, no matter their age. As a direct consequence of this there was a consistent dropping out of school, since the beginning of the relocation process till the time of the study. Female children, even if they didn't work out of the home, were required to take care of the house work due to their mothers joining the workforce to support their families. A significant aspect in this matter is the fact that most parents were illiterate themselves, so didn't give importance to education, and prioritised the income to support the family.

Generally, resettlements have many difficult consequences for the affected people. Studies of other examples around the world have shown similar results in this way. Education, health, occupation and income seem to be the key aspects to focus in when looking at the challenges of improving relocation consequences. Similarly, women seem to have a key role in the recuperation of the community, and it seems that focusing in promoting opportunities in general for empowerment and self growth would ease the process and encourage the smoothness in the resettlement.

The equal participation of people during the process, also seems to be likely to make a difference. The statistics show that the participation of men and women is not taken into account equally, resulting in a disadvantage for the latter.

During the eviction process women are significantly more likely to suffer from mental diseases and violence, in general and within their household. The elderly, the widows and the disabled are in a lower consideration.

The findings from the discussion encourage further improvements, in attempt to offer benefit or gain to affected households, including the gender balance. A gender lens should be incorporated into all of the following recommendations.

## Discussion

CCHR, 2013b had confirmed that after relocation to resettlement site domestic violence and gender-based violence always impacts women, and children have been required to find jobs to support income.

According to Bugalski, 2011, the eviction of widow's families was done unfairly, as they could not request a separate compensation or land, as two different families.

Badri et al, 2006, verified that the resettlement authorities always pushed the household's job loss and consequent debt.

Goad, 2012, mentions that the compensation package for individual households is not given at a market price at the time of resettlement.

According to Mgbako, Gao, Joynes and Cave, 2010, most of the resettlements in Cambodia were far from the city and at the site they didn't have good living standards, and also lacked infrastructure, jobs, health centers, schools, and clean water. Most of the people lost income to support their family.

Research shows that most children dropped out of school after resettlement, and girls were married younger. Singh, 2002.

Mgnako et al, 2010 confirm that most of the resettlement sites were located in remote areas and far from a hospital or health centre. This impacts on the accessibility to a proper health care, especially for women, regarding reproductive health care.

## **Recommendations**

From the lessons learnt from the project, some suggestions have been given:

Before eviction of the people to the resettlement site, the project should prepare all basic infrastructures, shelter or house, health centre, cleaning water.

The resettlement site should combine or put together the former residents or village, and do not use the same name of village, but a separate location of the resettlement.

The people relevant to the project should have transparency policies regarding the process of resettlement, with clear explanations of eviction and compensation from the beginning.

Before deciding on eviction, the relevant project or the committee should invite the relevant people to join in meeting for discussion, to discuss the

possible problems and solutions together, and inform them about the policies of the project.

In the period of resettlement, the relevant people in the project should monitor and check all aspects affecting the resettled, with the goal of providing support in the key aspects of health, education and occupation.

The project should manage the land for community using, for agriculture or animal raising, on the other hand, the project should provide training skills to people in place, related to requirements of markets, and help find an occupation until they can provide for themselves.

All development projects must be carried out in a transparent and participatory manner, and abide to both Cambodian and international laws, as well as carry them out in open.

There should always be proper resettlement of affected households in the project.

Authorities should create mechanisms such as public forums for consultation with the community members.

Ministry of Education and youth and Government should have a plan or scholarship for the affected households' children, and to promote their families to support their children enrollment.

Local authorities or the relevant project should propose scheduled visits to the resettlement site after relocation, to evaluate the situation and support them as they may require.

The Ministry of Education and Youth, and relevant project authorities should prepare daily transport of students to and from school.

Transportation in the period of resettlement should be provided to the people, to ease the moving from the former place to the new resettlement site.

The compensation should be clear and follow market price.

Training skills should be provided to the affected households and the relevant project should find market and customers after trained.

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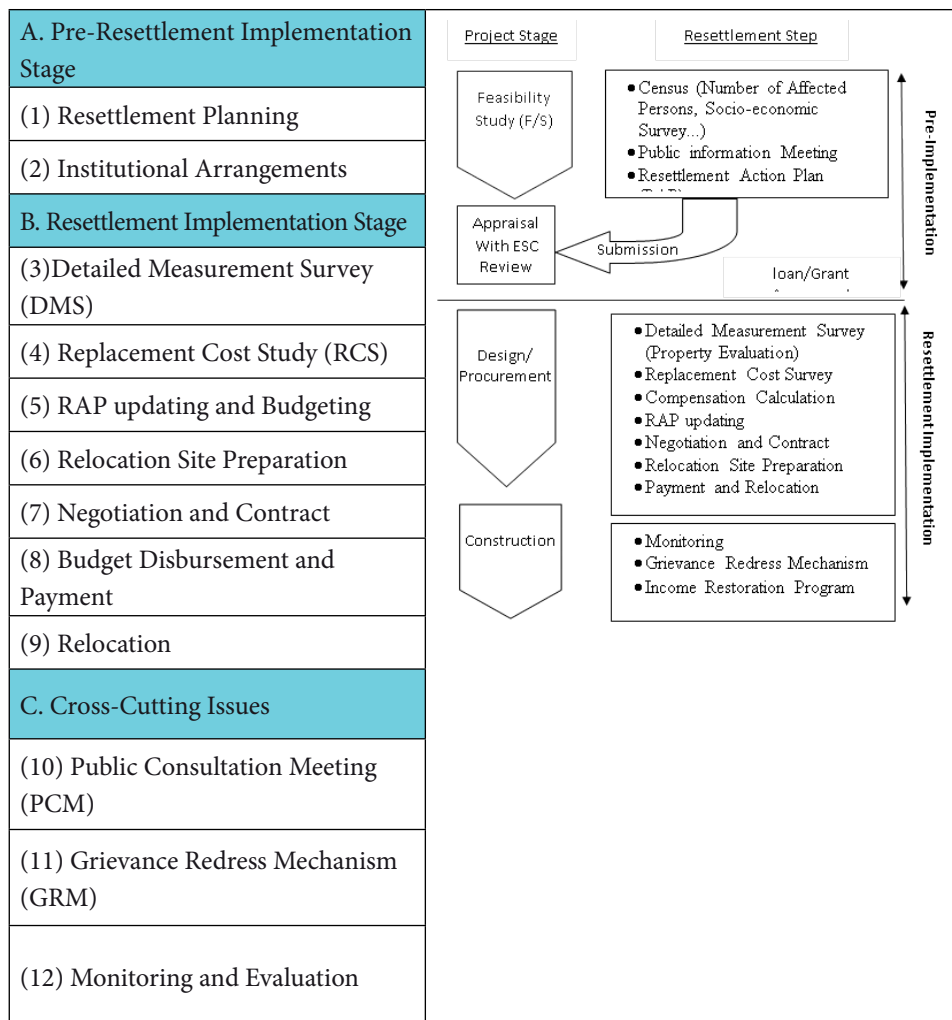
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## Appendix 1

### Basic Resettlement Procedures (BRP)

*Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), March 2012*



## Process of Resettlement

### *Pre-Resettlement Implementation Stages*

Most information from the project on the resettlement process explained in this section is obtained from the MEF (2012). These can be described here under.

### *Resettlement Planning*

The purpose of resettlement planning is to ensure the similar or better livelihood and standards of living of project affected households (PAHs) compared to the pre-project level. This step covers scoping for environmental and social impacts, development of a project plan, conducting a census to prepare an initial resettlement action plan (RAP) before project appraisal. During this stage, the affected area and number of PAHs will be determined, based on the drawing of the project. A census will be conducted by the implementing agency (consultants) to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to determine who will be eligible for assistance and to discourage inflow of people ineligible for assistance. This census procedure might include interview with PAHs, initial survey for land and property and public announcement regarding cut-off date.

The socio-economic survey (SES) might be also conducted during the census if there is large scale resettlement impact.

There are four steps for resettlement planning as follows:

1. Step 1: Project identification
  - Scoping for environmental and social considerations;
  - Public consultation meeting;
  - Decision on choices of corridor;
  - Indicating affected areas.
2. Step 2: Census Identify the number of PAHs;
  - Declaration of cut-off date;

- Implementing agency conducts a census/survey including: initial survey for land and property, interview in PAHs and household survey (socioeconomic survey if necessary).

### 3. Step 3: Initial RAP drafting

- Implementing agency draft initial RAP based on: (1) project outline, (2) result of census and socioeconomic survey, (3) country legal framework, (4) development partners' resettlement policy or guidelines, (5) initial budget estimate, and (6) recommendation from development partners and MEF;
- MEF approve RAP and submit to development partners.

### 4. Step 4: Appraisal

- Project review and appraisal by development partners (MEF, Basic Resettlement Procedures, 2012).

## *Institutional Arrangements*

Institutional arrangements are made to ensure the effective implementation of the resettlement by clarifying specific roles and responsibilities. An effective resettlement depends on the commitment of the organization responsible for the resettlement preparation and implementation. It is necessary to ensure the close coordination of all organizations involved in the implementation resettlement activities, because these organizations are not under the administrative control of the implementing agency.

The institutional arrangements will be organized to establish various committees as mentioned below (MEF, 2012):

#### 1. Stage 1: IRC and IRC working group

- Implementing agency requests MEF to establish IRC, MEF requests the head of RGC and the head of RGC approves the request, the IRC is established, then the IRC requests relevant ministries to assign members for IRC working group and then it is established.

#### 2. Stage 2: PRSC and PRSC working group

- IRC requests Provincial Governor to establish PRSC and PRSC working group;
  - PRSC and PRSC working group are established by Provincial Governor based on the IRC request.
3. Stage 3: Provincial Grievance Committee
- IRC requests Provincial Governor to establish grievance redress committee;
  - Grievance redress committee is established by Provincial Governor based on the IRC request;
4. Stage 4: Internal and External Monitoring Agency
- Implementing agency assigns responsible members to conduct internal monitoring;
  - IRC hires external monitoring agency.

### ***Resettlement Implementation Stages***

#### ***Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)***

A Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) consists of land demarcation, household interviews and property measurement. Based on the final detailed alignment and coordination, IRC and PRSC working groups demonstrate exact project area at the site by land demarcation and implements property measurement referring to the census. Properties picked up by DMS are the target for compensation. Household interviews aim to determine eligibilities for cash allowances and income restoration program such as for windows, elderly, disabled, poor and so on, defined in RAP.

The SES is also conducted during the household interview, if the project has a negative and large scale impact of people livelihood.

There are five steps for the DMS work mentioned below:

1. Step 1: Institutional Arrangements
  - Implementing agency's preparation

- IRC working group formation
  - PRSC and PRSC working group formation
  - DMS schedule, and
  - Kick-off meeting.
2. Step 2: Public Consultation Meeting
    - Arrangement, preparation, implementation and follow up activities.
  3. Step 3: DMS Preparation
    - Prepare and collect questionnaire, logistics, DMS training preparation and provide DMS training.
  4. Step 4: DMS Implementation
    - Entry Permission, boundary demonstration, land demarcation, other properties measurement and DMS result validation.
  5. Step 5: Data Entry and Budget Estimate
    - Data collection, data entry, estimated compensation amount, check and submission of estimated figures.

### *Replacement Cost Study (RCS)*

The objective of RCS is fundamentally to provide basic “fair and just” compensation of the replacement structures, land and other fixed property affected by the proposed project based on market value or other alternative measures. The DMS is conducted by the RGC through IRC and PRSC working groups, however, RCS is implemented by an independent evaluator entrusted by the IRC, prior to DMS or in parallel.

The RCS is conducted into three major steps as shown below:

1. Step 1: Contract with Independent Evaluator
  - Prepare term of reference (TOR), contract making and initial meeting between IRC and independent evaluator.
2. Step 2: Replacement Cost Study by an Independent Evaluator
  - Mobilization, pre-study, preparation, RCS implementation and reporting.



### 3. Step 3: Replacement Cost Study Report Submission

- RCS report submission, check report and estimate compensation.

#### *RAP Updating and Budgeting*

The initial approval of RAP shall be updated based on the result of DMS and RCS. Compensation rates and exact numbers of PAHs are included in the updated RAP and budget. After MEF approves updated RAP, the implementing agency within IRC submits to development partners for review and approval.

There are 2 steps for updated RAP and budget. These are:

#### 1. Step 1: RAP Updating and Budgeting

- MEF revises initial RAP by updated data including, compensation rates based on RCS, latest number of PAHs based on DMS, Relocation site preparation (if any) and elaborated budget estimation.

#### 2. Step 2: Approval

- Implementing agency prepares updated RAP and submits to IRC for review and approval;
- IRC submits updated RAP to development partners;
- MEF approves budget and IRC plans resettlement implementation schedule (MEF, 2012).

#### *Relocation Site Preparation*

Relocation site preparation is important for successful implementation of RAP. The most essential thing is to select the relocation sites properly so that PAHs could improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least restore them to the same levels prior to the beginning of the project implementation. Additionally, community infrastructures and services should be prepared before PAHs are relocated.

Relocation site preparation steps are divided into 4 stages below:

#### 1. Stage 1: Site Selection

- Confirm the total area (m<sup>2</sup>) required;
- Select relocation site according to the following criteria namely, be as close to the affected area, be easily accessible via existing roads and

be easily accessible to public facilities such as: school, health center, market, pagoda and so on.

2. Stage 2: Site Survey and Land Acquisition

- Survey the ownership and size of the land and acquire the land.

3. Stage 3: Design

- Conduct a topographical survey
- Design relocation sites and
- Inform development partners and host community.

4. Stage 4: Construction

- Make a contract with a construction company
- Land filling and construction of infrastructures.

*Negotiation and Contract*

With the estimated compensation amount based on DMS and RCS, IRC and PRSC, working groups prepare contracts with PAHs. After public consultation meeting, they meet with each PAH for negotiation. If PAHs agree with the estimated compensation framework, they make contracts with PAHs. If PAHs disagree with the proposed compensation framework, they continue negotiation and conciliation which might be followed by grievance redress mechanism.

The negotiation and contract are illustrated as follows:

1. Step 1: Preparation for Negotiation and Contract

- Set dates, preparation meeting and document preparation.

2. Step 2: Public Consultation Meeting

- Arrangement, preparation, implementation and follow-up.

3. Step 3: Negotiation and Contract

- Agree: Appointment with PAHs, negotiation, inventory of loss and contract signing, contract certification and prepare for payment.
- Disagree: Appointment with PAHs, negotiation and following negotiations.

### *Budget Disbursement and Payment*

Following the approval of compensation contract, IRC takes necessary measures for budget disbursement. After the budget disbursement in the project area, a public information meeting with the contracted PHAs is held for payment. Budget disbursement and payment is conducted in the 4 steps shown below:

1. Step 1: Preparation and Disbursement
  - Document preparation.
2. Step 2: Public Information Meeting
  - Set dates, arrangement, preparation and implementation.
3. Step 3: Payment
  - Set dates for payment, notification of payment dates, venue arrangement, PAHs identification, receipt confirmation, documentation and payment.
4. Step 4: Report
  - IRC and PRSC working groups bind and safe keep the receipts and relevant documents;
  - IRC and PRSC working groups prepare a payment completion report and submit to IRC;
  - After IRC approve the payment completion report, MEF reports to development partners and implementing agency that compensation payment has been completed.

### *Relocation and Clearance*

The relocation of the PAHs and their families needs to be carefully planned. The relocation should take place only after the relocation sites are ready with basic infrastructures. After the relocation of all PAHs, the PAHs' sites will be handed over to the community for use and maintenance, and the corridor of impact will be also handed over to implementing agency for starting civil works. This process is illustrated as follows:

1. Step 1: Relocation of PAHs

- Make sure relocation site is ready with basic infrastructures
- Allocate plots of land by lucky draw
- Assist the relocation of PAHs and their belonging if necessary
- Hand over the related documents to local authority for the integration to the village.

## 2. Step 2: Clearance of the COI

- Confirm and hand over the COI to implanting agency for starting civil works.

### *Cross-cutting Issues*

This section explains the public consultation steps in the resettlement scheme, the mechanism of grievance redress and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement action plan.

#### *Public Consultation Meeting (PCM)*

Public consultation meeting is the process by which public concerns, needs, and values are incorporated into governmental decision-making. The purpose of public consultation is to improve the quality of decision and to ensure transparency and accountability of decision-making process. PCM will be organized several times by IRC and PRSC working groups during pre-resettlement and resettlement implementation stages.

**Time and Place for Meetings:** Meetings should be held at a time and place convenient to the public. Date, time and place of PCM should be notified in advance (more than or at least one week of PCM) to all related public without exception. PCM venue should be public neutral facilities such as, school, pagoda and commune hall and so on.

**Stakeholders (Participants):** The PCM will be focused during the resettlement implementation stage, and the target participants will be basically PAHs. The number of participants for PCM should be considered to encourage communication among participants by the commune or district officers. Information should be provided in an understandable and accessible way to the vulnerable groups, especially indigenous and ethnic minorities.

**Public Information Materials and Contents:** The following information materials will be often used during PCM namely, public information booklet/ brochures/ flyer, powerpoint slides, map of project location, drawing of project, project sites photo and so on. The contents include brief information of project, scope of land acquisition resettlement and entitlement, compensation rate, resettlement schedule, grievance redress mechanism and relocation period (MEF, 2012).

### *Grievance Redress Mechanism*

The IRC will establish a committee for the consideration of complaints and grievance from PHAs. This grievance redress committee (GRC) will have as members and representatives of the following: (1) IRC, (2) PRSC, (3) commune committee members, (4) IMO, (5) local leader in each village and (6) Local NGOs, as applicable.

The IMO and any local NGO representing the AHs may offer advocacy, advice or expert support, but may not vote. If AHs disagree with compensation and relocation options, they may present their questions or complaints to the local administration officials and GRC either in person or in writing. A grievance process has been established that has four stages.

**First Stage:** Present your complaints or grievances to the village or commune resettlement sub-committee or IRC working group and, if AHs wish, to the nominated NGO working on the GRC. The NGO will record the complaints in writing and accompany AHs to the village or commune resettlement sub-committee. The sub-committee will be obligated to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaints. If after 15 days AHs do not hear from the committee, or if they are not satisfied with the decision taken by first stage, they may bring the complaints to the district office.

**Second Stage:** The district office has 15 days within which to resolve the complaints to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaints cannot be solved in this stage, the district office will bring the case to the provincial grievance committee.

**Third Stage:** The provincial of GRC meets with AHs and tries to resolve the situation. The committee may ask IMO to review the DMS. Within 30 days of AHs' grievance submission the make a written decision and submit copies to Implement Agencies, IRC, IMO and AHs.

Fourth Stage: If AHs do not hear from the GRC or if AHs do not satisfied, they can bring this case to the provincial court. This is final stage for judging the complaints. If AHs are still satisfied with provincial court judgment, AHs can bring the case to higher levels of court. The project will reimburse and administration fees during the legal complaint process if AHs win the case. (MEF, 2012).

Monitoring and Evaluation: the purpose of monitoring is to verify the compliance to RAP and identify any issues during resettlement implementation and possible recommendation for successes as early as possible so that the implementation arrangements can be adjusted.

Monitoring is the responsibility of the RGC and can be divided into internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring on overall progress of the resettlement stages are conducted by implementing agency within regular monitoring and evaluation of implementation RAP. External monitoring is conducted by an external monitoring agency, an independent institution or group of experts hire by IRC to carry out external monitoring and post-evaluation study.

## Appendix 2

### A Survey Questionnaire for Affected Households

**Respondent No.** \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Interviewed: \_\_\_\_\_

Time Started: \_\_\_\_\_ Time Finished: \_\_\_\_\_

Good Morning/Afternoon. I am \_\_\_\_\_ from the AIT. I have selected you as a respondent in this study because you are one of the members who transferred to live in this relocation site.

This interview is about your being a settler and how do you feel as a member of this relocated family. There is no right or wrong answers to these questions but your own honest opinion will be very helpful to my study.

Rest assured that your identity and answers will be treated with confidentiality.

School of Environment, Resources and Development

Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand

October 2014

## **Part A: General information of Respondents**

### **1. Demography Characteristics**

1.1 Age .....years

1.2 Gender ☐ Male ☐ Female

1.3 Education

☐ Illiterate ☐ Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ High School ☐ Diploma

☐ Graduate ☐ Higher (specify.....)

1.4 Children: .....pers

### **2. Occupation**

2.1 Primary occupation

☐ Farming/Crop ☐ Livestock ☐ Fishery ☐ Forestry

☐ Dressmaker/ tailor ☐ Wage labor ☐ Transportation ☐ Government Staff

☐ NGO Staff ☐ other (specify).....

2.2 Secondary occupation

☐ Farming/Crop ☐ Livestock ☐ Fishery ☐ Forestry

☐ Dressmaker/ tailor ☐ Wage labor ☐ Transportation ☐ Government Staff

☐ NGO Staff ☐ other (specify).....

## **Part B: Types, Amount of Compensations from Railway Project**

1. Types of Compensations

1.1 What types of compensation did you get in Railway project? (Multiple answers)

☐ Land ☐ Structure ☐ Trees ☐ Allowances ☐ other (specify).....

**1.2 What kinds of land did you lose in EDC project? (Multiple answers)**

☐ Resident land ☐ Paddy field land

☐ Orchard/farming land ☐ other (specify).....

**1.3 What kinds of assets did you lose in EDC project? (Multiple answers)**

☐ House ☐ Structure

☐ Tree ☐ other (specify)



## 2. Compensations

1. Loss of land	Unit	Amount of compensation (riels)
Resident land	.....m 2	
Paddy field land	.....m 2	
Orchard/farming land	.....m 2	
Other (specify).....	.....m 2	
<b>2. Loss of assets</b>		
House	.....m 2	
Structure	.....m 2	
Tree	..... trees	
Other (specify).....	.....	
<b>3. Allowances</b>	Amount of Compensation (riels)	
Special allowance for vulnerable AHs		
Living allowance		
Transportation allowance		
Allowance for severely affected		
Other (specify).....		
Total		

## Part C: Utilization of Compensations Received from the Railway Project

1. Building Assets	Unit	Amount (riels)
Resident land	.....m 2	
Paddy field land	.....m 2	
Orchard/farming land	.....m 2	
House	.....m 2	
Structure	.....m 2	
Trees	..... trees	
Other (specify).....		
<b>2. Investment livelihood utilities</b>		
Agricultural equipment and material		
Business investment		
Vehicles (specify).....		
Seeds		
Livestock (specify).....		
Other (specify).....		
Total		

## Part D: Employment Opportunities and Income after Relocation

### 1. Occupation

1.1 Have you changed your occupation after moved to resettlement site?

☐ Yes ☐ No

1.2 Please state your occupation before and after the project

Before the project	After the project	If yes, why?
If yes, what is it?	If yes, what is it?	
Agriculture	Agriculture	
<input type="checkbox"/> Farmer	<input type="checkbox"/> Farmer	
Non-agriculture	Non-agriculture	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seller	<input type="checkbox"/> Seller	
<input type="checkbox"/> Garment worker	<input type="checkbox"/> Garment worker	
<input type="checkbox"/> Motor repairer	<input type="checkbox"/> Motor repairer	
<input type="checkbox"/> Government / NGO	<input type="checkbox"/> Government / NGO	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	

1.3 Have you changed workplace after you moved to this site?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, How far from home? In .....km

1.4 Where is your workplace after the project?

☐ Home ☐ Private business shop ☐ Company ☐ Own shop

☐ Industry/factory ☐ Government/NGO workplace

☐ other (specify).....

1.5 Is there any change in your employer after the project?

☐ Yes ☐ N

1.6 Who is your employer?

☐ Self-employed ☐ Private business employment ☐ Company

☐ NGO ☐ Government ☐ other (specify).....

## 2. Employment

2.1 What are types of employment opportunities available in relocation area? (Multiple answers)

☐ Wage labor in agriculture

☐ Wage labor in factory

☐ Private company

☐ Other (specify).....

2.2 How far can you get employment outside your relocation area...km

2.3 Specify employment activities of you and your household members, days employed and income earned after relocation.

Activities	Area		HH member employed	Days employed (2014) ..... days		Income per year
	Inside	Outside		HH respondents	HH members	

2.4 Did you and your household members have any difficulty in seeking employment outside relocation area?

☐ Yes      ☐ No

If yes, what are the difficulties? (Multiple answers)

☐ Lack of job opportunity

☐ Inadequate technical skill

☐ Low payment of job

☐ Other (specify).....

### 3. Income

3.1. What is your household annual income before and after recovery of the project?

Before relocation		After relocation	
Source	Amount(Riels)	Source	Amount(Riels)
1. Agriculture -Crop -Livestock -Wage Labor		1. Agriculture -Crop -Livestock -Wage Labor	
2. Non-agriculture -Sewing/dressmaking -Motorbike repair -Trade -Salary -Other (specify).....		2. Non-agriculture -Sewing/dressmaking -Motorbike repair -Trade -Salary -Other (specify).....	
3. Remittance		3. Remittance	

3.2 Do you have any plan to increase your household income in the future?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how please explain

.....  
 .....  
 .....

### F. Problems, Needs and Suggestions

#### 1. Problems

1.1. Was there any problem during the compensation period?

☐ Yes ☐ No

1.2 If yes, what were the problems you faced during the compensated period? (Multiple Answers)

- ☐ Inadequate compensation on loss of land  
☐ Inadequate compensation on loss of assets  
☐ Delay the time for compensation  
☐ Insufficient for utilization compensation

☐ Other (specify).....

1.3 Was there any problem during the period of relocation?

☐ Yes ☐ No

1.4 If yes, what were those problems? (Multiple Answers)

☐ Insufficient capital

☐ Insufficient knowledge and skill

☐ Inadequate market information

☐ Limited business experience

☐ No financial support

☐ Other (specify).....

1.5 Was there any problem after the period at the resettlement site?

☐ Yes ☐ No

1.6 If yes, what were those problems? (Multiple Answers)

☐ Insufficient capital

☐ Insufficient knowledge and skill

☐ Inadequate market information

☐ Limited business experience

☐ No financial support after

☐ Other (specify).....

2. Needs

2.1. Do you have any needs to enhance your income recovery?

[ ] Yes [ ] No

2.2. If yes, specify from the following:

Needs	Specify
[ ] Compensation	
[ ] Vocational Training	
[ ] Technical Support	
[ ] Financial Support	
[ ] Other (specify)	

3. Suggestions

3.1. Do you have any suggestions to the Railway project?

[ ] Yes [ ] No

3.2. If yes, please give your suggestions.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Thank You

## Appendix 3

### Checklist for Interview with Household

Resettlement Impact on Poor Households: A Gender-based Analysis of a Railway Project  
in Battambang, Cambodia

Name of respondent: Mr/ Ms.....

Date of interview.....

#### I. General Information

1. How many persons are living in your house? Male? Female?
2. What is your occupation?
3. How much income you get from occupation?
4. What is the main source income for your livelihood? Male? Female?
5. How many children do you have? Male? Female?
6. When were you relocated in this community?
7. Cite the reason/s why you have been relocated in this place.
8. Distance of relocation site from previous residence?
9. How many persons are working in the family? Male? Female?
10. Were you able to expand livelihood activities inside the village and outside the village using your income derived? Please specify? ☐ Yes ☐ No If no, why?

#### II. Education

11. Where do they study? Male? Female?
12. What grade do they study? Male? Female?
13. Is the school far from here? Male? Female?
14. Do they study? Yes/No? Why? Male? Female?
15. Does any NGOs/group help education support? Male? Female? Both?
16. Besides formal education, do they gain a vocational training? Yes/No, on which skills? Who supports this program? With what criteria do they chose?

### III. Health Care

17. How many healthcare clinic and hospitals are there in this area?
18. Are all healthcare, clinic and hospitals far from here?
19. Do all healthcare, clinic and hospital provide a sufficient treatment? Why or Why not?
20. Does any NGOs provide healthcare support?
21. What is NGO's name? Male? Female? Both?
22. Do you see an impact related to your healthcare? Yes/No? Why? When?
23. Do all disease impacts resettlement?

### IV. Compensation

24. How much do they pay for resettlement? Why?
25. Do you have clean water?
26. Do the RGC provide basic infrastructures such as school, healthcare, pagoda, water, electricity and road in the resettlement sites?
27. Besides compensation by cash, do they provide any assistance?
28. Do they inform about relocation? How?
29. Do you get help from any NGOs? Male? Female? Both?
30. Do you certify with this compensation? Yes and No? Why? Male? Female? Both?
31. How much land do you own?
32. What size of land do you get in your family?
33. Do you get any items for re-construction? Yes / No? Why?
34. Do widow families and disabled families have special compensation? Yes/No? Why?
35. Is there any space in your settlement lot that you can use for backyard gardening or for livestock/animal raising? Yes/ No?
36. What do you think about this resettlement policy and compensation?

### V. Income

37. What is the main source of your family income before and after the resettlement?
38. Have you changed your occupation after the resettlement?
39. What are the main factors affecting your income?
40. Who is the main provider of your household's income? Husband/wife/daughter/son



## Appendix 4

### Checklist for Interview with Chief of Commune

Resettlement Impact on Poor Households: A Gender-based Analysis of a Railway Project  
in Battambang, Cambodia

Name of respondent: Mr/ Ms.....Age.....Education.....  
Occupation.....Title/Position.....  
Second Occupation.....Title/ Position.....  
Date of interview.....

#### I. General Information

1. What is the set up development plan and investment plan?
2. What is the process of five years annual development plan?
3. What is the process of five years annual investment plan?
4. Who was involved in the Development and investment plan?
5. What are the commune's priorities of resettlement?
6. What are the barrier of obstacles for the commune?
7. What is the challenge of monitor resettlement?
8. Do you have information about this project?
9. Who is responsible for this project?
10. Do you ever participate in a meeting with this project?
11. When do they relocate you? Month?      Year      ?
12. How about the status of the people here?
13. How many widow families/ disable families?
14. Are women or men the breadwinners?
15. How many women headed households and men headed households?
16. Will project improve women's living condition?

## **II. Education**

17. Do you know where are the children study?
18. Where are the children studying?
19. Are all children studying? Yes/ No?            Why?
20. Does any NGO support the children in Education?
21. Do they have a project plan to train or support women?

## **III. Health Care**

22. Did the project have a plan to construct house, healthcare, school, before relocation?
23. Do you have any problems affecting the resettlement site?

## **IV. Compensation**

24. Do you know the policy of resettlement?
25. Does the project have planned support in relation to gender, or for widow and disabled families?
26. What's the population in your community? Male?    Female? Boy?    Girl?
27. Do you think the price of compensation is sufficient to the market price?
28. Did the project plan to construct house, healthcare, school, before relocation?
29. Do the people certify this resettlement site? Yes/ No?            Why?
30. What are the types of resettler/dwellers being affected?
31. How does the compensation differ from women to men? Why?

## Appendix 5

### Checklist for Interview with NGO

Resettlement Impact on Poor Households: A Gender-based Analysis of a Railway Project  
in Battambang, Cambodia

Name of respondent: Mr/ Ms.....Age.....Education.....  
Occupation.....Title/Position.....  
Second Occupation.....Title/ Position.....  
Date of interview.....

#### I. General Information

1. Do you have information about this project?  
If yes, who is responsible for this project?
2. Will the project improve women's situation? Yes/ No?      Why?
3. What are your activities in this project?
4. What are the problems in this area that need to improve?
5. What factors do you think that can help women?
6. What would you suggest in order to improve women's livelihood in this area?

#### II. Education

7. Do you know if any NGOs help support children education?
8. Do you have any suggestion for the children education?
9. What NGO is involved with education program?

#### III. Health Care

10. Do you know any NGOs provide health care service?
11. Does this project have a plan to encourage gender? What?
12. What NGO is involved with health program?

#### **IV. Compensation**

13. What is the function of NGOs in the resettlement? Was any NGO was involved?
14. What are some of the main problems that women face in resettlement site?
15. Has your NGO ever been asked to participate in decision making on this policy?
16. If yes, what is your contribution on this policy? Do you think what the strength and opportunity of this policy will benefit affected households?
17. Does your NGO know about the policy of resettlement?
18. If not, do you think this policy is meaningful enough? If not, what are the threats and weaknesses that affect concerned households? And what are your recommendations to improve those policies?
19. Do you think the price of compensation is sufficient to the market price?  
Yes/ No?      Why?
20. What are the types of resettler/dwellers being affected?
21. How does the compensation differ among women and men? Why?
22. Between men and women, who suffers the biggest impact from resettlement? Why?



# Resettlement Impact on Poor Households

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## Gender-based Analysis of a Railway Project in Battambang, Cambodia

***Seam Hak***

The eviction of people has a deep impact on gender, property rights and the status of income, occupation, employment, education, health, and environment. When we are talking about a threatened community, women clearly face more obstacles than men: besides being considered responsible for housework, they also need regular jobs, for which they are paid lower salaries than men.

This research assesses the effects of eviction on a series of households in Battambang, Cambodia, affected by a railway rehabilitation project. The specific objective of the research was to focus on gender impacts, in all forms.

It is necessary to create appropriate mechanisms to evaluate gender impact, and for stakeholders to better understand the impacts of eviction. Hopefully, these evidence-based findings can push government decision-makers to develop better policies for eviction and relocation.



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