A. **Country and Sector Background**

Despite overall economic progress, growth and poverty reduction in Cambodia’s rural areas remains relatively weak, resulting in increased inequality between urban and rural areas and within rural areas. Poverty is estimated to have dropped from 47 percent in 1993/4 to 35 percent in 2004. This reflects, in part, the average annual economic growth rate of 7.1 percent over the period, driven mainly by garment manufacture and tourism. However, this progress has been uneven, with declines in poverty being higher in urban than rural areas. In addition, income inequality is increasing not just between urban and rural areas; more importantly, inequality within the rural population is increasing, and accounts for 86 percent of the overall increase in inequality in Cambodia.

The recent poverty assessment has highlighted increasing landlessness and “land poverty” amongst the rural poor. Poor households are most likely to be dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods, and the poverty assessment has identified access to land as “the utmost critical asset for a rural poor”. Landlessness (households without access to owned, leased or borrowed land) is estimated to have increased from 12.6 percent in 1997 to 15.8 percent in 1999, and to 19.6 percent in 2004. In 2004, about 15 percent of the indigent and 13 percent of the next poorest quintile were landless in rural areas. In addition, 40 percent of the rural population farm less than 0.5 ha which is generally able to provide less than half of the basic nutritional needs of a typical rural family. A Poverty and Social Impact Analysis for the proposed SLC program, implemented in 2004, indicated that landless and land-poor households are primarily composed of those born during the significant post-1979 increase in the birthrate (over 3 percent) who are now marrying and forming new families, which results in either fragmentation of existing family plots or the need to search for new land.

Improvements in agricultural production are essential to poverty reduction, and land tenure security is a key factor to improve sectoral performance. 71 percent of all households are dependent primarily on agriculture and livestock which account for 40 percent of the income of the poor. While agricultural productivity has improved steadily over the past five years,
Cambodia has the lowest productivity for most of its principal crops amongst East Asian countries. Rice remains the dominant crop, accounting for over three quarters of total agricultural revenue. Security of land tenure has been identified as possibly the most important contributor to improved agricultural productivity in Cambodia by providing confidence that the land owner will realize the long term benefits from investments in land improvements and diversification into perennial crops. Household survey results indicate that formal land title is associated with a 65 percent increase in crop yields and 24 percent improvement in household consumption. Other important contributors to agricultural productivity and household well-being are small-scale irrigation, rural roads and basic education.

Overall sectoral growth and employment objectives are more likely to be achieved through a focus on smallholder production than through efforts to accelerate a process of land consolidation through allocation of state lands to economic land concessions. In its Rectangular Strategy, the Royal Government of Cambodia places “promotion of economic growth” and “generation of employment for all Cambodian workers” “at the forefront of [its] political agenda”. Recent analysis (see Annex 1) has demonstrated that, similar to other countries at its stage of development, productivity and profitability can be as high (or even higher) for smallholders as for medium and large farms for most crops. This is particularly true when smallholders are organized through farmer associations or contract farming to facilitate technology transfer and sharing of market information. Importantly, small farms generally absorb at least five times as much labor per ha compared to more capital intensive, larger farms and achieve similar (or greater) levels of productivity and profitability. However, this is not yet recognized by the government in terms of how it allocates land for agricultural development. The good agricultural areas claimed by the government are generally leased out over periods of 70 years for extensive plantation production on the basis of “economic land concessions”. Available information on these concessions is inconsistent, but at least 57 officially recorded concessions for agriculture, covering 940,000 ha, have been granted since the early 1990s – primarily for crop production – ranging in size from 500 to over 300,000 ha. In addition, several concessions have been granted to the military on lands ceded to it in 1994 for security reasons. Economic land concessions are ostensibly intended to facilitate access to large tracts of land for more “modern and productive” agriculture based on assumed economies of scale and expectations of employment generation. However, a failure to properly assess the land provided for concessions has resulted in conflict on most concessions with local villagers who often live within or near the concession areas; non-transparent, non-competitive award processes have resulted in the selection of essentially unqualified concession holders lacking the ability or resources to meet investment commitments. The result has been that less than 10 percent of the concession area is under production with very limited employment – often of overseas workers.

B. Objectives

The development objective of the pilot program is to improve the process for identification and use of state lands transferred to eligible, poor and formerly landless or land-poor recipients selected through a transparent and well-targeted process as indicated by:

- the adoption rates of improved land management and agricultural production systems in SLC sub-projects;
The project contributes to the higher level objective of improved, broad-based rural growth in Cambodia based, inter alia, on improved natural resources management. As highlighted above, secure access of the poor to natural resources, and particularly farm land, is essential to their livelihoods. The project will do this by: (a) demonstrating that SLCs can provide the basis for the improved use of land resources which can lead to increased incomes for the poor; and (b) demonstrating a transparent, effective and implementable approach for identifying and distributing land and livelihood support services to the poor based on the rule of law.

C. **Rationale for Bank Involvement**

The Bank is viewed by the government and its donor partners as uniquely positioned to support an initiative based on the improved governance of state lands in support of poverty reduction. At the overall country level, the Bank, as reflected in its CAS, is at the forefront of supporting the governance reform process in a number of challenging areas including public financial management, trade facilitation and decentralization. In the area of natural resources management, the Bank is working across the major elements of land resource management (forestry, protected areas and land tenure and distribution) to support enhanced mechanisms for assessing and responding to broad land resource use concerns and tradeoffs and sustainable access to these resources by local communities, consistent with national and global priorities. Importantly, the Bank has (not without difficulty) demonstrated its willingness to take on highly controversial issues such as forest concession reform and is now working with the government and its partners to develop new approaches to forest and protected areas management consistent with community access and poverty reduction objectives.

The Bank, with the German Agency for Technical Development (GTZ), has been a long-term partner of the government in developing and implementing its land agenda. The Bank, with GTZ and ADB, contributed to the formulation of Cambodia’s overarching land policy in 2001 which provided the basis for the 2001 Land Law. The Bank has also taken a lead role in supporting a national dialogue on Cambodia’s agrarian structure in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, and the Supreme National Economic Council, to share international and Cambodian experience relevant to decisions regarding the relative role of smallholders and large plantations in the development of the rural economy. Given the challenges in terms of policy reform, governance and technical complexity, the government asked whom it considered the two lead donors in terms of land policy – the Bank and GTZ – to support development of a practical approach to implementation of state land distribution to the poor working with local commune councils as the basis for a broader program for which the government would seek additional donor support.

D. **Description**

**Description of Components**
The four components of the project are:

a) **Commune-based Social Land Concession Planning and Land Allocation** will support communes to carry out preparation of Social Land Concession (SLC) subproject plans including: (i) SLC land identification, screening and registration; (ii) selection of target land recipients (TLRs); and (iii) preparation of the plan for allocation of plots, use of land and budgeting of SLC subproject grant funds;

b) **Community Development Services and Investments** will provide funding through SLC subproject grants to communes for implementation of the 20 commune SLC sub-project plans for: (i) preparation of the SLC site, including plot demarcation, provision of potable water and access; (iii) provision of settling-in assistance to TLRs including food for work, housing materials and other household items and agricultural tools, as well as basic health and agricultural services; (iii) community development support which includes small-scale infrastructure and agricultural and other livelihood support services;

c) **Sustainable and Transparent Program Development** will provide funding for information dissemination, training, workshops and policy analysis to support development of Government’s overall SLC program, and specific support to provinces and districts in the project area including (i) implementation training and workshops; (ii) technical support to communes for SLC subproject planning; (iii) technical review of SLC subproject plans; (iv) project monitoring and evaluation; and (v) implementation of transparency and participation activities; and

d) **Project Administration** will provide funding for carrying out project procurement, financial management and reporting, and procurement and financial management support to communes for SLC subproject implementation.

**Project Description**

The project is expected to transfer land and support livelihood investments and services to 3000 land recipient families through 20 commune-based SLC subprojects in three provinces – Kratie, Kampong Cham, and Kampong Thom. The project design is based on the expansion of the pilot project operating in three communes and will provide the basis for a programmatic approach for supporting locally-based SLCs as a regular aspect of Cambodia’s decentralized land-use and development planning at the commune level. Accordingly, the first two components, the preparation of the SLC subproject plan and rural development support, are focused on decentralized commune responsibilities under the SLCs Sub-decree and the January 15, 2001 Law on Administration of Communes, and their supporting implementing regulations. Given that these are new activities in Cambodia and that local communities and commune councils still face significant capacity constraints and uncertainties regarding their authority under these procedures, the third component is focused on building the capacity of the supporting institutions required to assist communities and communes in implementation, and on developing, refining and institutionalizing the program and policies more generally during these early years of piloting and testing, as well as for knowledge exchange and impact evaluation of the pilot and
other SLC experiences in Cambodia. The fourth component is focused on capacity support for procurement, financial management and reporting.

D. Financing

The proposed pilot project would be supported by an IDA Grant/Credit of US$11.5 million to finance support for the: (a) planning and implementation of SLC subprojects; and (b) broader capacity-building and policy development for the future expansion of SLCs. The investment grant/credit will support specific investment activities including rural infrastructure and services, equipment and training and technical assistance for design and implementation of SLCs sub-projects, as well as for outreach, training, monitoring and program administration. The Technical assistance costs will be supported, in part, by the Government of Germany and managed by GTZ. Key policy and sectoral performance elements of the overall program are also represented in the Poverty Reduction and Growth Operation, particularly as regards land availability and progress with the broader agenda of transparent and participatory management of state lands. The Japan Social Development Fund is providing grant support to three NGOs to support implementation of SLCs through mechanisms which ensure strong community and civil society participation, including one proposal to support local civil society participation, transparency and dispute resolution in conjunction with the proposed LASED Project.

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<td>Government of Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13.0</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

E. Implementation

Partnership Arrangements

The Government-Donor Land Technical Working Group (Land TWG) provides a forum for coordinating support amongst Government agencies, donors and NGOs and researchers which support implementation of the Land Law in Cambodia. The Land TWG is supporting the development of a programmatic approach in the “land sector” which has allowed the two primary donors to LASED, the Bank and the Government of Germany, through GTZ, to ensure LASED complements support from other donors, particularly Finland and Canada for land administration under LMAP and LMAP Canada, and Denmark and the UK. In addition, partnerships are being established at the provincial level with MAFF’s Agro-ecological Assessment and Extension Program supported by Australia and ADB, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) smallholder support programs in overlapping provinces, and the Program to Support Democratic Development through Decentralization and Deconcentration for integration with commune and provincial planning. Additional partnerships are being identified at the provincial level with NGOs and donor-supported programs already working in proposed SLC communes.
Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The institutional roles and responsibilities under the project are based on (a) existing legal provisions in Sub-decree 19 on SLCs, and the Law on Commune Administration; and (b) the principal of working to the maximum extent with appropriate, existing institutional arrangements and procedures while continuing to build in increased participation and transparency mechanisms and strengthened technical approaches. These arrangements are broadly consistent with the Government’s November 2007 Draft Law on Administration and Management of the Capital, Province, Municipality, District and Khan (commonly referred to as The Organic Law) which is planned for presentation to the National Assembly in March 2008.

Under the proposed project, villagers and other interested groups will be assisted in the planning and implementation of SLC sub-projects by the commune councils who have primary responsibility for preparing and implementing SLC subprojects. Technical and fiduciary support is provided primarily by the District Working Groups (DWGs) which consist of district level technical staff and seconded, provincial staff.

The DWGs and communes have two lines of support, operational and technical. Operational support to communes and DWGs – including procurement, financial management and regular planning and reporting - is provided by the Provincial Rural Development Committee Executive Committee staff (PRDC Ex-Com) which reports to the provincial governor and is responsible for all contracting and financial management for decentralization support at the subnational level. The PRDC Ex-Com receives technical support and oversight from the National Committee to Support Decentralization and Deconcentration Reform Program Support Team (NCDD Secretariat) which is housed in the Ministry of Interior (MoI).

Technical backstopping for the DWGs is provided by the Provincial Land Use and Allocation Committee Secretariat (PLUAC Secretariat). The PLUAC Secretariat also provides technical support, including review of SLC proposals and plans and technical monitoring of implementation, for the PLUAC which is chaired by the provincial governor and includes the directors of relevant provincial departments. The PLUAC Secretariat receives technical support and oversight from the General Secretariat for Social Land Concessions (GSSLC) which is housed in the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC).

National level oversight and coordination between NCDD Secretariat and GSSLC is the responsibility of the National Committee for Social Land Concessions (NCSLC) and National Committee to support Decentralization and Deconcentration Reforms. NCSLC has oversight responsibility for all SLC programs in Cambodia as well as for reporting progress and developing policy proposals for the Council for Land Policy and NCDD has oversight responsibility for guiding the overall decentralization and deconcentration process in Cambodia.

G. Sustainability

Sustainability is considered in terms of political will as well as at the levels of SLC recipients, the community, local government and RGC.
Political will to commit land resources for SLCs is very much dependent on the effectiveness of the proposed project in demonstrating the feasibility of this approach and positive outcomes in terms of beneficiary satisfaction and low levels of land abandonment. At the same time, complementary work on overall land resource assessments, agrarian structure, land-use planning and, importantly, continued civil society focus on land issues, are expected to increase the political attractiveness of SLCs relative to other land use alternatives.

Sustainability at the level of the SLC recipients is considered likely if support services are provided on a timely basis. The project is designed to ensure that the most critical settling-in services are in place prior to the transfer of the land to the SLC recipients, and then ensure funding for further service delivery through the existing, decentralized rural development structures for a further two years (and based on serving a larger catchment area so that the services are integrated into the formal commune plan). Based on previous experience in Cambodia, the intensive three years of support, if provided on a timely basis, should be sufficient to bring SLC recipients to a level of food security and social integration sufficient to continue without special, targeted support.

Community level sustainability: The sustainability of the community infrastructure projects frequently suffers from unclear operation and maintenance responsibilities. Investments for local development projects will be assessed against communities’ capacity for maintenance, both technical and financial and specific maintenance provisions included for budgeting and technical support purposes.

National and local government capacity to continue to support and expand the SLCs after the project closes is being addressed by working as much as possible through existing, demand-driven planning, budgeting and service delivery mechanisms involving both the public and private sector. The project will also provide training and works with a wide range of stakeholders to lessen the dependence on specific individuals or institutions for implementation.

H. Lessons Learned from Past Operations in the Country/Sector

Cambodia is able to draw upon both international and Cambodian experiences with land distribution to refine the Social Land Concession process consistent with the program’s policy objectives. Land distribution programs have been undertaken in virtually every region of the world, and while the specific local context is critical in determining results as well as what is considered by success, there is a growing convergence around lessons learned (World Bank 2002, van den Brink, et. al). In addition, Cambodia has a number of experiences with land distribution with provide a rich basis of experience and lessons (Habib 2002). These include the frontier settlement program sponsored by the King in the 1960s, settlement of displaced persons in the 1980s and 1990s, provision of demined land, and a number of smaller scale, localized land distribution and resettlement efforts (CCC, Oxfam).

Lessons learned include:

- Lesson 1: Project objectives need to look beyond just the transfer of land to supporting sustainable livelihoods
• Lesson 2: Mechanisms for identifying land need to be based on local context and work efficiently.
• Lesson 3: Information, transparency and participation are essential in identifying land recipients.
• Lesson 4: Let beneficiaries take the lead in the allocation of plots and land-use planning.
• Lesson 5: Focus delivery of services and infrastructure at the local level

I. Safeguard Policies (including public consultation)

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<td>Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)</td>
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The project is classified as a Category B project based on its potential for limited and small scale impacts from development of land for agricultural use. The uses will include wet season rice production, livestock grazing, and perennial tree cropping for fruit, nuts, forage, bamboo.

The main potential adverse impacts include loss of small areas of habitat as well erosion and sedimentation associated with land conversion or inappropriate land use practices which are not consistent with site plans. The rural development support activities will not involve either distribution of pesticides or related application equipment or result in significant increase in pesticide consumption and thus do not trigger safeguards on pest management. The potential impacts are considered to be localized, site specific and manageable with known technical approaches. Any habitat affected is expected to be on highly degraded sites. Any potential impacts are also reversible through changes in land use or land use practices.

The project triggers three environmental policies including EA, Natural Habitats and Forests. Natural Habitats and Forest policies are triggered because the project can not fully rule out in advance that some site development could involve the conversion of habitats or forest areas. The project site screening, hot spot mapping, and agro-ecological planning approach should go a long way to minimize the overall impacts through avoidance of such sites. In the event that small impacts are unavoidable the project will also require that each site develop a site-specific environment management plan which includes specific measures for mitigation or offsetting of such impacts.

Environmental Assessment and application of safeguards principals under the project takes a more integrated approach compared to normal Bank-supported projects. Instead of assessing the
overall design for its impacts and then planning mitigation and monitoring, the project’s environmental assessment is integrated into the commune-level planning approach for each SLC subproject so that the procedures for identifying the sites, planning of land use, carrying capacity in terms of settlers and settlements, and land development for livelihoods will all contribute to sustainable land use while minimizing negative impacts on the natural and social environment. Based on experience under the pilot sites in Kampong Cham and Kratie, the approach was designed to encourage the commune implementation teams themselves, with the assistance of technically qualified consultants and NGOs, to review their own planning and implementation to ensure compliance with the original SLC plan and continuously improve it where appropriate. The pilot experience indicated that local communities, when provided with information and guidance on good practice, make reasonable decisions on sites and in land use planning including protection of forests which they see as sources of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and avoiding displacement of existing settlers. In addition, in cases of disagreement, resolution can generally be reached with the assistance of an external facilitator (such as the GTZ TA or an NGO) who can clarify the objectives and guidelines of the program.

The safeguards instruments prepared by the borrower are:

1. An Environmental Impact Analysis\(^1\) and management framework, which is based on participatory, bottom up planning at the commune level, and incorporates several stages of screening in the land identification, registration and land use planning stages.
3. The Project Operations Manual\(^3\) includes flow charts that describe in detail the commune-based planning and implementation process, its linkage to the required environmental and social safeguards measures, those responsible, and the authorizations required at each stage.

Preparation of these instruments involved numerous consultations with communities involved in the three pilot communes, as well as with local and national NGOs and local and national Government officials from concerned agencies. In addition, the implementation of the pilots provided the opportunity to work with the communities and district and provincial officials in applying the screening and planning steps in the context of the proposed pilot sites. The results from these exercises are reflected in the current safeguards documents and incorporated in the project implementation manual. Given the pilot nature of the program, and that project supported communes will be identified during project implementation, further consultations on the safeguards instruments and their application will occur both as part of orienting new project districts and communes, and as part of provincial and national annual reflections on program implementation.

To ensure that the project avoids conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, forest areas, or physical cultural heritage, provincial “hot spot” maps will be prepared for the three project provinces based on existing maps of protected areas, critical habitats, forest cover and cultural heritage resources supplemented by Spot 5 imagery and consultations with conservation organizations, Government agencies and other local and national stakeholders. These maps will be used by the PLUACs to determine if SLC sites proposed by communes overlap or are in proximity to these sensitive areas and therefore advising the communes to select alternative areas.

In the case of non-critical natural habitats and forests in areas which are under pressure from expanding illegal occupation, in addition to the hot-spot mapping, practical guidance procedures are provided to steer land identification away from areas with potentially significant environmental services, including along water courses and adjacent to higher density forest areas, and land use planning of the SLC site and SLC subproject technical and financial support will include measures for community management to protect these areas as well as compatible agricultural uses which will be monitored as part of SLC subproject plan implementation. Further screening of the proposed land areas will be done as part of the state land registration process which includes representatives of Ministry of Environment and Forest Administration as well as public display and comment. The PLUAC will further review the proposed area for compliance with the safeguards provisions following land registration but prior to selection of land recipients, and as part of the review of the proposed land use plan submitted with the SLC subproject plan.

Similarly, in terms of resettlement of and indigenous peoples, the project is expected to identify SLC areas which do not include either illegal occupants or indigenous communities through hot spot mapping and site specific screening. The project will explicitly exclude areas where the land is used under indigenous communal land management systems since legal instruments for recognizing communal land tenure are under preparation by the government, and since LASED is only geared to provide individual titles to landless or land-poor households. However, as there is the possibility that it may not be possible to completely exclude some illegal settlements from the SLC area, and as some indigenous peoples may wish to participate in an SLC subproject, an RPF and IPPF were prepared.

In the case of indigenous peoples, the IPPF ensures that they will be able to participate equally with others in the process of obtaining an SLC allocation. In the case of illegal settlers, those considered poor by virtue of having up to 5 hectares of land under use will be eligible to participate as a TLR in the SLC (a provision which exceeds the requirements of OP 4.12), and for compensation for assets and relocation assistance if displaced should the land they occupy be acquired for any infrastructure development under the project. In the case of illegal settlers who exceed 5 hectares of cultivated area – which represent less than 5% of landholdings in Cambodia and which is generally considered well above the threshold for livelihood dependence - they will be eligible for asset compensation on up to 5 hectares of contiguous land of their choosing. In the event that this remedy is unsatisfactory to an illegal settler, a dispute resolution mechanism is in place which allows the settler to demonstrate livelihood dependence on the larger area as the basis for requesting additional asset compensation. This approach reflects Government’s desire
to avoid impoverishing poor state land occupants while limiting incentives for larger scale land grabbing.

The borrower has gained experience from preparation of the pilot site SLCs, but will require continuing technical assistance and backstopping to build capacity on safeguards management to implement the measures described above on a larger scale. At central, provincial/district, and commune levels, the borrower will be assisted by GTZ-funded technical assistance in the areas of environmental planning, agricultural production on marginal soils, rural community development, and the use of social safeguards instruments in impact assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring. Nonetheless, given the limited experience of communes, districts and provinces with the relevant safeguards aspects, Bank supervision will review the documentation for the first two SLC plans in each province to determine compliance with the screening and mitigation requirements in the project implementation manual, as well as to review the preparation of the land use plan and its implementation. Bank supervision will also include random checks of documentation and implementation of other SLCs supported under the project.

10. List of Factual Technical Documents


Approach and Methodology for Establishing an Integrated Extension Mechanism for Social Land Concession Beneficiaries February 2006

Cooperation Committee for Cambodia: Small-Scale Land Distribution in Cambodia: Lessons from Three Case Studies November 2001

Corruption in KDP (Draft) June 2001

Draft Guideline for Implementation of Social Land Concession September 2005

Good Governance in Land Tenure and Administration Rome, 2007

Guideline on C/S Development Plan and C/S Investment Program July 2007

Identification of Poor Households and Targeting Social Transfers to the Poor – Design and Costing of a Model for Kampong Thm Province February 2004

Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and Poverty Reduction Strategies in Cambodia 2005

Inspection Panel Report and Recommendation, Cambodia: Forest Concession Management and Control Pilot Project March 2005
Institutional and Administrative Arrangements for the Social Land Concessions – Final Report  
June 2005

Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development: Possible Regional Priorities  
October 2004

Land concessions for economic purposes in Cambodia: A Human Rights Perspective  
November 2004

LASED Draft Environmental Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EA-EMP)  
July 2002

LASED Implementation Manual Draft Guidelines: Commune Commune Council Initiation of Local Social Land Concession Projects (Draft)  
September 2006

LASED Project Provincial Civic Engagement Consultations

LASED Proposed Guidelines on Gender Mainstreaming in LASED Project  
June 2007

Learning Lessons from settlement programmes in Cambodia: a contribution to the development of appropriate social concessions legislation, Final Report

Legal Analysis of Forest and Land Laws in Cambodia  
2006

Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods Programme Land Management Component  
February, 2006

Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods Programme, Natural Resource Management in Decentralization and Deconcentration Component  
February, 2006

Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods Programme, Support to Civil Society & ProPoor Markets Component  
February 2006

Options for Identification of Land for Social Concessions  
February 2005

Policy on Public Service Delivery “Serving People Better”  
May 2006

Policy Paper on Social Concessions in the Kingdom of Cambodia  
March 2002

Poverty and Social Impact Assessment of Social Land  
February 2004
Concessions in Cambodia: Landlessness Assessment

April 2006

Review of Experiences in Land Distribution in Cambodia  
August 2005

RGC Strategy of Land Policy Framework Interim Paper  
September 2002

RGC Sub Decree on Social Land Concessions in Kingdom of Cambodia  
March 2003

Royal Government of Cambodia Address by Samdeck HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia on Rectangular Strategy, for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency  
July 2004

Rural Investment and Local Governance Project Highland Peoples Development Plan  
March 2003

July 2004

Strategic Partnership Framework for Natural Resources Management  
March 21, 2006

Value Chain Analysis for Farming in Memot, Cambodia: Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development  
October 2005

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