



Social Monitoring Report

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February 2011

Cambodia: Northwest Irrigation Sector Project

External Monitoring and Post-Evaluation for Resettlement Plan Implementation
Inception Report (RP for Ta Saom, Kork Thnong, Don Aov, Canal No.1, and Chork
Reservoir Sub-Projects)

Prepared by SBK Research Development

For the Kingdom of Cambodia
Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
Ministry of Economy and Finance
Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology

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Asian Development Bank

Kingdom of Cambodia
National Religion King

INCEPTION REPORT

of Consulting Services:

**EXTERNAL MONITORING
AND POST-EVALUATION (CONTRACT NO. 3)**

For the Project:

**“Northwest Irrigation Sector Project
(NWISP)”**

Submitted by



SBK RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

February 2010

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The northwest region is one of the poorest and most isolated areas in Cambodia. Due to war and civil strife it has been left out of many development efforts during the past decades. Consequently, it suffers from inadequate investments in infrastructure, services, and institutional capacity building. Agriculture is the predominant economic activity and the major crop grown is rice, the staple food. Agricultural productivity is low and most rural areas in the northwest are exposed to food deficit (in some areas up to 6 months a year) even though Cambodia is, in average to good years, considered self-sufficient in rice. Lack of water control and management and low levels of agriculture technology constrain yields. Overall availability of water in northwest Cambodia is limited and resources need to be managed prudently. There is, however, a significant potential to raise agricultural production and rural incomes, and consequently reduce poverty in areas, where an enhanced supply of water is managed properly and where irrigated agriculture is protected from flooding. Scope exists in the project provinces to provide enhanced small to medium-scale irrigation schemes and other water control infrastructure, thus reducing risks of crop failure, and to encourage farmers to invest in higher levels of technology and adopt improved irrigated agriculture. Improved irrigation schemes will (i) reduce farmers' exposure to variability in crop yields and therefore to food insecurity, especially in the more remote, disadvantaged, and poorer areas; and (ii) raise agricultural production and rural incomes in more advantaged areas where food shortage is less of a problem and where crop diversification and commercially oriented agriculture can be promoted.

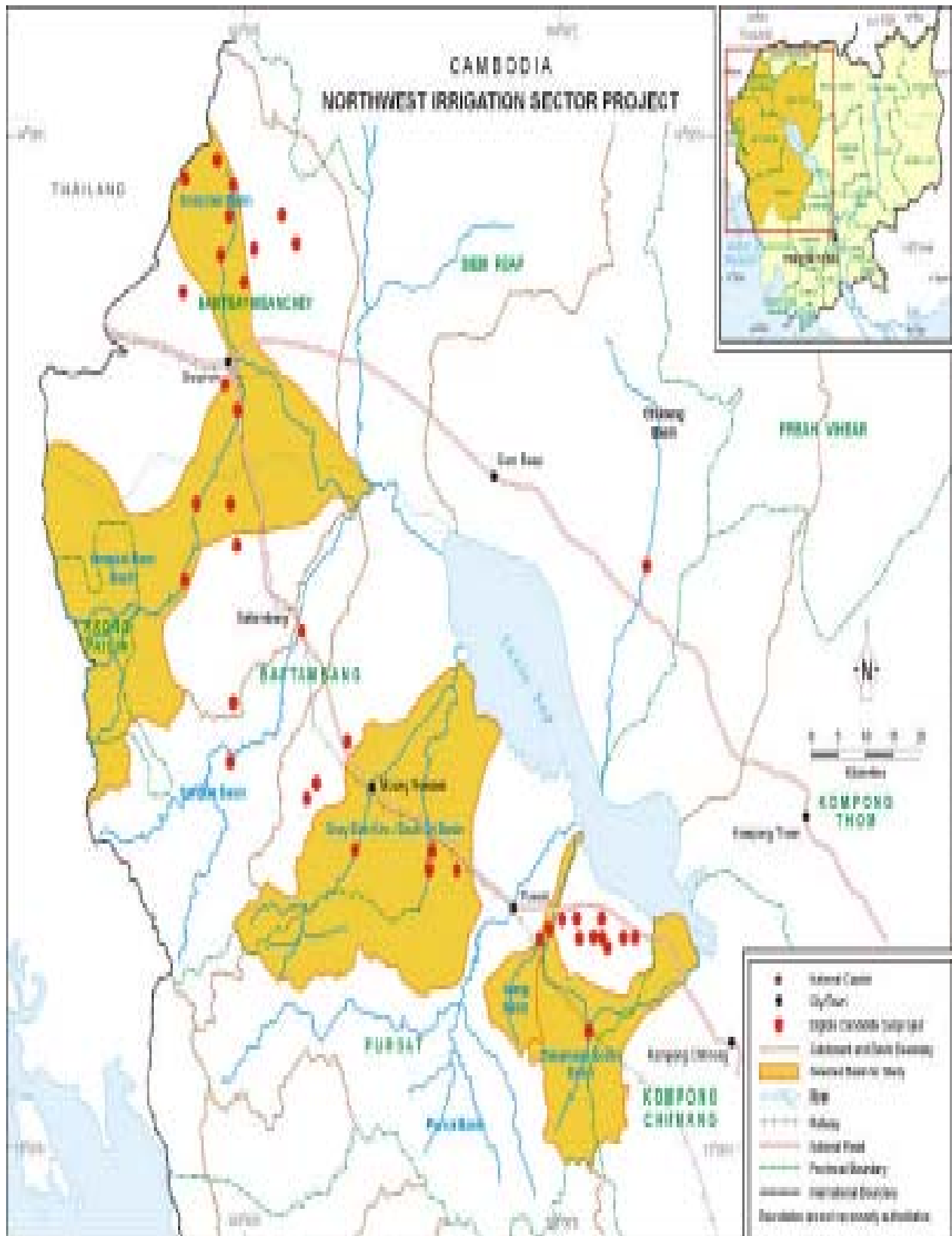
1.2 The Northwest Irrigation Sector Project:

The Northwest Irrigation Sector Project (NWISP) is designed to help reduce poverty in the poor and neglected rural areas of northwest Cambodia by developing irrigated agriculture. It will promote economic growth through enhanced agricultural production in rural areas in general and will reduce farmers' exposure to variability in crop yields and to food insecurity in more remote, disadvantaged, and poorer areas. The Project is formulated as a sector loan project and will finance subprojects that enhance irrigation schemes and other water control infrastructure in the provinces of Pursat, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap. The Project will adopt an integrated approach to irrigation development identifying/selecting schemes with the use of an integrated water resources

management (IWRM) approach in a river basin context and then rehabilitating them. Sustainability will be ensured by supporting beneficiary participation in operation and maintenance (O&M) and, progressive irrigation management transfer, and, finally by attending to the more efficient use of delivered water by supporting agricultural intensification and crop diversification. The Project will support investments on a scale (small to medium) that can be managed and maintained by local beneficiary communities. The Project will also enhance the capacity of those associated with the plan, design, construction, and management, O&M of the investments, in both the private and public sectors and in the beneficiary farmer communities. The immediate benefit from the Project is increased productivity - a yield response of approximately 100% is realistically achievable through improved water management. This response will be expressed as increased household incomes for farmers with large areas of irrigated land. In the case of poor households, it will mean improved food security through the dry season, thus reducing the extent of localized food deficits common throughout the northwest region. The greatest benefit will come from increased cropping options with a more secure and better-managed water supply. Farmer beneficiaries, including poor and vulnerable sections and particularly women, will participate actively in the project activities and will be organized and empowered through water user groups and farmer water user community's group initiatives.

The Royal Government of Cambodia proposes to rehabilitate selected irrigation projects in North West Cambodia using funds from the Asian Development Bank under the North West Irrigation Sector Project. It is expected that about 11 subprojects will be identified, designed and implemented in the four provinces during a 6-year project period. The strategy, methodology, planning approach and resources developed for NWISP will continue to be used to develop and manage small and medium scale irrigation projects throughout the Northwest. For other subprojects, resettlement plans will be prepared for sub-projects in which resettlement impacts in accordance with the Cambodian Laws and the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

FIGURE-1: PROJECT MAP



1.3 External Monitoring and Post-Evaluation:

The project requires the services of a domestic monitoring and evaluation team to conduct an independent assessment of the extent to which resettlement and rehabilitation objectives are being met. SBK Research and Development (SBK) has been awarded the contract through a competitive bidding process and signed a Consultancy Agreement with the Ministry of Economy and Finance on July 31, 2007. The Independent Organization selected for the external monitoring of Pun ley subproject will be considered for an extension of contract to undertake this work also for others subproject. The selection and scope of work of the Organization for the conduct of external monitoring of all other projects will follow the procedures and methodology for Punley subproject, but the actual work and required input will depend subproject by subproject on the extent and character of resettlement which is required.

This Inception Report (IR) is a planned deliverable that has been designed to give respective authorities and other key stakeholders a clear picture of the monitoring and post-evaluation methodology including detailed annual work plan of the five sub-projects namely Ta Saom, Kork Throng, Chork Reservoir, Canal No. 1 and Don Aov sub-project.

2. Technical Approach

2.1 Methodology

The methods for external monitoring activities include:

- a) Review of detailed measurement survey documents is to be able to establish a baseline for monitoring and evaluating project benefits. The EMA is to check on a random basis the OMS process with APs from identification to agreement on OMS results.
- b) Review of SES baseline prepared during RP updating and preparation. If land acquisition does not occur for at least two years for each subproject, EMA will carry out another SES. A post resettlement survey will be carried out one year following completion of resettlement activities. Sampling will include 20% of severely affected APs as well as at least 10% of all other APs. The same APs interviewed during RP updating will be interviewed.
- c) Participatory rapid appraisals (PRA). Consultation with APs and various stakeholders such as resettlement committee, PMU, community leaders; key informant interviews; focus group discussions; community public meetings; direct field observations; and in-depth case studies of good practices and problems identified by internal or external monitoring and required special efforts to resolve.
- d) Verification of Replacement cost survey: The EMA will verify whether compensation paid were at replacement cost. A special market study to validate whether the rates used in compensating for land and other non-land assets were at replacement costs will be undertaken
- e) Resettlement audit. The EMA will carry out random checks of payments disbursed to APs during monitoring. The EMA will submit a resettlement audit report per subproject upon completion of compensation payment to APs.

2.1.1 Establish a baseline for monitoring and evaluation of project activities:

All project documents will be reviewed especially the report on Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) including the number of the affected people, the affected properties, the process of conducting DMS, and the result of the DMS. It is important to note that different time period in conducting DMS may result in

different prices of the affected properties especially the land prices. The baseline indicators will, not limited to, include the following information:

Process indicators

- a. Institution arrangement for the resettlement of central and local levels was properly set up and functioning.
- b. Activities are conducted as schedule and all concerned people are well informed in advance for their participation.
- c. Public information campaign inducted in transparent manner with clear understanding from all participants.
- d. DMS was conducted with participation from the Affected People.
- e. Negotiation was conducted in transparent manner with no threatening. Evidence of agreements is very well recorded.
- f. Compensation is conducted following compensation plan in land or in cash, in transparent manner with evidence of receipts of correct compensated amount.
- g. Grievance mechanism is established and informed to all concerned people.
- h. Complaints are recorded, actions are taken for resolutions.
- i. Relocation sites are well selected, prepared, providing with adequate infrastructures and social access.
- j. Assurances such as income restoration training, access to credits and other business development are provided on time.
- k. Particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities.
- l. Provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required.

Outputs/outcomes indicators

- a. Cumulative completion of DMS
- b. Cumulative completion of negotiation

- c. Cumulative of completion of compensation
- d. Payment of compensation and allowances as per approved RP
- e. Number of complaint
- f. Number of successful resolution of complaint

The proposed indicators will be discussed with IRC working group for their comments and finalization.

Output - 1: *Complete Set of Indicators.*

2.1.2 Attempt in reviewing the eligibility of the APs
Eligibility of the APs, whether they were confirmed as fully eligible before the cutoff date or not and if so, they will then review evidence for their eligibility such as land titles, certification or other local ownership of land recognitions. Following ADB resettlement policy, depending on type of affected properties and compensation measure, some APs are entitled for rehabilitation assistance and income restoration training services. These assistances will also be reviewed to ensure full compliance with the resettlement policy.

Output - 2: *Confirmation on Eligibility of all APs on Their Specific Entitlement*

2.1.3 Prepare baseline socio-economic indicators
As per the Terms of Reference, review the socio-economic condition from the existing studies. It is suggested that if land acquisition does not occur for at least two years for each subproject, EMA will carry out another socio-economic assessment. The team will use the first results of the socio-economic survey to prepare baseline socio-economic conditions such as level of income, level of expenditures, employment, education, health status, and other socio-economic concerns. It is also understood that the some subprojects are not selected; therefore, new socio-economic assessment needs to be conducted promptly after decision is made. The analysis will be disaggregated by gender and ethnicity.

Output - 3: *Complete list of Socio-economic Indicators of the APs*

2.1.4 Public consultation and awareness of resettlement policies
Assess and evaluate whether the consultation and disclosure process are done satisfactorily or not and provide recommendations for improvement.

Output - 4: *Effective Public Consultation and Awareness on Resettlement Policies.*

2.1.5 Conduct Direct Observation of Resettlement Activities

Checklist for direct observation will be developed to gather relevant information on process and process of the resettlement and outputs. The team will work closely with each responsible team of the IRC to synchronize the detail work-plan to be able to attend meeting organized by the groups and to directly observe their activities and performance. The direct observation will allow the team to practically assess the level of participation form community and the transparent practices of public information campaign, negotiation and compensation. Since the TOR restricted the monitoring team inputs of possible one week per month, the team may not be able to conduct direct observation of all sections/events.

Output - 5: *Observation Reports and Recommendation for Actions.*

2.1.6 Conduct Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA)

The team will conduct review of visits from two to three times per quarter depending on the activities of IRC groups during which the team will organize discussion with resettlement committee, PMU, community leaders to gather implementation progress information assess the performance with regard the RP.

In addition, the team will also conduct interviews with key informants such as respected people in community, and conduct focus group discussion among the APs in separate male and female groups and if available with vulnerable groups to identify feedback on performance of the resettlement activities, their perception on the quality of works and special assistances for vulnerable groups. The focus groups will be monitored by the team leader with assistance from team members.

If special cases are identified, such as resolution of complaints, very long pending payments, those will be investigated in-depth and specific case-by-case reports will be prepared for IRC. Some specific case reports may be submitted to IRC separately from quarterly report if they require immediate actions.

The following information will be sought from the PRA

- a. Effective and efficient public consultation and awareness of the resettlement policies;
- b. Transparent land acquisition and transfer procedures;
- c. Construction of replacement houses and structures;
- d. Level of satisfaction of APs with the provisions and implementation of the RP;
- e. Establishment and effective use of grievance mechanism;

- f. Capacity of APs to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standards with special attention to the vulnerable groups;
- g. Trend in living standards;
- h. Resettlement impacts caused during construction activities;
- i. Transparency of compensation and receipt the amount.

Output - 6: *Quarterly Monitoring Reports and Special Case Reports (if require).*

2.1.7 Monitoring of Complaints Resolution

It is to monitor that the grievance process is well established and functioning following the agreed arrangement and to make APs aware that there is a grievance process mechanism in place and their rights to lodge complaints. The complaints and concerns gathered will be reported in the quarterly reports highlighting good practices, limitation, and provide recommendation for improvement. The complaints that need immediate actions will be reported urgently to IRC for their actions.

Output - 7: *Good Practices of Grievance Process.*

2.1.8 Conduct Verification of Replacement Cost Survey

Past experience indicated that the land price increases from time to time which results in variation of resettlement cost study. The team will conduct a rapid market cost study to validate the compensation costs of the RP. The verification will include the cost of land, cost of materials, and other cost of associated with living conditions. This verification will be conducted after receipt of information on detail costs of replacement.

Output - 8: *Report on Verification of Replacement Cost.*

2.1.9 Conduct Resettlement Audit

Soon after completion of compensation activities, the team will conduct resettlement audit to confirm if all APs were paid in accordance with the approved RP (attaching the DMS data and compensation receipts); determine any gaps between the compensation and other assistance provided as set out in the approved RPs; recommend action required to top up where there are gaps, to meet the level of entitlements, using replacement land, cash at replacement cost and assistance in kind, for example, house foundations, housing materials and livelihood restoration provision; recommend a method and timeframe for payments and other assistance to people affected at the earliest possible time; and to provide suitable arrangement for any outstanding urgent cases where lives and property may be at risk by recommending appropriate alternative living arrangements in line with the approved RP.

Output - 9: Audit Report.

2.1.10 Post Evaluation Activities

This post-evaluation activity will be carried out one year after completion of all resettlement activities. A survey will be conducted with 20% of the severely APs and 10% of all other APs. The APs for the survey will be randomly selected from the final list of IRC. This evaluation will measure level of satisfaction with the resettlement and the impacts on socio-economic condition comparing to the baseline indicators. Qualitative and quantitative evaluation technique will be used for this evaluation with emphasis on special vulnerable groups and information will be disaggregated accordingly.

Output - 10: Post Evaluation Report.

2.2 Objectives of the Assignment:

The objectives of the monitoring and post-evaluation program are as follows:

- to ensure that the standard of living of APs are restored or improved;
- to monitor whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are being met in accordance with the Resettlement Plan, and if not to suggest corrective measures;
- to assess if rehabilitation measures and compensation are sufficient and comply with the ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement;
- to identify problems or potential problems; and
- to identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate problems.

2.3 General Resettlement Policy Requirements:

The resettlement of policy of the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Asian Development Bank has been reviewed from which some critical policies are drawn up as follows:

- a) informed about Affected People (AP) on options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- b) consulted and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
- c) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project;
- d) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation;
- e) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site;

- f) offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and
- g) provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

Eligibility of the Beneficiary:

- a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the Cambodia or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan
- c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

2.4 Required Instruments:

Following are the instruments that should be made available to the team without delay to avoid subsequent delay in the monitoring and evaluation process:

- a) Resettlement Plan
- b) Resettlement Policy Framework
- c) Process Framework
- d) Institutional Framework.

2.5 Deliverables:

Following are the deliverables of this monitoring and post-evaluation process:

- I. Inception report within 45 days of commencement of services which will include the detail annual work plan.
- II. Quarterly report within ten days after monitoring activities
- III. Resettlement audit report within two months after completion of compensation
- IV. Post evaluation of activities for the reservoir subprojects, within 10 days after evaluation.
- V. Post-evaluation activities for the non-reservoir subproject (e.g. canals) within a week after the evaluation works

3. Organization and Staffing

SBK Research and Development (SBK) is one of the leading consulting firms in Cambodia. Since establishment in 1999, SBK has been enjoying unique reputation in its fight against poverty, hunger and poor social context, where SBK is a proud development partner providing appropriate and sustainable solutions for infrastructure development through innovative technologies, affordable ideas, capacity building, proper policy making, suitable institutional reforms and community participations. Involved in this study, SBK made the best composition of team with careful consideration to provide the first graded service for the NWISP stakeholders.

3.1 Staffing

In order to implement proficiently the well-built social research methodology of this study, a qualified M&E expert, Khnhel Bora (Mr.), has been engaged in the Team Leader. Mr. Bora holds the position of Executive Director in SBK and has more than seven years of experiences in research administration for different Local and International NGOs, ADB, World Bank, United Nations and the RGC interventions in Cambodia. He has experiences on the Social Assessment and Resettlement Plan Preparation of the Divestment of the State-Owned Enterprises, His main responsibilities includes conducting site visit, discussion with key stakeholders, reviewing existing documents, preparing questionnaires, providing training to survey team, managing fieldworks including census survey, focus group discussion, replacement cost study, affected properties study and relocation site identification, managing data entry and doing data analysis using SPSS, writing social assessment report and resettlement plan for all state-owned enterprises. For this assignment, Mr. Bora, will be preparing overall plan, monitoring indicators and frameworks, and preparing monitoring reports.

Other three well experienced and expert member of the team, Mr. Keo Chamroeun, Mr. Yuk Sopha and Mr. Lor Ra have been positioned, as per the proposal. They are well experienced in relevant field and will assist the Team Leader, in all respect especially in data collection and field works.

The SBK core technical team will serve as technical advisor to the Team Leader to ensure the quality of the M&E design and analysis process. It is also hoped that during the study period, MoEF and ADB officials/ relevant technical experts/advisors and field level staff will extend their kind supports or to collaborate in different parts of the study to get the best benefits/results.

3.2 Progress As of To-date:

The actual external monitoring process commenced based on the date of contract signed between SBK R & D and Ministry of Economic and Finance Relevant literature and document review are on progress.

3.3 General Observations and Conclusion:

This resettlement activity required a little longer period to complete and therefore need to periodically review the resettlement cost (the land price increases steadily during a resettlement period).

The socio-economic information will be reviewed and additional socio-economic survey will be done to add shortage of socio-economic information if required.

The rational design for the resettlement activities by subprojects and scaling up gradually will ensure appropriateness of resettlement cost study. Another lesson learnt on assessment of affected property required attentive studies to be conducted in both dry and raining season “assessment of land covered by flood” to avoid possible complaint of exclusion errors.

4. Detailed Work-plan and Staff-schedule

The detailed work-plan for the assignment is as follows:

FIGURE-2: DETAILED WORK-PLAN

No	Description	Year 1																Year 2							
		Q 1				Q 2				Q 3				Q 4				Q 1				Q 2			
		M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4
1	Reviewing existng documents and conduct field visit	■																							
2	Prepare monitoring indicator and tools and random check the cost study (can be conducted after receiving replacement cost from IRC)		■																						
3	Conduct monitoring 2-3 times per quarter (including direct observation)	■																							
4	Review socio-economic data (can be conducted after receiving data from IRC)							■																	
5	Conduct audit of compensation																					■	■	■	■
6	Prepare report of completion of resettlement of each subproject																								

Annex 1: Questionnaires for Direct Observation of DMS

SBK Research and Development

Monitoring and Evaluation



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Interviewer Name:	
Date of Interview:	/ / 09

Questionnaire DMS Monitoring and Evaluation on IRC's WG

DMS to APs at the North West Irrigation Sector Project

(..... Subproject)

Questionnaire for Monitoring and Evaluation

Respondent's Name: _____
Address: Village _____ Commune _____ District _____ Province _____
Tele Number: _____

Household Status:

1. Simple
2. Widow
3. Old
4. Disable
5. Income below 14 dollars/per month
6. Rant/No land

Record Gender

1. Male
2. Female

Please tell me your age?

What is the last grade of formal education you completed?

1. No formal schooling
2. Some Primary school
3. Some secondary school
4. Complete secondary school
5. University
6. Post Graduate
7. Refused

What is your occupation?

1. Rice field
2. Farming
3. Seller
4. Government Officer
5. Other

Q	Questionnaire	Code	
		1= Yes	2= No
1	Does the team work tell you or your family about affected the project or not? Before the Detailed Measurement Survey? (if yes continue, No Skip to Q 3)		
2	How many day does team work tell you or your family about the Detailed Measurement Survey?		
3	Before started the Detailed Measurement Survey of each family. What does the IRC's to do?	1	2
	3.1 Explain and good relation with Aps that affected by project.	1	2
	3.2 Speaking is not polite to APs.	1	2
	3.3 Speaking threaten to Aps.	1	2
4	For DMS on the house and construction. What does IRC's WG DMS?	1	2
	4.1 Measure on the height	.....m	
	4.2 Measure on the length	.....m	
	4.2 Measure on the width	.....m	
5	For your family, What does the property that affected by project?	1	2
	5.1 House (What kind of the house)		
	Length.....(m) Width.....(m)		
	5.2 Other: (cow stable, shop, generator hall)		
	Length.....(m) Width.....(m)		
	5.3 Fence (Kind of the fence)		
	Length.....(m) Width.....(m)		
	5.4 Stair (Kind of the fence)		
	Length.....(m) Width.....(m)		
	5.5 Pond (Kind of the Pond)		
	Length.....(m) Width.....(m)		
	5.6 Residence land	.....m ²	
	5.7 Rice field land	.....m ²	
	5.8 Farm land	.....m ²	
	5.9 Home garden land	.....m ²	
	5.10 Land for business	.....m ²	
	5.11 Not using land	.....m ²	
	5.12 Tree	.....m ²	
6	If affected the house, Does the house can move to behind? For affected the house.		
	Can move to behind, because have remain land	1	
	Can not move to behind because have not remain land	2	
7	If Affected rice field land, Do you have other land to do the farming? (In the project area)		
	Remain	1	
	Not remain	2	
8	Do the affected people complain or not on DMS?		
	Complain	1	
	Not complain	2	
9	If have, What do you complain?		
10	How does the IRC's WG solve complain to Aps? (Please write by step)		
11	What is your request/idea of DMS affected properties?		

Annex 2:

Questionnaire of Indirect Observation

1. **Public Consultation**
 - a. Venue
 - b. Participant: Official and APs (Male and Female)
 - c. Information disseminated during meeting
 - d. Questions and Answered
 - e. Outstanding Issue (Issue which can not answered during the meeting).
2. **DMS**
 - a. How many village completed DMS?
 - b. How long it take for one village? how many households affected in one village? what type are their affected-land, tree, pond, fence, house, community properties?
 - c. What are questions raising during DMS? How do you answer? And are there any outstanding case? Please mention?
3. **Negotiation and contract Making**
 - a. Venue
 - b. How to make contract: one by one or in group?
 - c. How many AP agree? and how many disagree? Why?
 - d. If AP doesn't agree, what will be your solution?
 - e. Other complaints if have,
 - f. How much is the project budget for all of the AP attending the negotiation? Dividing budget by village.
4. **Compensation Payment**
 - a. Venue
 - b. How many AP receive payment? Please give detail figure-land = ? tree =? house = ? vulnerable group = ? community properties =?
 - c. Request for final compensation report.

Annex 3:

Guide for Focus Group Discussion

Rural Participatory Assessment

The guide for Rural Participatory Assessment is developed to discuss with severely affected APs such as vulnerable group, AP losing productive land more than 10% of their total productive land, AP losing productive trees such as palm trees to gather information about their present socio-economic information, level of impact on their livelihood and finding out mitigation measure to minimize their impact or improve their livelihood through provision of technical assistant and access to financial credit.

The following questions are suggested to be discussed during the focus group discussion and additional questions will be asked during the discussion to explore detail information about identified issues.

1. Public Information Dissemination and Distribution of Public Information Booklet?
2. Their understanding about the project: Asking what is the project? What will be impacted? What will be compensated and at what cost? If they are not happy or satisfied with the working group, what should they do?
3. Did they involve with the measurement of their properties? and How do they think about this? Correct or not?
4. How many people are there in your family? Male: _____ and Female: _____
5. How many people in your family can earn profit and how many people in your family have no job?
 - a. Number of people who can earn profit: _____
 - b. Number of people who can not earn profit/no job: _____
6. What is your family's main job? _____
7. What are your families' additional jobs? _____
8. How much is your family's income from main job? _____ \$ (exchange rate is 4100/\$)
9. How much is your family's income from other support jobs? _____ \$ (exchange rate is 4100/\$)
10. How is the project impact on your family's properties? Please describe:

No	Type of Impact	Total assets	Affected Assets	Remained Assets
1	Rice Field (Hectare)			
2	Farm Land (Hectare)			
3	Residential Land (Hectare)			
4	Vacant Land (Hectare)			
5	Building (By Type as M2)			
6	Tree (By type)			

11. For the productive land and trees, please ask them how much their income from these productive land and trees and how much they will lose their income from the project. Discuss with them whether their loses of income will negatively affected family income and livelihood or it is just the minor impact? Discuss whether their lose of income can be replaced after construction of canals for example they

can find additional income from increasing rice yield or increase of rice growing from one time to two times per year.

12. If the impact is severe for their family, how will they do to improve their income? (Asking their own idea)
13. Do they need assistant from the government to restore their livelihood? If so, what kind of assistant they need? (Please pay your attention that assistant will be focused on training program only and for a short period for example only for 6 months period).
14. Testing them: After they receiving training, do they plan to apply their training skill to the present market in their community or other place else? Do they think that they are able to establish their business? Do they need financial credit? Do they think they can repay their loan including interest rate?
15. Do they or their community have any problem with the working group relating to their affected properties? IF have, asking them in detail about the issue and solution?