

Using spatial data tools to support the development and sustainability of social land concessions for the landless or land-poor in Cambodia

**Paper prepared for presentation at the
“Land and poverty conference 2018: Land governance in
an interconnected world”**

The World Bank 19–23 March 2018 in Washington D.C. USA

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Land and poverty conference 2018: Land governance in an interconnected world

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Theme 3: New ways of using spatial data (imagery, drones, mobile phones etc.) to strengthen land governance, sustainable land use, and/or support land administration services in urban and/or rural settings.

Using spatial data tools to support the development and sustainability of social land concessions for the landless or land-poor in Cambodia.

Cambodia has many landless or land-poor people. The government introduced a system of social land concessions (SLCs) where families receive land to build a home and grow food.

Not all SLCs are successful. Land may already be occupied, overlap with protected forests, have limited fertility or be remote from public services. One solution is integrating spatial data, digital maps and other resources at an early stage in planning.

Government data is often incomplete, out-dated, inaccessible and may not be digitized. Civil society organisations (CSOs) play a key role producing accessible data. Digital resources from CSOs such as Open Development Cambodia, a national NGO, can be used to conduct spatial analysis on proposed SLCs with datasets and map layers for areas of forest cover, soil type/fertility, flood risk, protected areas, public services (such as schools and medical centres) and other data. This process can help improve the likelihood of SLC success.

Cambodia has a significant number of people who are landless or land-poor. More than 10 percent of those in rural areas are landless.¹ Even among land-owning farmers, 41% own less than 0.8 hectares (ha) of land, with one fifth owning less than 0.4 ha – insufficient to properly support their families.²

The country has significantly reduced the numbers of people living in poverty in recent decades. Yet around 4.5 million – around a third of all Cambodians – are not far above the poverty line and are at risk of falling back in an economic crisis.³

While considerable focus is placed on industrialization and urbanization in countries such as Cambodia, only 21 percent of Cambodia's population is urban, and this figure is growing at a slower rate than the world average.⁴

The numbers engaged in smallholder farming and subsistence farming are forecast to grow in absolute terms and there remains a considerable need to promote and protect small-

scale farming systems.⁵

With an average 200,000 people entering the labor force each year,⁶ agriculture is struggling to absorb newcomers and the labor options available in the growth sectors of garment manufacturing, tourism and construction are narrow. Providing people with the means to support themselves is crucial.

One observer has found that: “In all likelihood, the transfer of unskilled labour from the agricultural to the secondary and tertiary sectors will not catch up with the demographic increase in the active population in rural areas. In other words, the economic structure of Cambodia is such that the rural population will continue to need land to secure its livelihood.”⁷

One of the approaches the government is using to tackle this need is a system of social land concessions (SLCs). Poor and vulnerable families are provided with a plot of land where they can build homes and cultivate the land to feed themselves. The agriculture on SLCs is initially subsistence agriculture, but donor agencies such as Germany’s Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) are supporting SLC communities to go beyond that and co-operatively produce goods for market to build stronger and more sustainable livelihoods.

(In addition to landless or land-poor families, SLCs may be granted for families who have been displaced by public infrastructure development or affected by natural disasters; demobilized soldiers and families of soldiers who were disabled or died in the line of duty; and may be created to facilitate economic development or serve economic land concessions by providing land to plantation workers.)⁸

The technical process of granting an SLC is of course carried out by the government. The concept of SLCs was established in the 2001 Land Law after the Statement of the Royal Government on Land Policy in May 2001, with the objective of promoting land distribution with equity. The details of how SLCs can be granted and used was set out in Sub-decree No.19 of March 2003, On Social Land Concessions.

The Land Law states that an SLC is a land concession responding to a social purpose “which allows beneficiaries to build residential constructions and/or to cultivate lands belonging to the State for their subsistence.” Each SLC must be created by a specific sub-decree before the occupation or cultivation of land starts and must be registered with the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction.

The initiative for a new SLC may come from a local or national level. Local SLCs may be requested by citizens or civil society organizations working on behalf of communities, while a ministry or other government institution must initiate a national level SLC. After an SLC plan is announced, local people may submit applications evaluated by a District Working Group.

A family is allocated around 2–3 hectares of farming land (5 ha is the most, for large families) and a residential plot. Families typically also get physical supplies to set themselves up, such as housebuilding materials and crop seeds. The initiative is focused on rural areas because 90 percent of Cambodia’s poor live in the countryside.⁹

The settlers must sign an agreement and there are strict requirements that they must meet: recipients of residential land must build a permanent shelter within three months and a family member must live on the land for at least six months each year. Recipients of an agricultural SLC should start to cultivate the land within twelve months of receiving it and continue to use it after that. Residents who fail to meet the requirements may see their land reallocated.

The land remains in state ownership initially, but after 5 years of occupation concessionaires can request title to gain ownership. This is happening on successful SLCs, with hundreds of families getting ownership at the same time.

The security a family receives from being a recipient of land under an SLC has potential advantages beyond the provision of a home and food security. For example, children of previously homeless families may be able to attend school on a regular basis for the first time in their lives.

Progress of the SLC program in Cambodia

In practice, the SLC program has fallen into 3 areas:

- government initiatives that address civil land poor/landless
- government initiatives for military families
- donor-funded initiatives that address civil land poor/landless, supported by The World Bank, GIZ, Life With Dignity, Habitat for Humanity and others.

By the start of 2014, government figures record that approximately 31,000 households had been granted land under the SLC program.¹⁰ The breakdown is:

- 4,000 ex-military and family households
- 7,000 households of military stationed at the western and northern provinces
- 15,000 poor civilian households
- 5,000 families under the Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development Project (LASED) in cooperation with The World Bank and national and international NGOs.

The actual numbers of successful settlement may be below those figures. For example, a January 2016 report by GIZ – the organisation that provided the technical assistance for the LASED scheme – put the numbers that benefited from that scheme at 3,148 families (with 15,260 family members).¹¹

Precise figures as at the start of 2018 are difficult to find, but it is likely that the government is behind its intended plan for developing SLCs. In the National Strategic Development Plan 2014–2018 there is an indicator “Social Land Concessions for poor households” that shows total figures for SLCs rising from 35,000 in 2014 to 43,000 in 2018. This average increase of 2000 families per year being granted SLC land has almost certainly not been achieved. Progress is more likely to be slower than that.

The challenges of making SLCs sustainable

While some SLCs have worked well, there have been a number of cases where families who have been granted land have not settled successfully into the SLC. At Talou village near

Battambang, an SLC established in 2011 for army veterans, at least 20 houses had been abandoned when a journalist visited in 2015.¹²

The site has many features that make it unattractive for residents:

- The village is isolated and accessible only by a rough unsealed road. The nearest town is a 45-minute drive away while the nearest hospital is a 4-hour drive away.
- There is no market or pagoda close by – none of the features of ordinary Khmer villages. There is no shop – a shopkeeper from a nearby town brings meat and produce in on a motorbike.
- The original plan included a medical facility and pagoda, but because settlement was slow these developments were put on hold.
- The village sits on a flood plain. While the houses were built on stilts to protect them from flooding, this does nothing to protect crops, which are washed away in the rainy season.

The difficulty identifying suitable land has been one of the key problems with the implementation of the SLC scheme and one of the principal reasons that some SLCs have not worked. In addition to locations being isolated or flood-prone, proposed land may:

- already be identified for other purposes or occupied by other groups (including indigenous groups) which can result in conflicts and land disputes
- overlap with protected forest or wildlife sanctuaries before the establishment of zone management, which can threaten critically endangered species and fragile ecosystems
- have limited fertility or inappropriate soil type to be productive
- be adjacent to economic land concessions and subject to land grabbing.

One of the international agencies with experience in the process of locating and establishing SLCs, GIZ, reported that identification of suitable land posed the biggest challenge to the initiation of SLCs.¹³ In practice, it found, land suitability and fertility with regard to farming purposes is rarely sufficiently considered and assessed.¹⁴

One potential solution that could deal with many of these issues is integrating spatial data, digital maps and other resources at an early stage in planning the location, plot size, the features required and resources necessary for an SLC to be successful.

While the government obviously holds a considerable amount of data, this is often incomplete, may not be up to date and in many cases may not been digitized or made publicly accessible. Exactly how the government applies the data it holds in assessing potential SLC locations is not clear.

The key role of CSOs

Good, readily-accessible digital maps with many different layers that could help identify suitable SLC land do exist – with civil society organisations. CSOs have played a key role in producing spatial data and making it accessible. It is important that the tools and digital resources are open because of the number of actors involved in the process.

Open Development Cambodia (ODC) is a national NGO that has focused on digitizing and aggregating data and constructing digital maps. It has done this within the framework of an open data initiative, make the information as accessible as possible. As well as its own in-

house mappers developing resources, ODC staff travel extensively within Cambodia, running training workshops on the use of digital mapping, spatial data tools and so on, encouraging local communities to not only access the data that is available but to create their own and make that accessible in turn. ODC cooperates with the government, receiving government data and providing assistance to public servants when requested.

ODC has accessible digital map layers of both reserved and allocated land for social land concessions (<https://opendevelopmentcambodia.net/profiles/reserved-land-for-social-land-concession/>). This SLC data – or data for future suggested SLCs – can be overlaid with data for, say, natural protected areas or economic land concessions (where the concessionaires typically have strong commercial interests and political influence). It can be seen immediately that some reserved land for SLCs lies entirely within natural protected areas, while other land shares a long border with an economic land concession.

Multiple feature layers within ODC's interactive map can be switched on and off to see the impact various factors will have on a proposed SLC location. Multiple maps and data sets can be considered in different combinations. Digital map layers that are already available include:

- forest cover
- protected areas
- land productivity
- hazards such as floods or areas where landmines or unexploded remnants of war are present
- location of indigenous communities. Many of these groups do not hold formal title to their lands
- mining licenses
- economic land concessions
- infrastructure (in particular, roads)
- public services (such as schools and health centres or hospitals).

The purpose of this analysis is to enhance the chance of success of an SLC and reduce the likelihood of disputes arising. Specifically, this analysis involves:

- considering proposed SLC locations against officially protected areas. In some cases SLCs that have been granted lie entirely within a protected area, which has impacts on future potential uses and ownership rights for SLC concessionaires.
- considering proposed SLC locations against land that is subject to a mining license or is part of an economic land concession.
- conducting spatial analysis on proposed SLC locations with datasets and map layers for flood risk, soil type and other data as an indication of the likely productivity of land. The whole purpose of an SLC will be defeated if the land is rocky, sandy, or is at risk of serious flooding.
- identify the locations of proposed SLCs in relation to existing infrastructure such as sealed roads and public services such as public schools and health centers. The existence of roads is important for access to services.

Forest cover

The state of forest cover in a proposed location for settlement can have a profound impact on the livelihood of occupants. For example, certain types of forest and certain levels of

forest cover provide the opportunity for people to sustainably gather resin from trees, comb honey and other non-timber forest products.

On the other hand, unlogged forests adjacent to a property owned by a powerful company or individual may be at risk of land-grabbing or exploitation. Thought would need to be given to how to protect the SLC.

Protected areas

New settlements in protected areas can work well, provided that they are in an appropriate type of area. Effective conservation requires the support of local people. Local people in a SLC can help manage natural resources sustainably and because they are there 24 hours a day, they can monitor what is happening far better than rangers.

The 1993 Royal Decree on the Protection of Natural Areas sets out 23 protected areas covering 18 percent of Cambodia's land area. (By late 2017, Cambodia's 50 protected areas covered 41 percent of the country.)¹⁵

The 2008 Protected Areas Law introduced a concept of zone management setting out what can be done in different parts of a protected area:

- **Core zone:** areas of threatened and critically endangered species and fragile ecosystems. Access is restricted, use of natural resources and swidden agriculture (slash-and-burn agriculture) is forbidden.
- **Conservation zone:** areas of high conservation value adjacent to the core zone. Access is restricted, small-scale community uses of non-timber forest products is permitted. Beyond this, use of natural resources and swidden agriculture is forbidden.
- **Sustainable use zone:** it is possible to build infrastructure when authorized by the Ministry of Environment. The government may permit local authorities/communities to develop the zone. Natural resources can be used if the areas are designated as community protected areas.
- **Community zone:** areas reserved for development by local communities and indigenous ethnic minorities. May contain residential lands, paddy fields, gardens or swidden agriculture.

Where zones are established and effectively managed/enforced, having small communities established in the appropriate areas – specifically, sustainable use zones and community zones – can work well. The problem is that these zones have not yet been defined for all protected areas, so there is a risk that endangered ecosystems may suffer.

Land productivity

There are good maps of soil type that can be compared with proposed SLC sites to assess potential productivity of the land, given that agricultural development is the key activity in SLCs. An area of fluvisols (alluvial deposits close to rivers) will generally be naturally fertile and be good for agriculture (assuming irrigation and drainage are available). Lithosol soils are shallow and rocky and have little natural fertility – not a good area for agriculture.

In Ti Pou (Kampong Thom), the SLC land is very sandy, which reduces how much farmers can produce. "The cost unit price of rice is consequently much higher than they are in other parts of the province, which is an important disincentive for farmers."¹⁶

A digital map setting out rainfall patterns has not yet been developed but would be enormously useful – rain is critically important for irrigating crops.

Hazards

ODC has developed (and will publish in 2018) a digital map setting out the areas affected by the severe floods of 2013. (Flooding and drought are the most significant natural hazards in Cambodia.) Overlaying proposed SLC sites on this can quickly identify flood risk.

Cambodia also has a significant non-natural hazard in landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) that SLC residents will clearly want to avoid. These are a significant risk for the country – in the 20 years 1997–2017 there were 19,748 deaths and 44,914 injuries from landmines.¹⁷ (Injuries typically require amputations – Cambodia reportedly has the highest ratio of amputees per capita in the world.) In 2017 it was estimated that there is still around 1,950 km² of land to be demined.¹⁸ The locations of SLCs can be assessed against maps for ERW casualties (which are spread across Cambodia) and mine casualties (which are heavily focused on the eastern/northern border with Thailand).

Existing ownership or occupation

The NGO ADHOC has reported that out of 38 SLCs granted in 2012, as many as 13 gave rise to conflicts.¹⁹ The group is also aware of 13 SLC-related conflicts from earlier SLC grants. The problem is that in some cases SLCs have been granted for land that other people have occupied for very long periods of time.

As GIZ reported, “All land which is suitable for any type of farming is already somehow occupied or claimed by somebody. This includes normal people on the search for arable land as well as influential individuals, military or a combination of various actors. The Cambodian rural population is extremely mobile.”²⁰

This is backed up by figures from the 2008 national population census (the most recent one carried out). The census shows that 3,457,228 people had changed their area of residence inside Cambodia, representing just over a quarter of the population. Rural-to-urban migrants made up just 28 percent of this number, while over half of all migrants moved from one rural area to another.

The reality is that there is no unoccupied, unclaimed fertile land that the government can allocate because where land is known to be productive. People have already identified good land, moved onto it, built homes and begun growing crops even though they have no land tenure security.

In some cases where an area has been identified as a proposed SLC, families have moved onto the land before the formal process has been completed in the hope that this will improve their chances of being accepted as land recipients.

Mining licences and economic land concessions

Vast areas of Cambodia are subject to mining licences or economic land concessions (ELCs) (where state land is granted to a concessionaire for larger-scale agro-industrial development, in some cases with leases up to 99 years). An estimated 12 percent of the country’s total land area, about 2 million hectares, has been granted to investors under terms of economic land concessions.²¹ In addition, 704,592 hectares have been granted mining licenses, and more is set aside for hydro dam development. In total, a 2013 study

found that “3.9 million hectares, or some 22 per cent of the country, is now controlled by the private sector”.²²

Some observers say they have seen competition between ELCs and SLCs in the allocation of state land by state representatives.²³ They also report “a lack of clear coordination between SLC and ELC schemes.”²⁴

The government has several times explicitly stated that land taken back from ELCs will be used for SLCs. In the NSDP 2014–2018, for example, it says that the government’s future plans include:

- “Further distributing and using state land, especially the confiscated economic land concessions and cleared minefields, in a transparent and equitable manner, for development purposes that respond to the needs of the poor, disabled veterans, families of deceased soldiers and veterans who have genuine need to use the land, through the implementation of social land concessions and land grants.”
- “Find and identify available land for social land concessions such as unused land, land contractually cancelled from economic land concessions (ELCs) due to nonoperation/non-production, and demining land.”

However, NGOs working in the land area have been unable to identify a single example of land from ELCs that have been cancelled or reduced in size, being used as an SLC.

Where an SLC appears to overlap with an area subject to a concession or licence does not necessarily indicate a conflict of purposes. In some cases there is a clear delineation and separation of the land areas, with residents and companies side-by-side in a policy approach that the Cambodian government has termed a “leopard skin strategy”.

There may also be direct connections between a company and the residents of an adjacent SLC. Laborers may find rural employment more attractive if they can raise their own food to help keep expenses down. The government is aware of the potential here: The NSDP 2014–2018 includes an intention to “Speed up the development of a policy on partnership between small, medium and large-scale farms between social land concessions and economic land concessions.”

Infrastructure and public services

It is very common for families settling in SLCs to include children and older people, so access to educational and health facilities and information sources is important. This is partly a factor of the location of those services, and partly a factor of the existence and condition of roading. Again, the locations of these services and this infrastructure has been digitized and can be compared against SLC sites.

ODC digital map layers include:

- roads
- radio station coverage
- health posts, health centers and referral hospitals
- primary schools, colleges and other centers of learning.

Making assessments using spatial data

The fact that this data is open means that it can be used by all the actors in the development and implementation of SLCs:

- **The local communities** in the location of a proposed SLC can be expected to know many of the key features that spatial data tools would identify, such as the location of primary schools and health centres and the state of local roading. But in some cases there may be misunderstandings or disputes between locals about, for example, the precise boundaries of areas covered by mining licenses. These communities will often need support to use digital maps to build a complete picture of the land and the opportunities and challenges it holds as a potential SLC location.
- **Local and central government** have the key roles in identifying suitable land for SLCs and establishing the concessions. Building as complete a picture as they can of the SLC site is obviously a crucial foundation for the whole process, identifying potential problems early and pointing to where work needs to be done.
- **NGOs and donors** can carry out their own independent assessments of proposed SLCs to inform their research and advocacy. Given the significant financial and time resources spent in establishing and supporting SLCs, it is crucial to understand the potential risks early in the process and to know what needs to be done to make an SLC successful and sustainable in the long term.
- **Potential settlers** themselves (perhaps with assistance) can look at the features of the SLC they are considering applying for land in. Firstly, they could assess whether or not it suits their needs – if they have children, are there schools nearby with good roads to reach them? Secondly, having decided to go ahead with an application, it could help prepare them for the lifestyle it will require. Will they be able to grow rice, or will they need to learn how to grow other crops, for example.

Challenges beyond identifying appropriate land

While identifying land appropriate for SLCs is crucial, it is not the only challenge in the SLC program.

Reports indicate that the corruption that affects large areas of Cambodian life also applies to the allocation of SLCs. In 2007, the government granted 556-hectares of land in Preah Vihear province as an SLC to the Drugs and Aids Research and Prevention Organization. This NGO (which no longer exists) was headed by a one-star army general. Instead of being distributed to poor people living with drug dependency or HIV/Aids, the land was sold for a profit.²⁵

Another major issue is that the land poor or landless may not have the knowledge, skills, capital or motivation/commitment to be able to use the land productively. For example, the land may be suitable for some types of crops but not others. That has been recognised, and is a key element of Phase 2 of the LASED programme, helping the residents to develop sustainable livelihoods.

SLCs are not easy or inexpensive to carry out – a report on the LASED SLCs found that “...the costs involved in implementation of SLC schemes are high.”²⁶ “...Due to the socio-economic constraints of the target group, the implementation of SLCs requires a long-term engagement and an integrated development approach in order to secure the livelihoods of the land recipients.”²⁷

These observations provide even more reason to ensure that appropriate land is identified and selected at the start of the process. The success and sustainability of SLCs created requires a significant input from civil society, and the use of digital technology, in particular spatial data tools, is a key part of that.

¹ The World Bank 2015. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2015/11/05/in-cambodia-owning-land-gives-farmers-the-promise-of-a-more-stable-future> Accessed 4 October 2017.

² Finmark Trust 2016. <https://www.finmark.org.za/finscope-cambodia-agriculture-dashboard-2016/> Accessed 11 October 2017.

³ The World Bank 2017. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/cambodia/overview> Accessed 2 October 2017.

⁴ The World Bank <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS?locations=KH-1W> Accessed 14 January 2018.

⁵ Diepart, J.-C. (2016). *They Will Need Land! The current land tenure situation and future land allocation needs of smallholder farmers in Cambodia*. MRLG Thematic Study Series #1. Vientiane: Mekong Region Land Governance.

⁶ The World Bank. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN?locations=KH> Accessed 14 January 2018.

⁷ Diepart, J.-C. (2016)

⁸ Royal Government of Cambodia (2003). Sub-decree No.19 on Social Land Concessions, 19 March 2003, Article 3. http://www.cambodiainvestment.gov.kh/sub-decree-19-on-social-land-concessions_030319.html Accessed 9 January 2018

⁹ The World Bank 2017.

¹⁰ National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018. http://cdc-crdb.gov.kh/cdc/documents/NSDP_2014-2018.pdf Accessed 15 January 2018.

¹¹ Iris Richter 2016. *LESSONS LEARNED – Experiences from the Implementation of Social Land Concessions in Cambodia*. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) January 2016.

¹² Jonathan Cox 2015. “Military village empty while squatters face eviction”, *Khmer Times*, 25 October 2015. <http://www.khmertimeskh.com/news/17150/military-village-empty-while-squatters-face-eviction/> Accessed 18 January 2018.

¹³ Iris Richter 2016

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Pech Sotheary, “Six sanctuaries proposed”, *Khmer Times*, 25 October 2017. <http://www.khmertimeskh.com/5087603/six-sanctuaries-proposed/> Accessed 14 January 2018.

¹⁶ Diepart, J.-C. (2016)

¹⁷ Mom Kunthear 2016. “Landmine casualties drop by 25 percent”, *The Khmer Times*, 20 January 2017. <http://www.khmertimeskh.com/news/34546/landmine-casualties-drop-by-25-percent/> Accessed 9 January 2018.

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ ADHOC 2013

²⁰ Iris Richter 2016

²¹ Colchester and Chao, eds. *Agribusiness Large-Scale Land Acquisitions and Human Rights in South-East Asia*.

²² Ibid

²³ Diepart, J.-C. (2016)

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ ADHOC 2013. *A turning point? Land, housing and natural resources in Cambodia in 2012*.

²⁶ Iris Richter 2016

²⁷ Ibid

Appendixes:

Appendixes A:

Table 1: Allocated land for social land concessions

ID	Recipient	Size in HA	Land converted from	Occupant authority	Village	Commune	District	Province	sub-decree date	Reference
1	Poor people	2349.85	forest cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Kratie	Not found	Saob	Prek Prasab	Kratie	19 /01/ 2012	Sub_decree_No_11_19.01.2012.pdf
2	Military families and Police	52.5	Protected forest for genetic resources conservation of plants and animals of Preah Vihear	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Techo Morkot	Teuk Kraham	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	19 /01/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_15_19.01.2010.pdf
3	Military families and Police	290	Protected forest for genetic resources conservation of plants and animals of Preah Vihear	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Sen Rong Reung 1	Teuk Kraham	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	19 /01/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_16_19.01.2010.pdf
4	Military families and Police	131	Protected forest for genetic resources conservation of plants and animals of Preah Vihear	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Sen Rong Reung 2	Teuk Kraham	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	19 /01/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_16_19.01.2010.pdf
5	Military families and Police	135	Protected forest for genetic resources conservation of plants and animals of Preah Vihear	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Sen Rong Reung 3	Teuk Kraham	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	19 /01/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_16_19.01.2010.pdf
6	Military families and Police	133	Protected forest for genetic resources conservation	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Sen Rong Reung 4	Teuk Kraham	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	19 /01/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_16_19.01.2010.pdf

			of plants and animals of Preah Vihear							
7	Military families and Police	127	Protected forest for genetic resources conservation of plants and animals of Preah Vihear	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Sen Rong Reung 5	Teuk Kraham	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	19 /01/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_16_19.01.2010.pdf
8	Military families and Police	582	Protected forest for genetic resources conservation of plants and animals of Preah Vihear	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Sen Teches	Teuk Kraham	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	19 /01/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_17_19.01.2010.pdf
9	Disabled veterans families	1134	Permanent Forest Reserve;Economic land concession of First Biotech;Economic land concession of (Darasi)	Forestry Administration (Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries)	Not found	Treng Trayoung;Ta Ken	Phnom Sruoch;Chhouk	Kampot;Kampong Speu	01 /04/ 2008	Sub_decree_No_28_01.04.2008.pdf
10	Former military personnel and their families;Poor people	2000	Forest Cover 2002;Phnom Namlear Wildlife Sanctuary;Snoul Wildlife Sanctuary	Governor of Board Governor of Mondulkiri	Not found	Sre Huy	Koh Nhek	Mondulkiri	24 /02/ 2012	Sub_decree_No_34_24.02.2012.pdf
11	Former military personnel and their families;Poor people	2400	Forest Cover 2002;Phnom Namlear Wildlife Sanctuary;Snoul Wildlife Sanctuary	Governor of Board Governor of Mondulkiri	Not found	Busra	Pech Chreada	Mondulkiri	24 /02/ 2012	Sub_decree_No_34_24.02.2012.pdf
12	Former military personnel and their families;Poor people	3662	Forest Cover 2002;Phnom Namlear Wildlife Sanctuary;Snoul Wildlife Sanctuary	Governor of Board Governor of Mondulkiri	Not found	Srae Ktum	Keo Seima	Mondulkiri	24 /02/ 2012	Sub_decree_No_34_24.02.2012.pdf

13	Not found	1883 8	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Kratie	Not found	Kampong Damrei	Chhlong	Kratie	10 /07/ 2012	Sub_decree_No_47_08.04.2015.pdf;Sub _decree_No_102_10.07.2012.pdf
14	Former military personnel and their families	7100	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Preah Sihanouk	Not found	Ream;O'Ok nha Heng; Toul Totung; Andong Thmor; Somrong; Tumnob Rorlork	Prey Nob;Stung Hao	Preah Sihanouk	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_52_28.03.2016.pdf;Sub _decree_No_252_03.11.2011.pdf
15	Poor and landless people	3671	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Kratie	Not found	Damrei Phong	Chhlong	Kratie	06 /04/ 2012	Sub_decree_No_54_06.04.2012.pdf
16	Poor people	1817. 85	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Kampong Thom	Not found	Sochet;Tum ring	Sandan	Kampong Thom	17 /04/ 2012	Sub_decree_No_57_17.04.2012.pdf
17	Poor and landless people	1508	Forest Cover 2002; Economic land concesssions of Chan Sophea Development	Governor of Board Governor of Kratie	Not found	Kampong Damrei	Chhlong	Kratie	17 /04/ 2012	Sub_decree_No_58_17.04.2012.pdf
18	Military families and police	502	Permanent Forest Reserve	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Sen Mono rom 1	Kork Mon	Banteay Ampil	Oddar Meanchey	04 /08/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_86_04.08.2010.pdf
19	Military families and police	495	Permanent Forest Reserve	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Sen Mono rom 2	Kork Mon	Banteay Ampil	Oddar Meanchey	04 /08/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_86_04.08.2010.pdf
20	Families of military and police	69	Permanent Forest Reserve	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Techo Tmor daun	Kork Mon	Banteay Ampil	Oddar Meanchey	04 /08/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_87_04.08.2010.pdf
21	Families of military and police	250	Permanent Forest Reserve	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Tro Peang Mo Orm Sench ey	Bansay Reak	Samraong	Oddar Meanchey	04 /08/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_88_04.08.2010.pdf
22	Families	408	Permanent	Ministry of	Samr	Koun Kriel	Samraong	Oddar	04 /08/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_89_04.08.2010.pdf

	of military and police		Forest Reserve;Economic land concession of Crystal Agro Company limited	Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	ong Senchey 1			Meanchey		
23	Families of military and police	237	Permanent Forest Reserve;Economic land concession of Crystal Agro Company limited	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Samrong Senchey 2	Koun Kriel	Samraong	Oddar Meanchey	04 /08/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_89_04.08.2010.pdf
24	Families of military and police	296	Permanent Forest Reserve	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Toul Svay Senchey	Trapeang Tav	Anlong Veng	Oddar Meanchey	04 /08/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_90_04.08.2010.pdf
25	Families of military and police	382	Permanent Forest Reserve	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Prasat Krahom Senchey	Preah Pralay	Trapeang Prasat	Oddar Meanchey	04 /08/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_91_04.08.2010.pdf
26	Poor local people	329	Permanent Forest Reserve;Economic land concession of First Biotech;Economic land concession of (Darasi)	Forestry Administration (Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries)	Not found	Treng Trayoung;Ta Ken	Phnom Sruoch;Chhouk	Kampot;Kampong Speu	18 /07/ 2008	Sub_decree_No_93_18.07.2008.pdf
27	People affected by river bank slide in Strung Trang district, Kampong Cham province	3469	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Kampong Thom	Not found	Boeung Lvea	Santuk	Kampong Thom	26 /06/ 2012	Sub_decree_No_95_26.06.2012.pdf
28	Military	594	Permanent	Forestry	Not	Sre Kor;Ta	Sesan	Stung Treng	22 /08/ 2008	Sub_decree_No_120_22.08.2008.pdf

	families		Forest Reserve;Phou Mady Investment;Si v Guek Investment Co. Ltd	Administrati on (Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries)	found	Lat				
29	Not found	434	Permanent Forest Reserve	Forestry Administrati on (Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries)	Not found	Rumdaoh Sre	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	19 /08/ 2009	Sub_decree_No_132_19.08.2009.pdf
30	Military developm ent area of the Security Task Force Battle 3	1703	Permanent Forest Reserve	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Not found	Kork Khpos	Banteay Ampil	Oddar Meanchey	24 /06/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_135_24.06.2011.pdf
31	Military developm ent area of the Security Task Force Battle 3	2111	Permanent Forest Reserve	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Not found	Koun Kriel	Samraong	Oddar Meanchey	24 /06/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_136_24.06.2011.pdf
32	Not found	474.94	Permanent Forest Reserve	Governor of Board Governor of Svay Rieng	Not found	Tros;Kokir	Romeas Hek	Svay Rieng	09 /10/ 2009	Sub_decree_No_167_09.10.2009.pdf
33	Military families of brigade interventi on 12	2074.82	Permanent Forest Reserve	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Not found	Not found	Not found	Preah Vihear	30 /10/ 2008	Sub_decree_No_172_30.10.2008.pdf
34	Families of military and police	56	Permanent Forest Reserve	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Techo Bos Sbov	Kantuot	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	20 /11/ 2009	Sub_decree_No_194_20.11.2009.pdf
35	Families of military and police	4615	Permanent Forest Reserve	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Sench ey	Kantuot	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	20 /11/ 2009	Sub_decree_No_195_20.11.2009.pdf

36	Former military personnel and their families; Poor people	1120	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Kampong Speu	Not found	Krang Dei Vay; Reaks mei Samaky	Phnom Sruoch; Aoral	Kampong Speu	05 /09/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_201_05.09.2011.pdf
37	Former military personnel and their families; Poor people	3638	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Battambang	Not found	Ampil Pram Daeum	Bavel	Battambang	05 /09/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_202_05.09.2011.pdf
38	Former military personnel and their families	1915.7	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Stung Treng	Not found	Samaki	Stung Treng	Stung Treng	30 /09/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_218_30.09.2011.pdf
39	Former military personnel and their families	1288	Forest Cover 2002; Preah Monivong National Park	Governor of Board Governor of Kampot	Not found	Decho Apiwat	Chhouk	Kampot	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_219_30.09.2011.pdf
40	Former military personnel and their families	1154	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Kampong Speu	Not found	Tang Samraong	Phnom Sruoch	Kampong Speu	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_248_03.11.2011.pdf
41	Former military personnel and their families	5557	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Preah Vihear	Not found	Srayang	Kulen	Preah Vihear	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_249_03.11.2011.pdf
42	Elite 911 Paratrooper Brigade	410	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Preah Vihear	Not found	Kheang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_250_03.11.2011.pdf
43	Department of body guard and thier families	2471.41	Public Land State	Governor of Board Governor of Preah Vihear	Not found	Kheang	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_251_03.11.2011.pdf
45	Former military personnel and their families	2286	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Pursat	Not found	Ta Lou	Bakan	Pursat	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_253_03.11.2011.pdf
46	Former	508	Forest Cover	Governor of	Not	Santre	Phnom	Pursat	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_253_03.11.2011.pdf

	military personnel and their families		2003	Board Governor of Pursat	found		Kravanh			
47	Former military personnel and their families	2588	Forest Cover 2004	Governor of Board Governor of Pursat	Not found	Pramaoy	Veal Veng	Pursat	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_253_03.11.2011.pdf
48	Former military personnel and their families;P oor people	777.9	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Kratie	Not found	Svay Chreah	Snuol	Kratie	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_254_03.11.2011.pdf
49	Former military personnel and their families;P oor people	352.64	Forest Cover 2003	Governor of Board Governor of Kratie	Not found	O'Krieng	Sambor	Kratie	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_254_03.11.2011.pdf
50	Former military personnel and their families;P oor people	1122.46	Forest Cover 2004	Governor of Board Governor of Kratie	Not found	Kbal Damrei	Sambor	Kratie	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_254_03.11.2011.pdf
51	Former military personnel and their families;P oor people	1500	Forest Cover 2005	Governor of Board Governor of Kratie	Not found	Chambok	Prek Prasab	Kratie	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_254_03.11.2011.pdf
52	Former military personnel and their families;P oor people	1353	Economic land concesssion of Phea Phimex	Governor of Board Governor of Kampong Chhnang	Not found	Krang Lvea	Samaki Mean Chey	Kampong Chhnang	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_255_03.11.2011.pdf
53	Former military personnel and their families;P oor	735	Economic land concesssion of Phea Phimex	Governor of Board Governor of Kampong Chhnang	Not found	Svay Chuk	Samaki Mean Chey	Kampong Chhnang	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_255_03.11.2011.pdf

	people									
54	Former military personnel and their families; Poor people	854.3	Economic land concesssion of Phea Phimex	Governor of Board Governor of Kampong Chhnang	Not found	Krang Lvea	Samaki Mean Chey	Kampong Chhnang	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_255_03.11.2011.pdf
55	Former military personnel and their families; Poor people	975.6	Economic land concesssion of Phea Phimex	Governor of Board Governor of Kampong Chhnang	Not found	Krang Lvea	Samaki Mean Chey	Kampong Chhnang	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_255_03.11.2011.pdf
56	Former military personnel and their families; Poor people	468.78	Economic land concesssion of Phea Phimex	Governor of Board Governor of Kampong Chhnang	Not found	Peam	Samaki Mean Chey	Kampong Chhnang	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_255_03.11.2011.pdf
57	Former military personnel and their families; Poor people	428.99	Economic land concesssion of Phea Phimex	Governor of Board Governor of Kampong Chhnang	Not found	Chhean Laeung	Samaki Mean Chey	Kampong Chhnang	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_255_03.11.2011.pdf
58	Former military personnel and their families	691.14	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Koh Kong	Not found	Andoung Teuk	Botum Sakor	Koh Kong	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_256_03.11.2011.pdf
59	Former military personnel and their families	1311.873	Forest Cover 2003	Governor of Board Governor of Koh Kong	Not found	Trapeang ROUNG	Koh Kong	Koh Kong	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_256_03.11.2011.pdf
60	Former military personnel and their families	477.36	Forest Cover 2004	Governor of Board Governor of Koh Kong	Not found	Russei Chrum	Thma Bang	Koh Kong	03 /11/ 2011	Sub_decree_No_256_03.11.2011.pdf
61	Poor and landless people	2123.99	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Kampong Thom	Som Aoun g	Meanrith	Sandan	Kampong Thom	01 /09/ 2013	Sub_decree_No_478_01.09.2013.pdf
62	Not found	1317	Permanent	Siemreap	Not	Not found	Not found	Siemreap	11 /04/ 2007	Sub_decree_No_33_11.04.2007.pdf

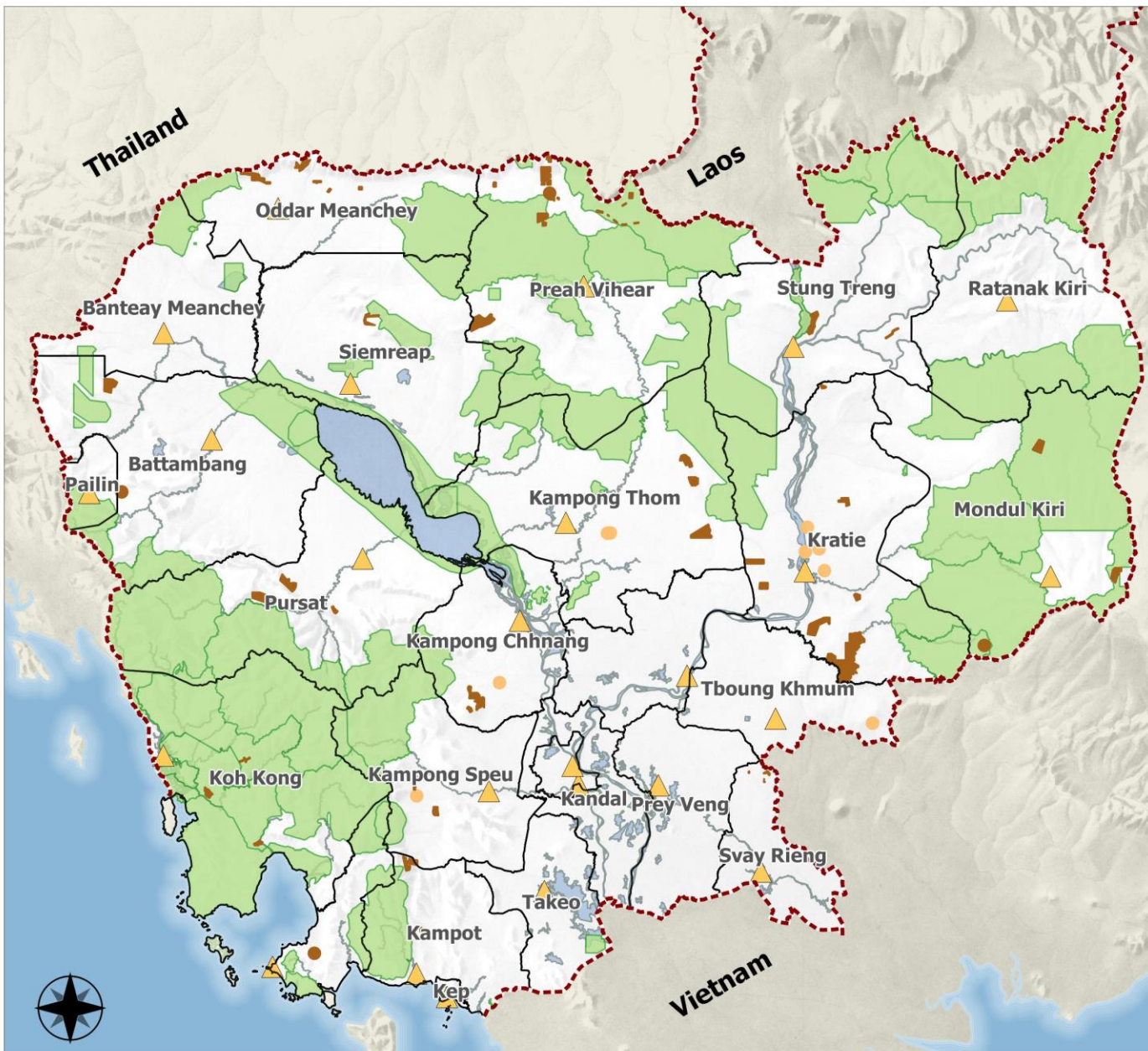
			Forest Reserve; Protected Forest	Authority of State Land Occupation	found					
63	People	5.1299	Permanent Forest Reserve	Battambang Provincial Land Use Allocation Committee	Takrok	Treng	Ratanak Mondul	Battambang	20 /10/ 2006	Sub_decree_No_108_20.10.2006.pdf
64	Not found	219	Permanent Forest Reserve	Kampot Authority of State Land Occupation	Not found	Stung Keo; Trapeang Plang	Kampot; Chhok	Kampot	28 /12/ 2006	Sub_decree_No_167_28.12.2006.pdf
65	Not found	100	Permanent Forest Reserve	Forestry Administration (Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries)	Not found	Rumdaoh Sre	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	19 /08/ 2009	Sub_decree_No_132_19.08.2009.pdf
66	Families of military and police	612	Permanent Forest Reserve	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Techo Bos Sbov	Kantuot	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	20 /11/ 2009	Sub_decree_No_194_20.11.2009.pdf
67	Military families and Police	41	Protected forest for genetic resources conservation of plants and animals of Preah Vihear	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Sen Rong Reung 1	Teuk Kraham	Choam Ksant	Preah Vihear	19 /01/ 2010	Sub_decree_No_16_19.01.2010.pdf
68	Families of military and police	50.3	Forest Cover 2002	Governor of Board Governor of Svay Rieng	Chek Dei	Andoung Trabek	Romeas Hek	Svay Rieng	03 /03/ 2017	Sub_decree_No_32_03.03.2017.pdf

Table 2 : Reserved land for social land concessions:

ID	Total land distributeH A	Agricultureland distribute HA	Land recipients	Population	Women Population	Province	Village/site	Commune	District	Reference
1	468.78	233	233	1194	620	Kampong Chhnang	Peam SLC	Peam	Samaki Meanchey	World_bank_LASEDII_25.04.2016.pdf
2	1163.2	599.98	400	2336	1497	Kratie	Chambak SLC	Chambak	Prek Prasab	World_bank_LASEDII_25.04.2016.pdf
3	428.99	206	206	1001	513	Kampong Chhnang	Chhean Leung SLC	Chhean Leung	Samaki Meanchey	World_bank_LASEDII_25.04.2016.pdf
4	1120	600	400	1884	965	Kampong Speu	Prey Thom SLC	Raksmey Samaki	O Ral	World_bank_LASEDII_25.04.2016.pdf
5	854.3	196	196	1090	566	Kampong Chhnang	Sambok Kriel SLC	Kraing Lavea	Samaki Meanchey	World_bank_LASEDII_25.04.2016.pdf
6	612.21	666	331	1620	794	Kratie	Changkrang SLC	Changkrang	Chet Borey	World_bank_LASEDII_25.04.2016.pdf
7	3294.36	1121	554	2672	1335	Kratie	Sambok SLC	Sambok	Chet Borey	World_bank_LASEDII_25.04.2016.pdf
8	572.37	386	402	1841	892	Kratie	Dar SLC	Dar	Chet Borey	World_bank_LASEDII_25.04.2016.pdf
9	923.9	558	432	2066	1030	Kratie	Thmei SLC	Thmei	Chet Borey	World_bank_LASEDII_25.04.2016.pdf
10	1508	1099	479	2142	991	Kampong Thom	Tipo 1 SLC	Tipo	Santuk	World_bank_LASEDII_25.04.2016.pdf
11	1335.44	602.56	300	1405	695	Kampong Thom	Tipo 2 SLC	Tipo	Santuk	World_bank_LASEDII_25.04.2016.pdf
12	863.65	543	250	1184	612	Tbong Khmum	Choam Kravien SLC	Choam Kravien	Memot	World_bank_LASEDII_25.04.2016.pdf
13	975.6	258	258	1331	659	Kampong Chhnang	Ksachsor SLC	Kraing Lavea	Samaki Meanchey	World_bank_LASEDII_25.04.2016.pdf
14	2,922	1,400	700	3500	1785	Kampong Thom	Dong SLC New Site	Dong	Prasat Balaing	World_bank_LASEDII_25.04.2016.pdf

Appendix B:

Map: Thematic maps of social land concessions (SLCs)



Social land concessions

Legend

- ▲ Town
- Provincial boundary
- Allocated land for SLCs
- Reserved land for SLCs
- Water body

Data source:

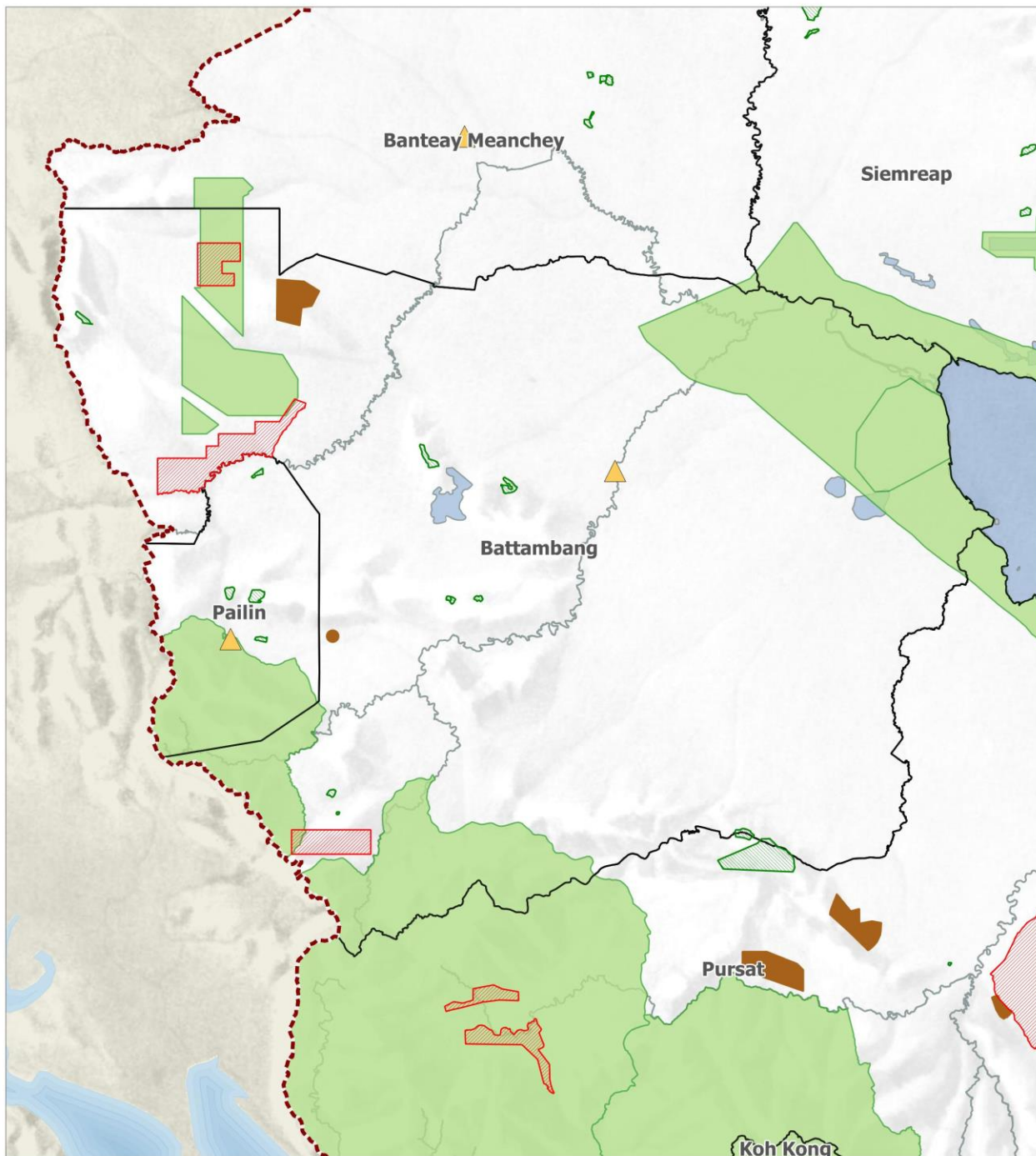
- Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Natural protected areas, Community forestry, and Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

0 25 50 75 100 km

Social land concessions, Natural protected areas and Economic land concessions

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Battambang province



Legend



School facility

Health facility



Town center



Reserved land for SLCs



Allocated land for SLCs



Water body



Provincial boundary



Economic land concessions



Community forestry

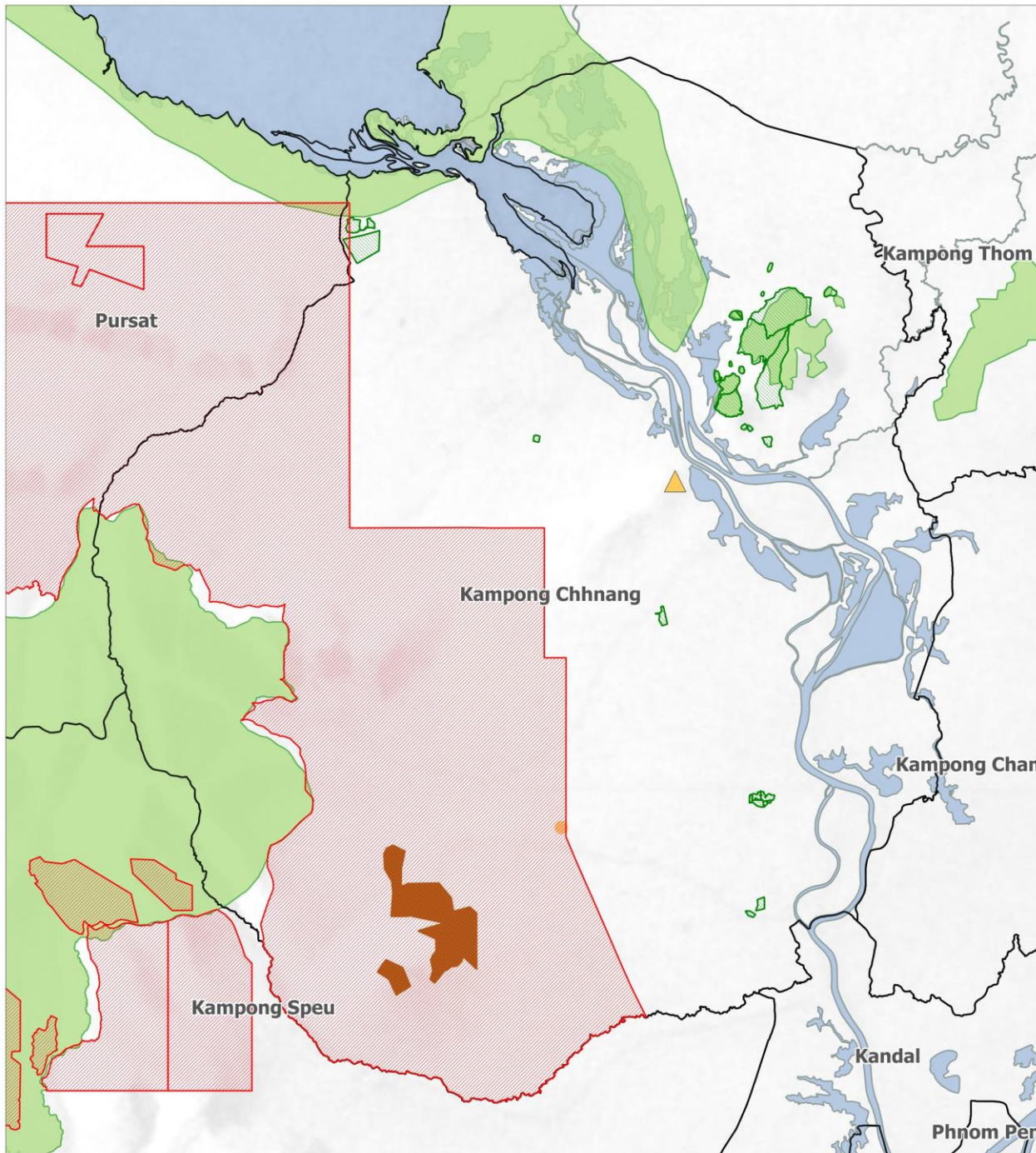
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Data sources:

- Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Natural protected areas, Community forestry, and Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Kampong Chhnang province



Legend



School facility

Health facility



Town center



Reserved land for SLCs



Allocated land for SLCs



Water body



Provincial boundary



Economic land concessions



Community forestry

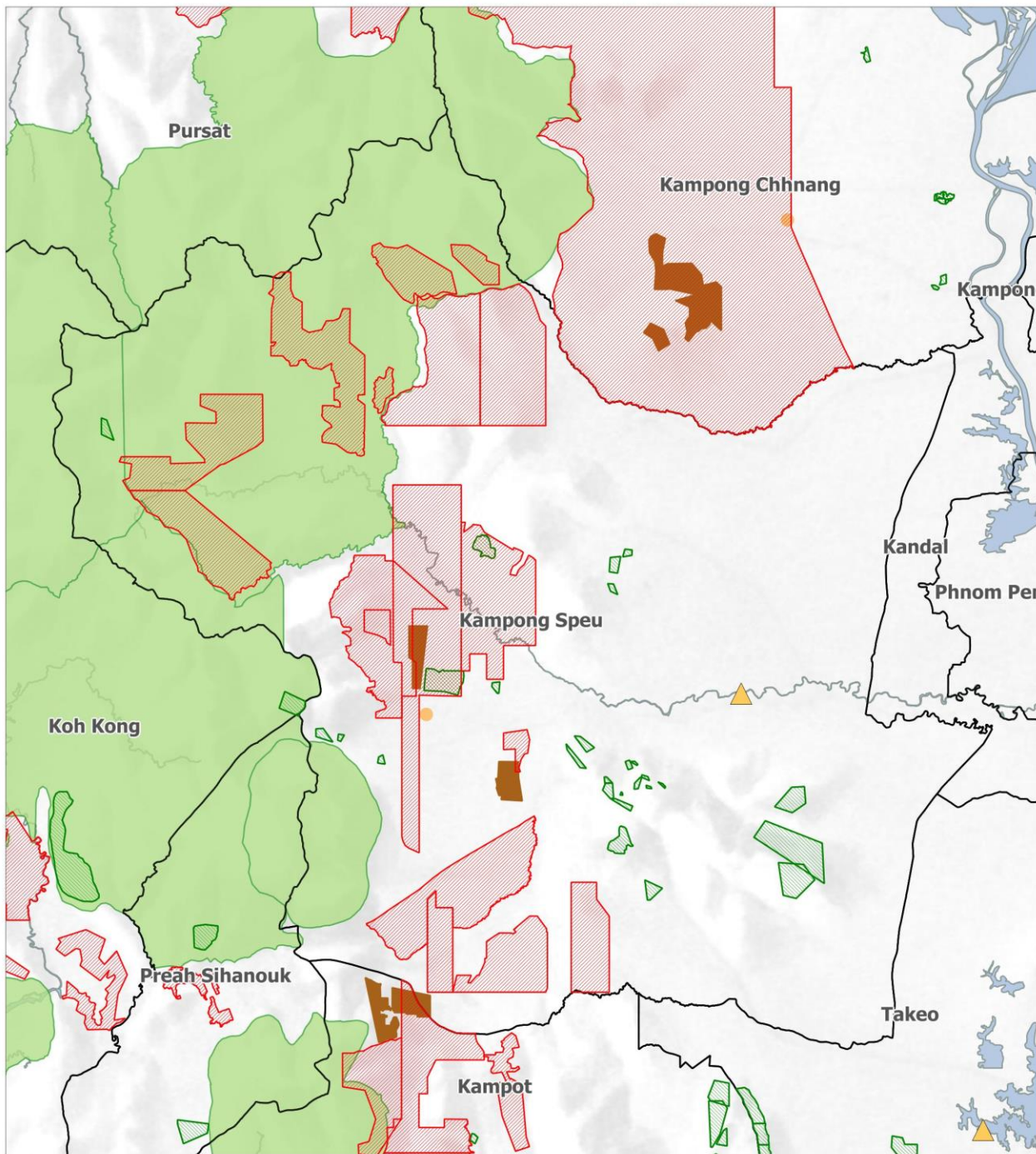
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Data sources:

- Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Natural protected areas, Community forestry, and Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Kampong Speu province



Legend



School facility

Health facility

▲ Town center

■ Reserved land for SLCs

■ Allocated land for SLCs

■ Water body

— Provincial boundary

■ Economic land concessions

■ Community forestry

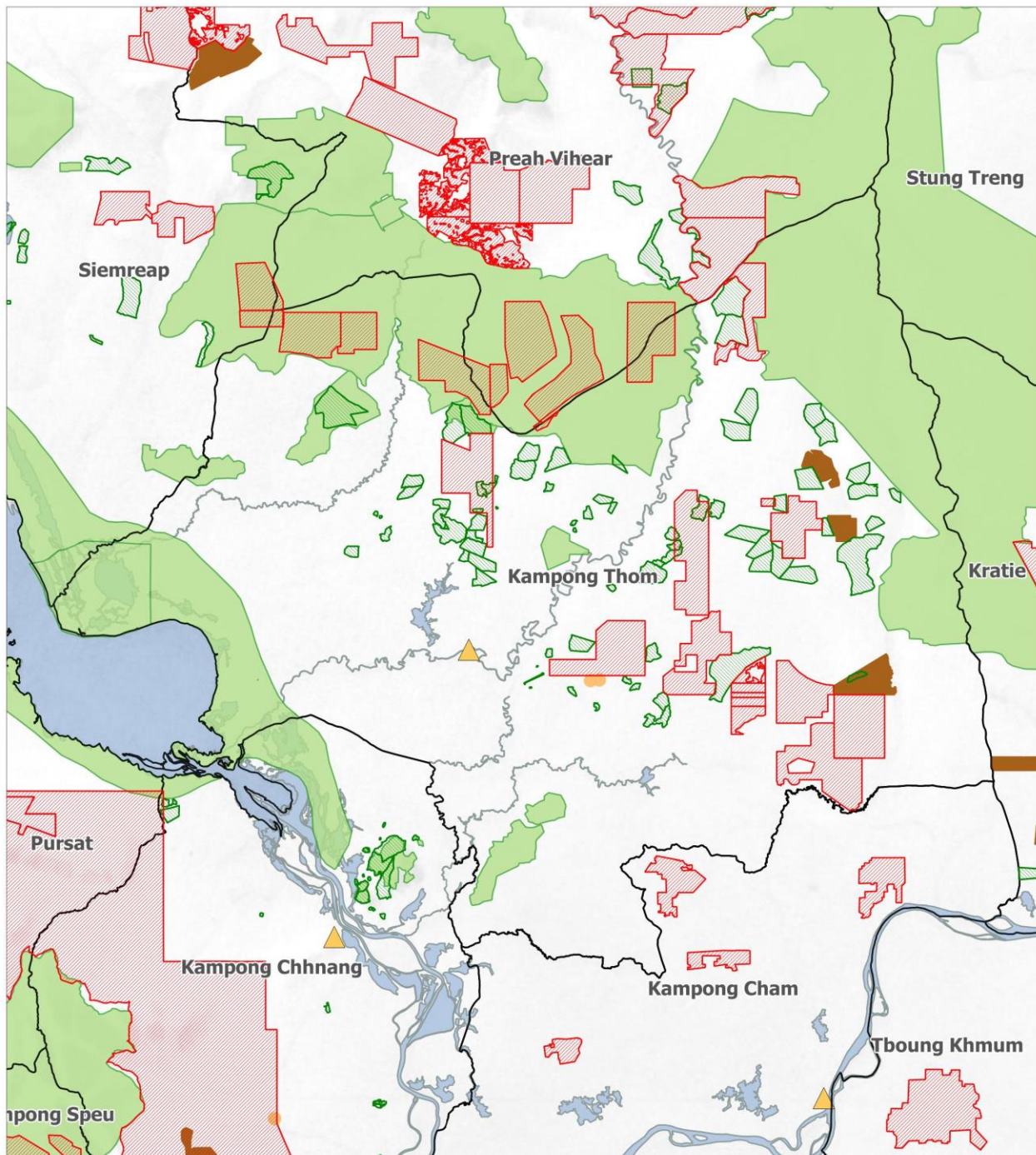
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Data sources:

- Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Natural protected areas, Community forestry, and Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Kampong Thom province



Legend



School facility

Health facility

▲ Town center

■ Reserved land for SLCs

■ Allocated land for SLCs

■ Water body

— Provincial boundary

■ Economic land concessions

■ Community forestry

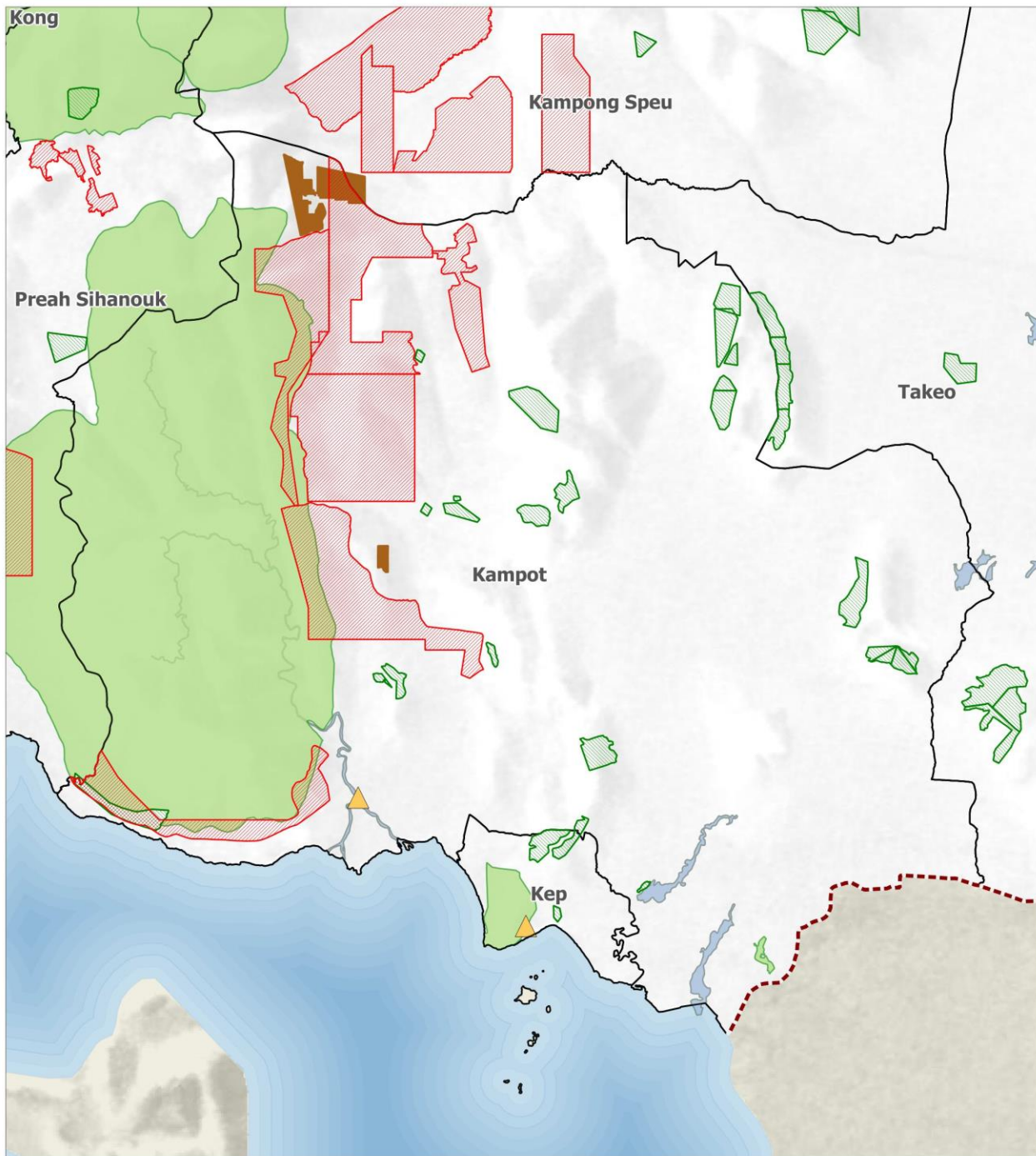
0 10 20 KM

Data sources:

- Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Natural protected areas, Community forestry, and Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Kampot province



Legend



School facility

Health facility

▲ Town center

■ Reserved land for SLCs

■ Allocated land for SLCs

■ Water body

— Provincial boundary

■ Economic land concessions

■ Community forestry

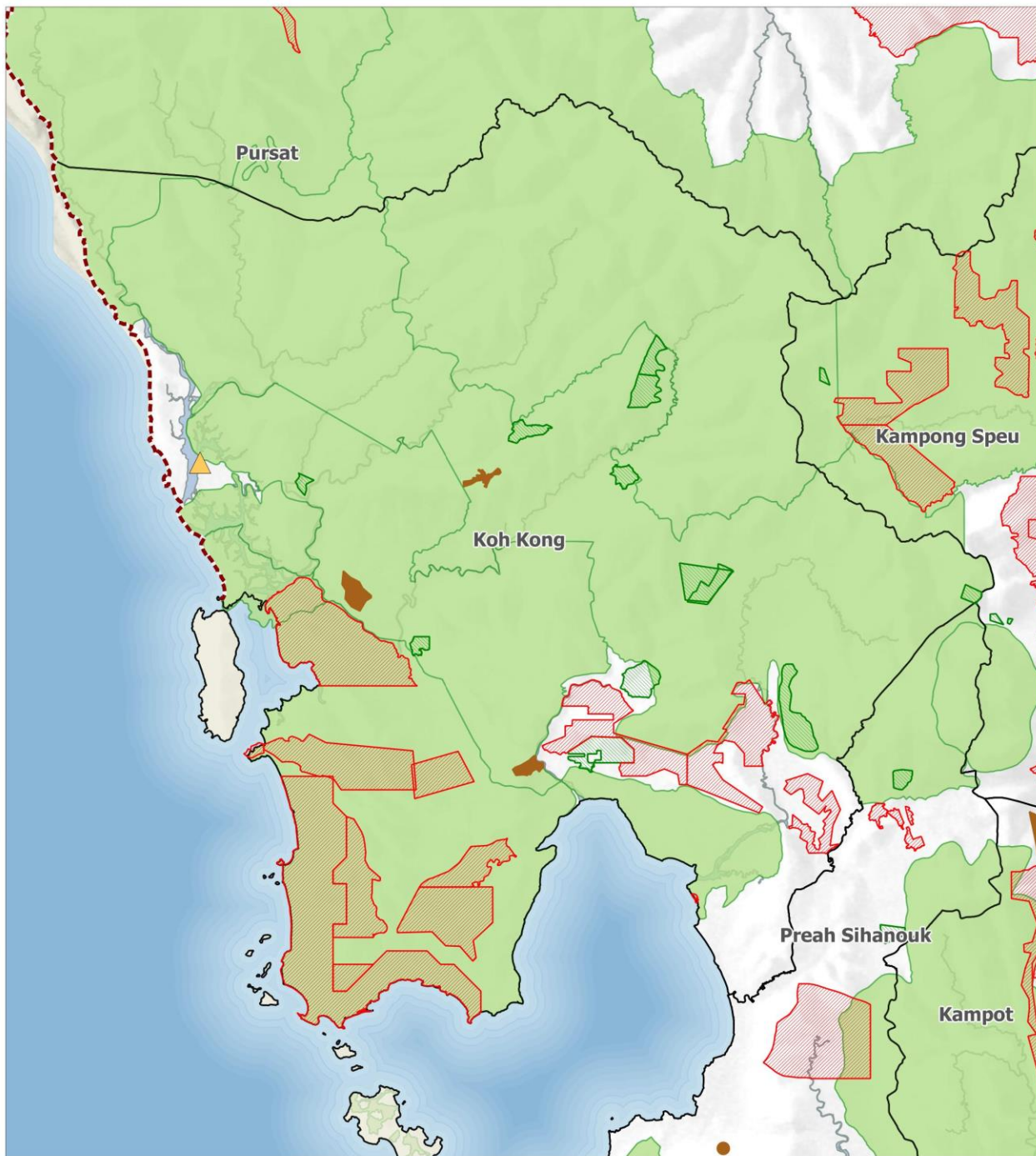
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Data sources:

- Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Natural protected areas, Community forestry, and Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Koh Kong province



Legend



School facility

Health facility

▲ Town center

■ Reserved land for SLCs

■ Allocated land for SLCs

■ Water body

— Provincial boundary

■ Economic land concessions

■ Community forestry

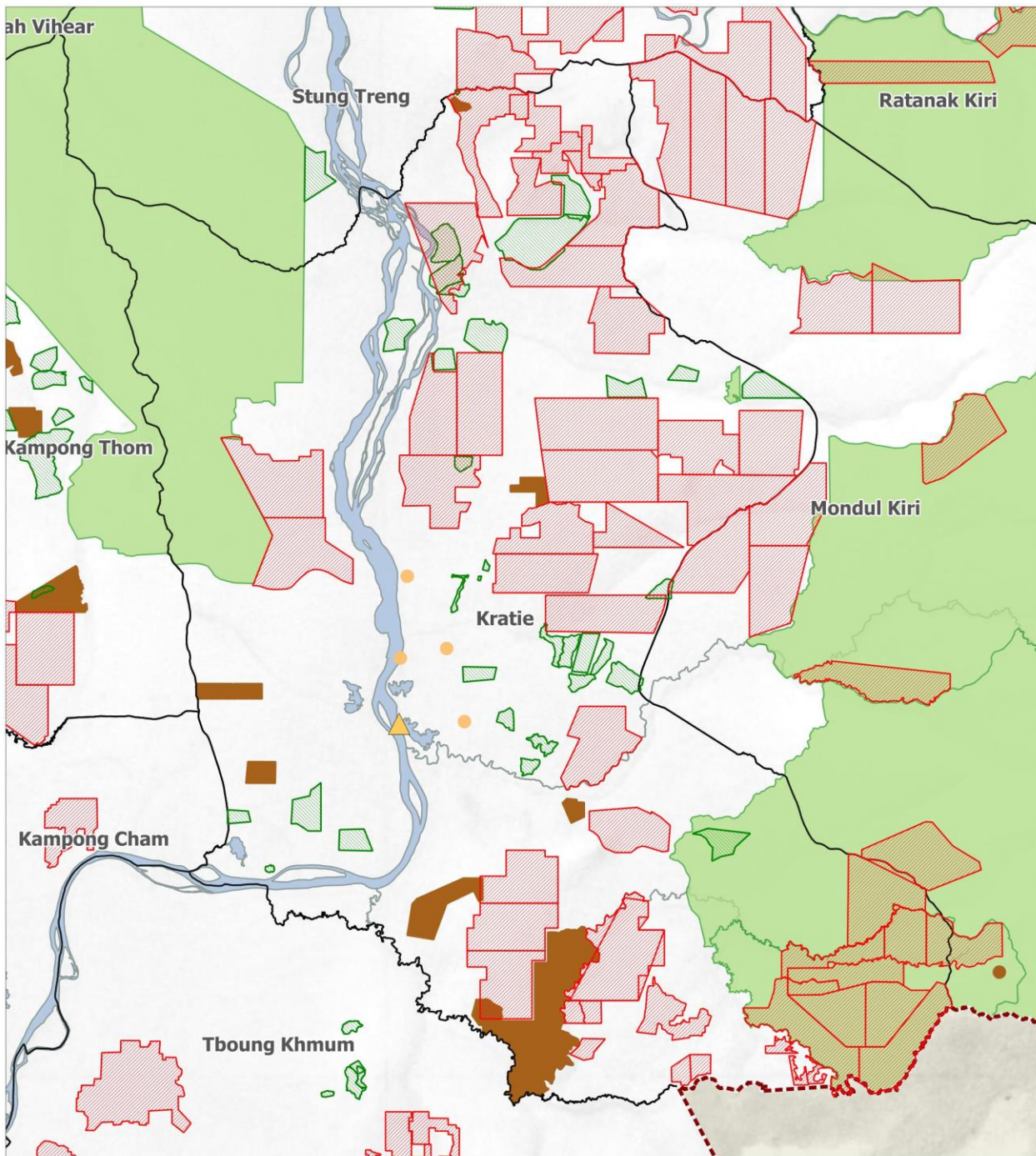
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Data sources:

- Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Natural protected areas, Community forestry, and Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Kratie province



Legend



School facility

Health facility

▲ Town center

■ Reserved land for SLCs

■ Allocated land for SLCs

■ Water body

— Provincial boundary

■ Economic land concessions

■ Community forestry

Data sources:

-Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia

-Natural protected areas, Community forestry, and Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia

-Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange

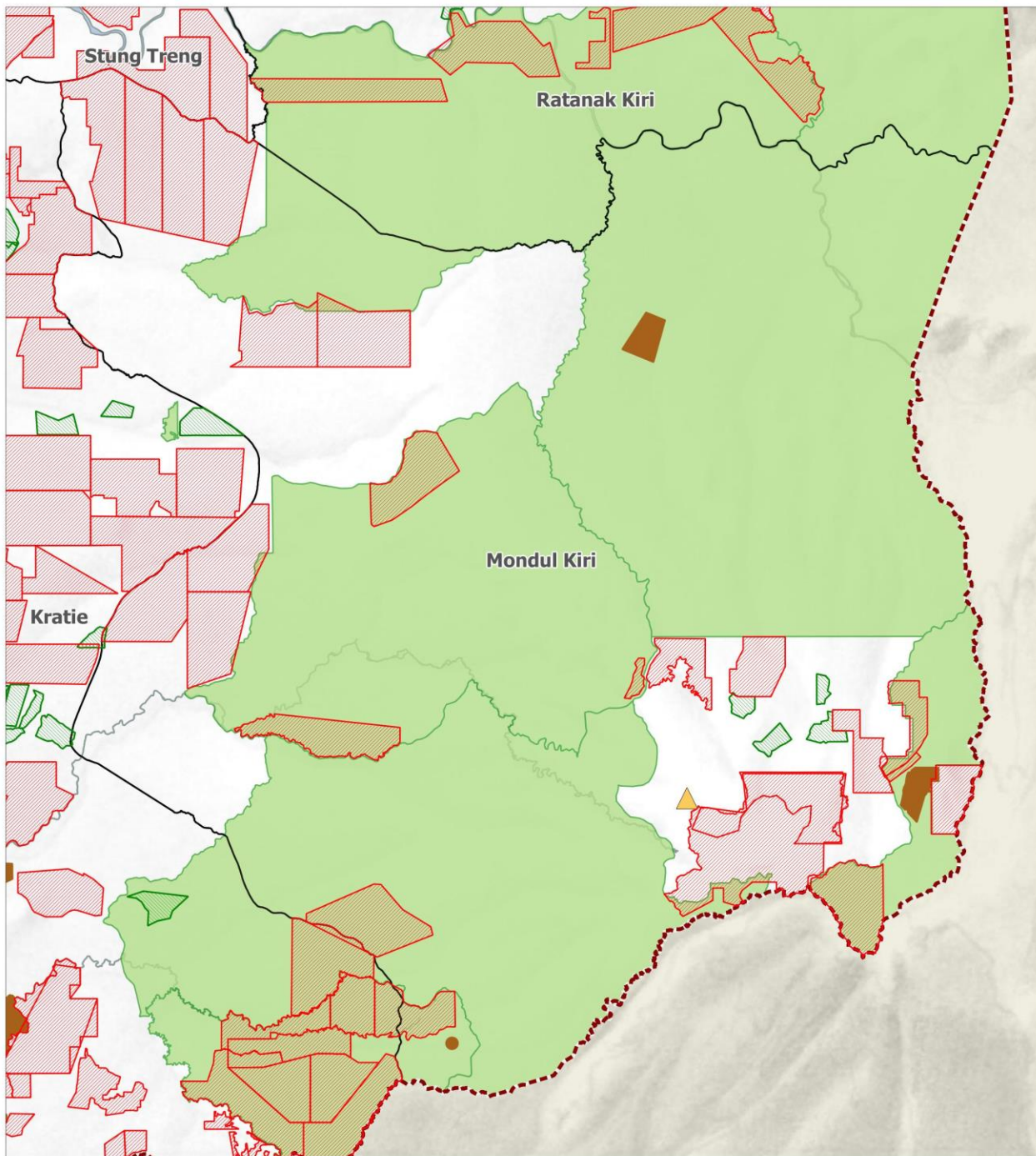
-Road: OpenStreetMap

-Water body: Aruna Technology

-Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Mondul Kiri province



Legend



School facility

Health facility

▲ Town center

■ Reserved land for SLCs

■ Allocated land for SLCs

■ Water body

— Provincial boundary

■ Economic land concessions

■ Community forestry

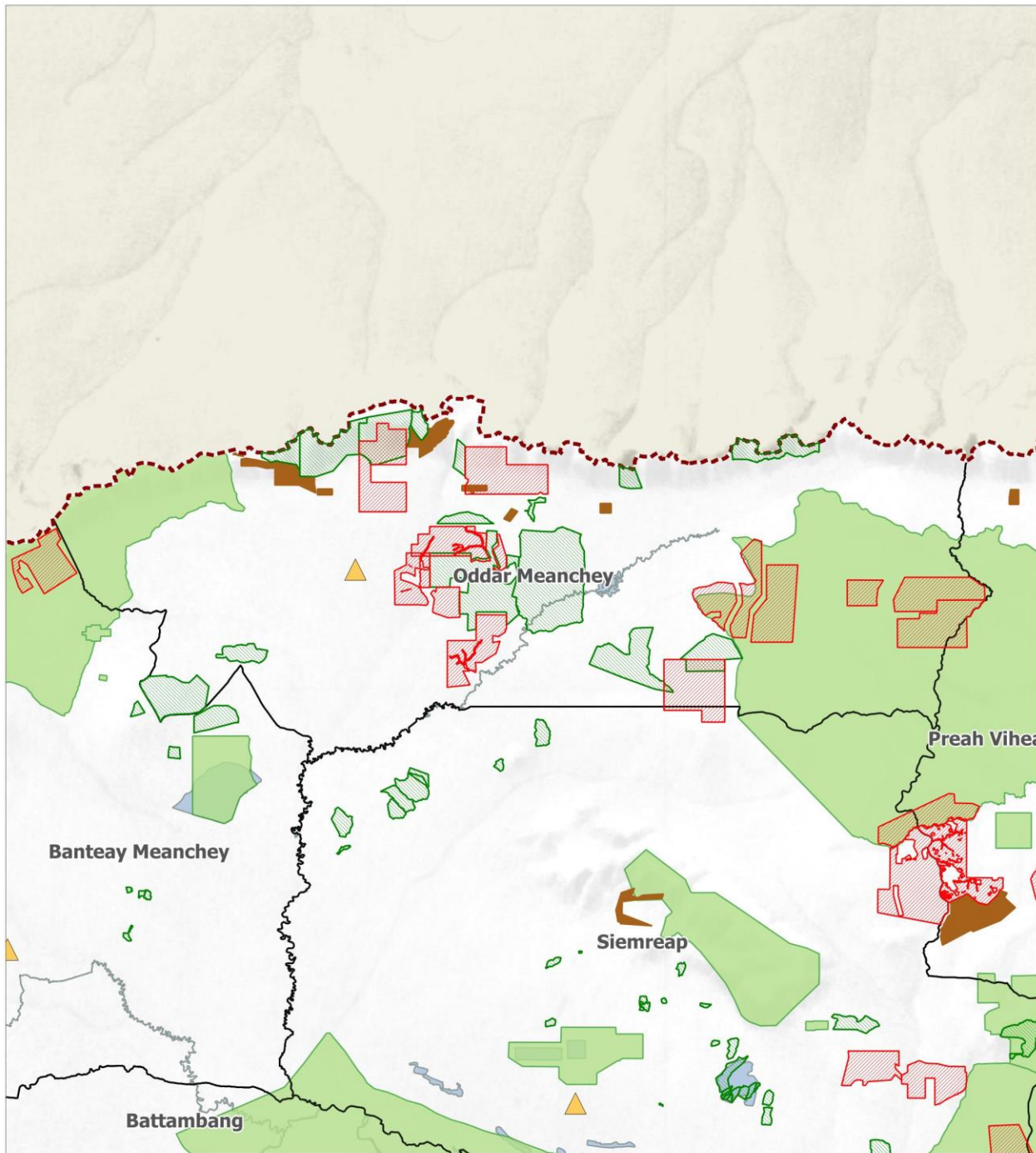
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Data sources:

- Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Natural protected areas, Community forestry, and Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Oddar Meanchey province



Legend



School facility

Health facility

▲ Town center

■ Reserved land for SLCs

■ Allocated land for SLCs

■ Water body

— Provincial boundary

■ Economic land concessions

■ Community forestry

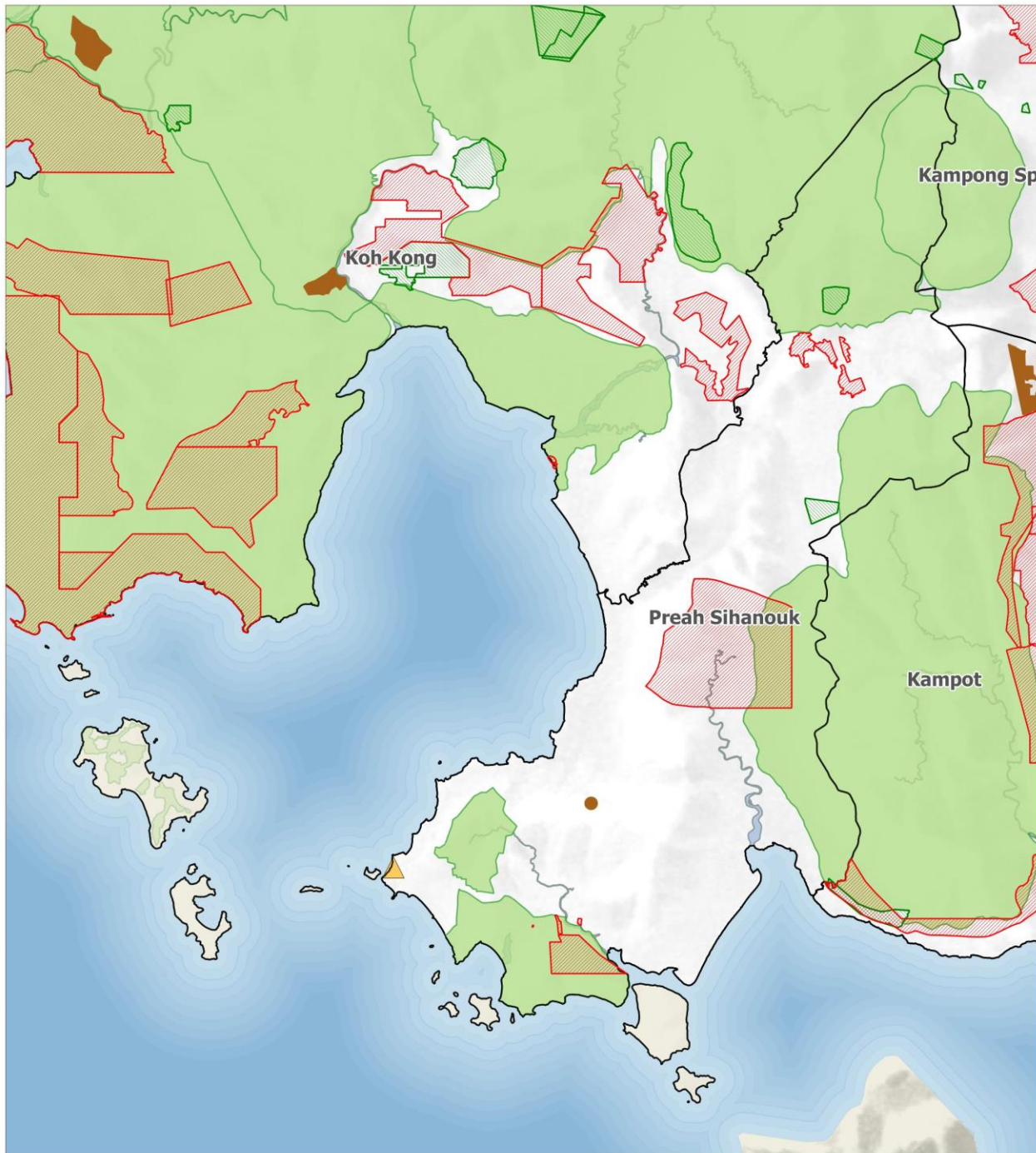
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Data sources:

- Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Natural protected areas, Community forestry, and Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Preah Sihanouk province



Legend



School facility

Health facility

Town center

Reserved land for SLCs

Allocated land for SLCs

Water body

Provincial boundary

Economic land concessions

Community forestry

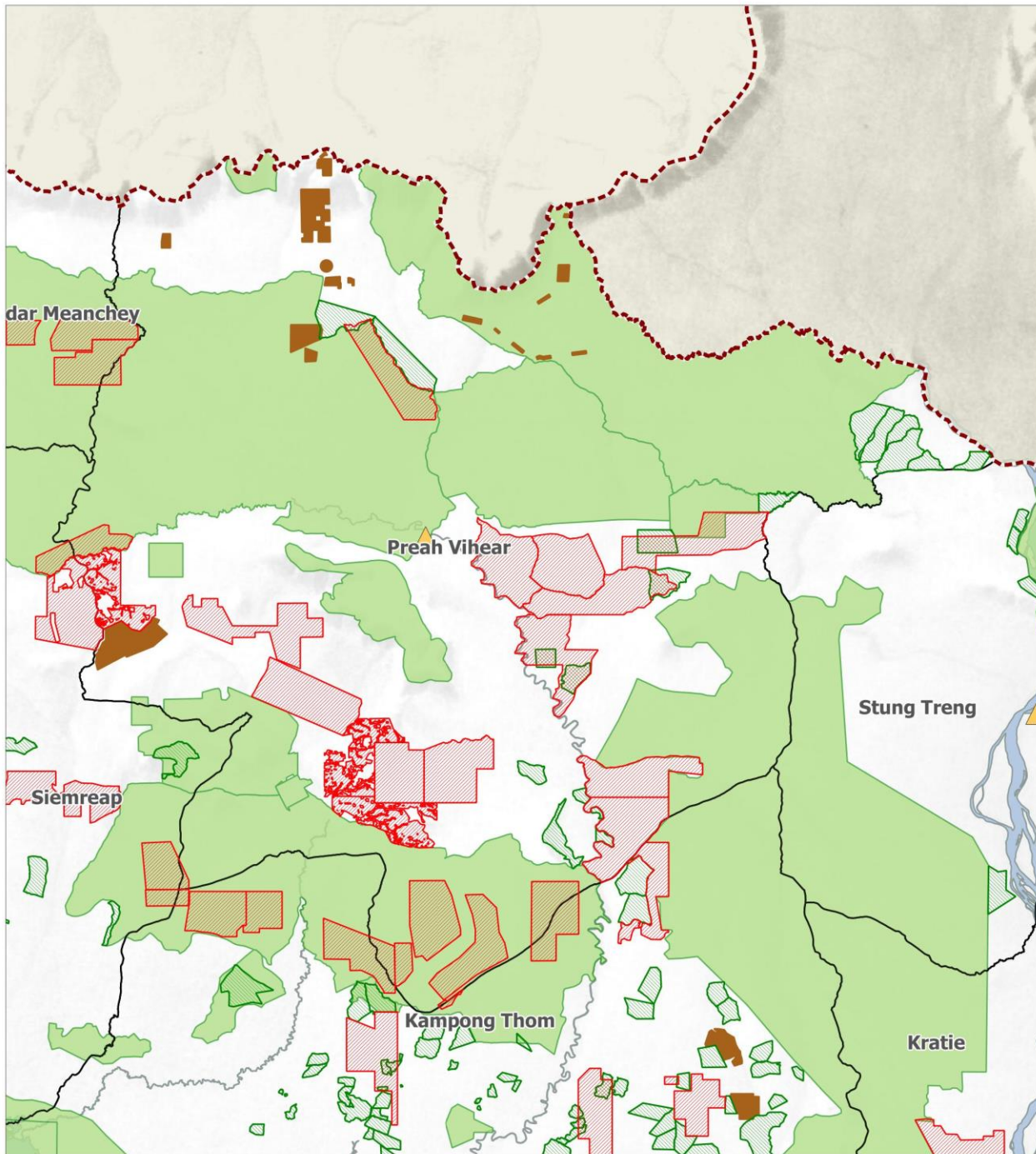
0 10 20 KM

Data sources:

- Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Natural protected areas, Community forestry, and Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Preah Vihear province



Legend



School facility

Health facility

▲ Town center

■ Reserved land for SLCs

■ Allocated land for SLCs

■ Water body

— Provincial boundary

■ Economic land concessions

■ Community forestry

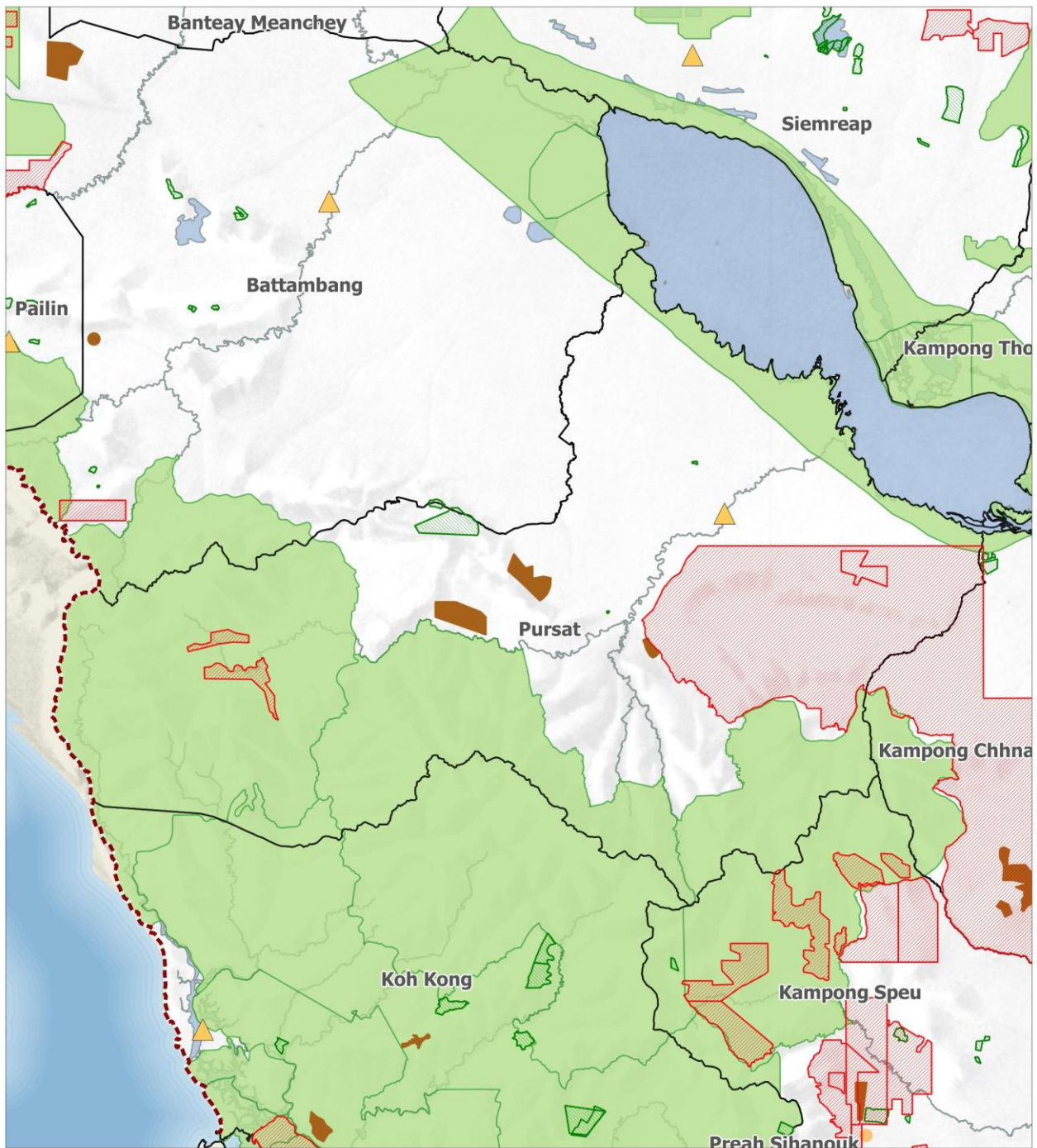
0 10 20 KM

Data sources:

- Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Natural protected areas, Community forestry, and Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Pursat province



Legend



School facility

Health facility

Town center

Reserved land for SLCs

Allocated land for SLCs

Water body

Provincial boundary

Economic land concessions

Community forestry

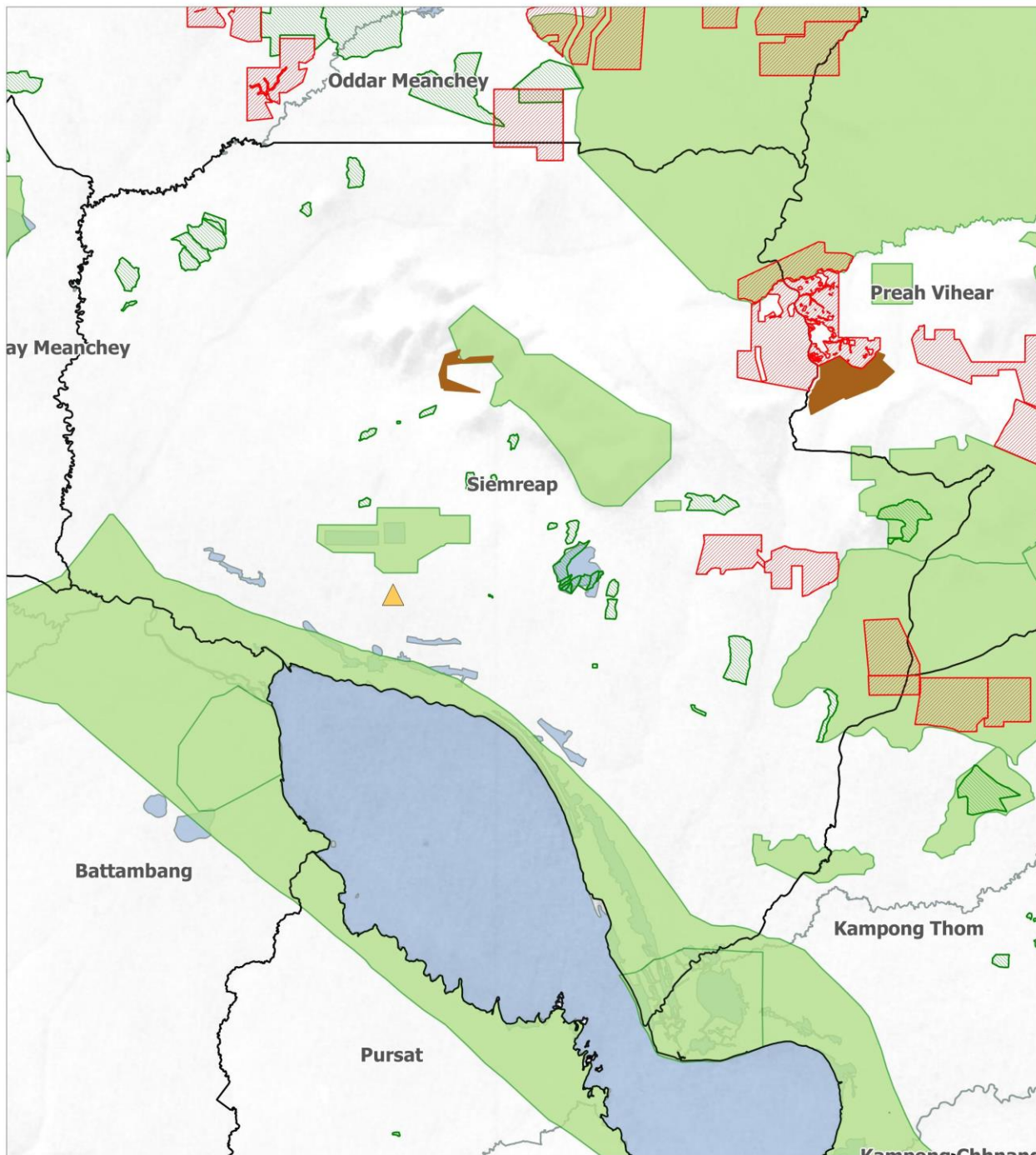
0 10 20 KM

Data sources:

- Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Natural protected areas, Community forestry, and Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Siemreap province



Legend



School facility

Health facility

▲ Town center

■ Reserved land for SLCs

■ Allocated land for SLCs

■ Water body

— Provincial boundary

■ Economic land concessions

■ Community forestry

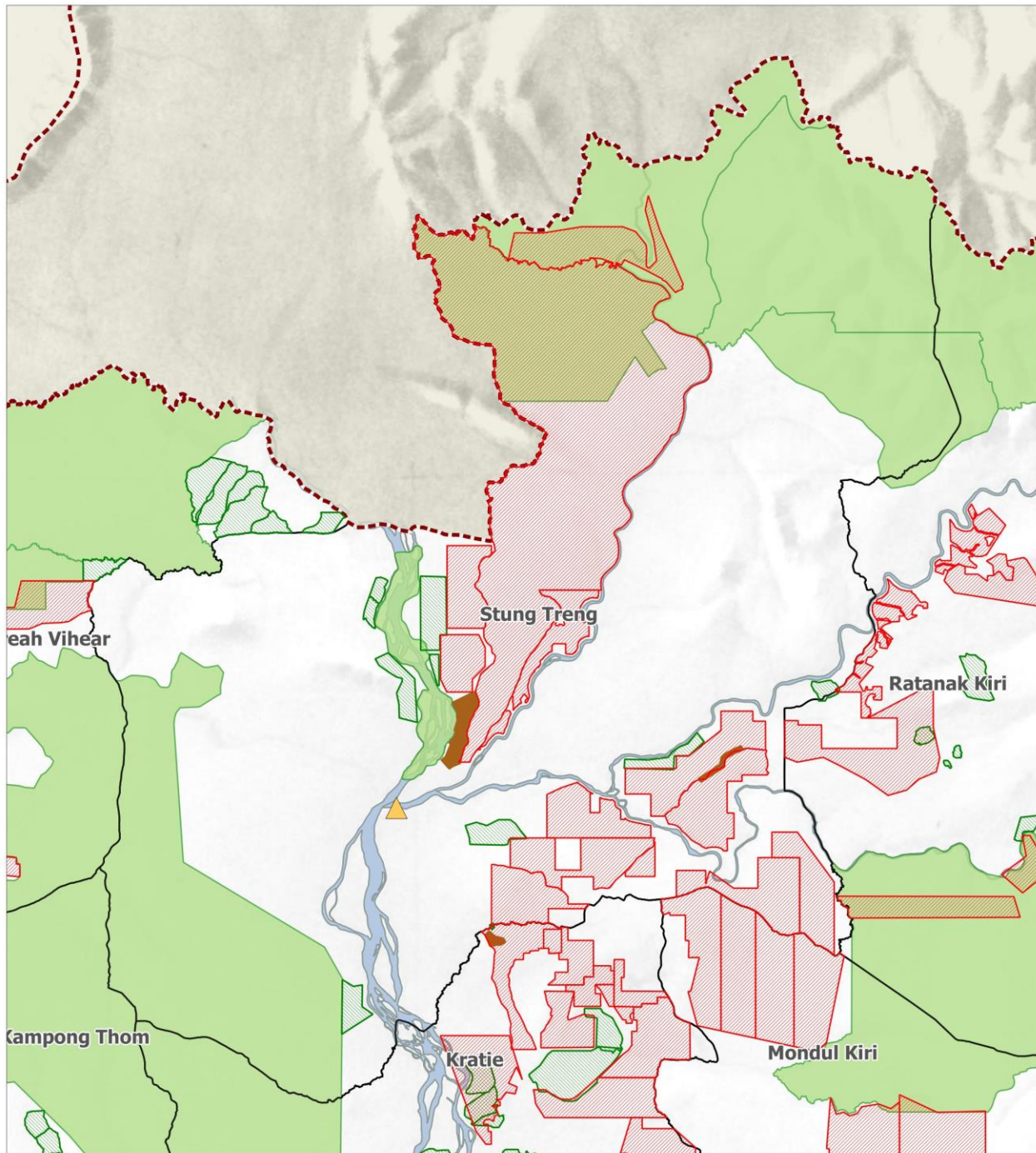
0 10 20 KM

Data sources:

- Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Natural protected areas, Community forestry, and Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Stung Treng province



Legend



School facility

Health facility

Town center

Reserved land for SLCs

Allocated land for SLCs

Water body

Provincial boundary

Economic land concessions

Community forestry

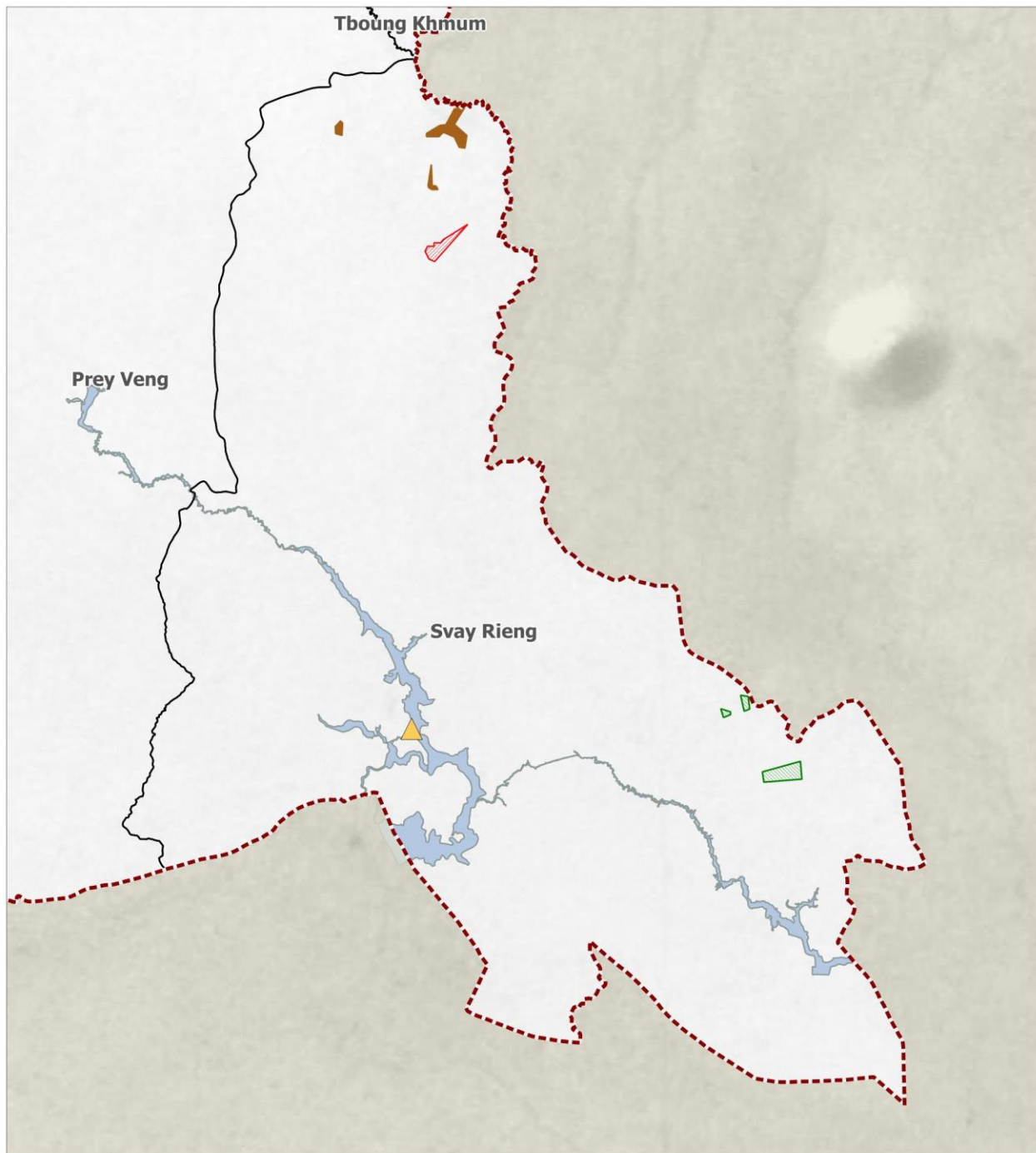
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Data sources:

- Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Natural protected areas, Community forestry, and Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Svay Rieng province



Legend



School facility

Health facility

▲ Town center

■ Reserved land for SLCs

■ Allocated land for SLCs

■ Water body

— Provincial boundary

■ Economic land concessions

■ Community forestry

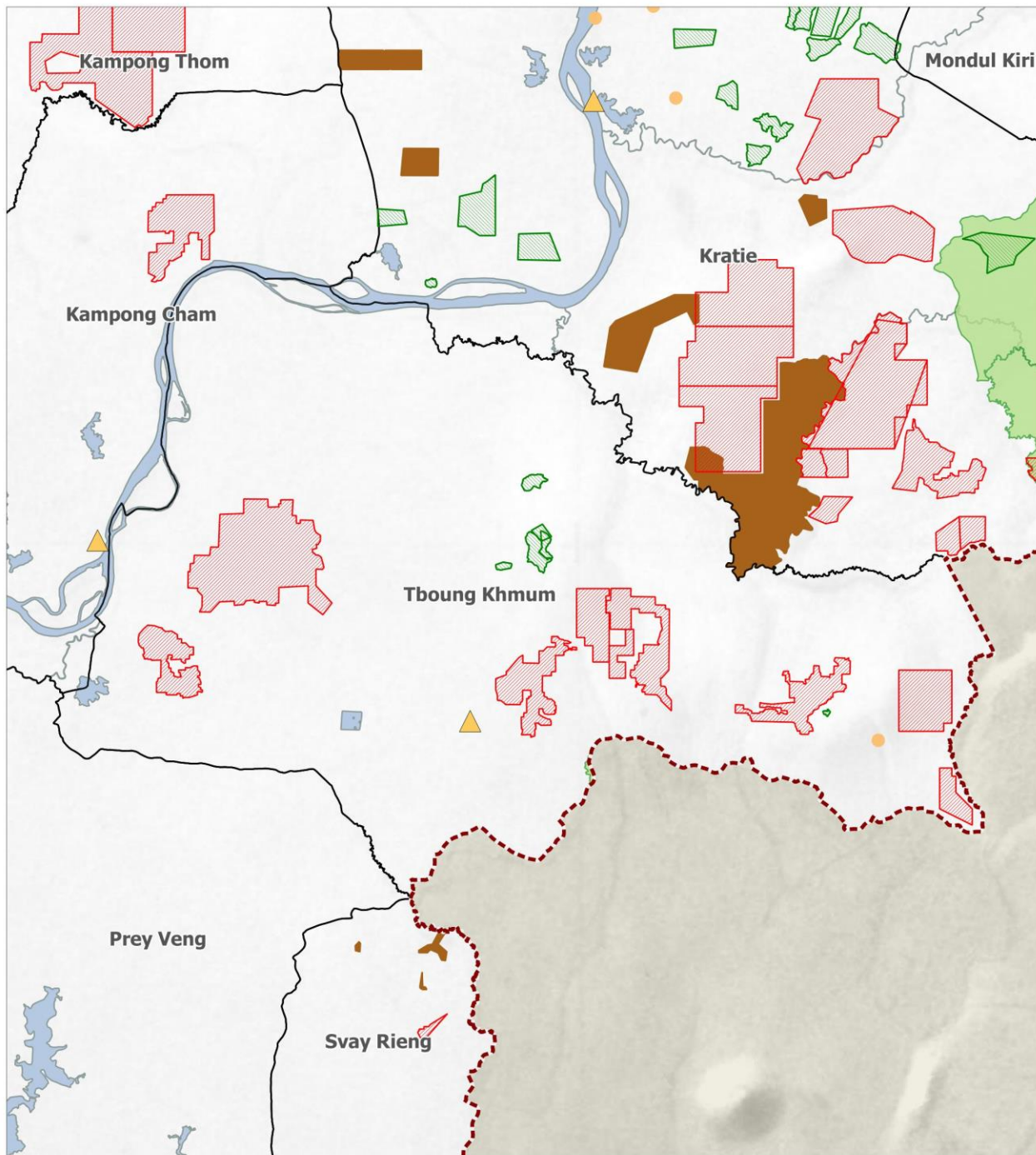
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- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Tboung Khmum province



Legend



School facility

Health facility

▲ Town center

■ Reserved land for SLCs

■ Allocated land for SLCs

■ Water body

— Provincial boundary

■ Economic land concessions

■ Community forestry

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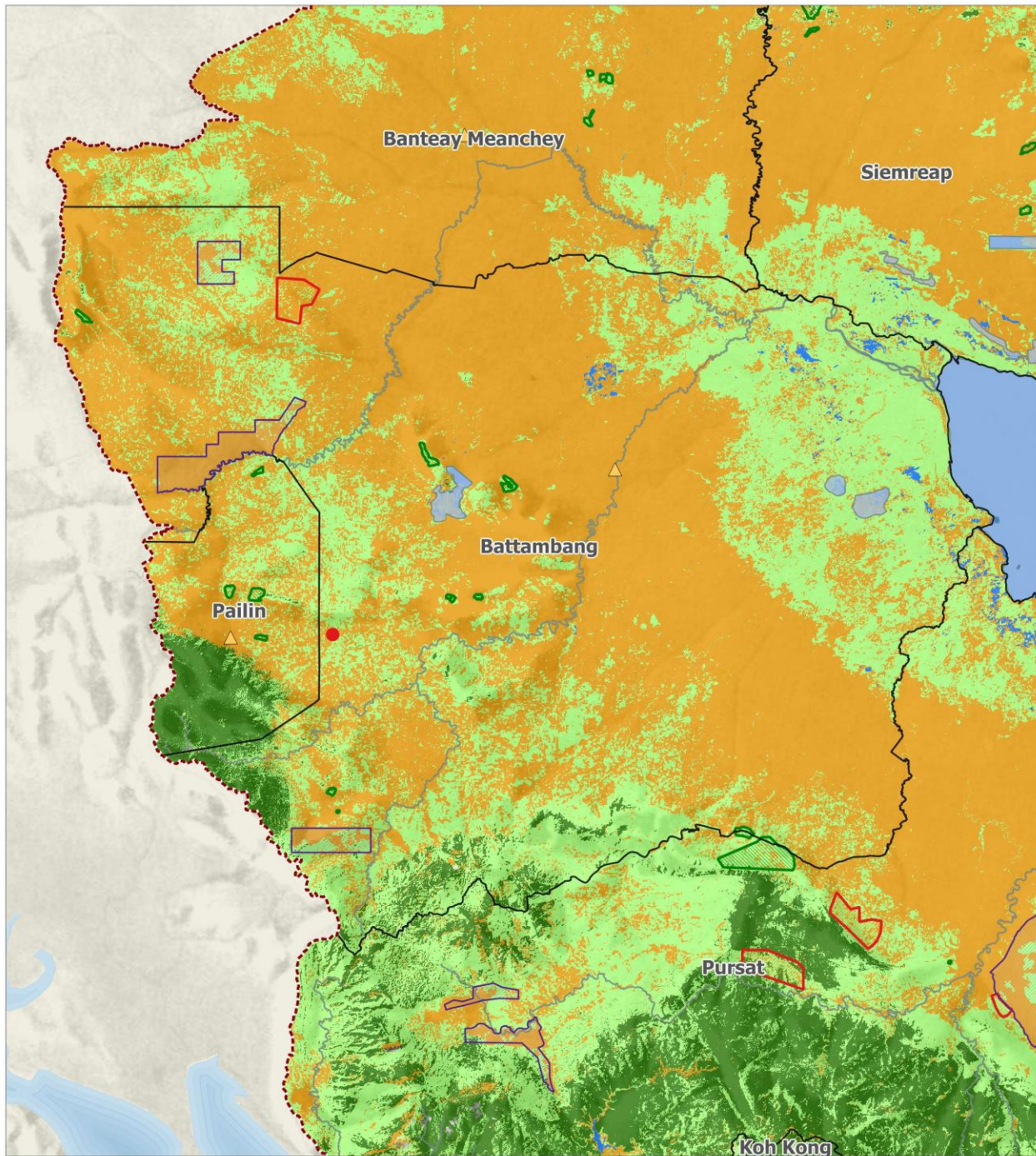
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- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions and Forest Cover 2014

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Battambang province



Legend



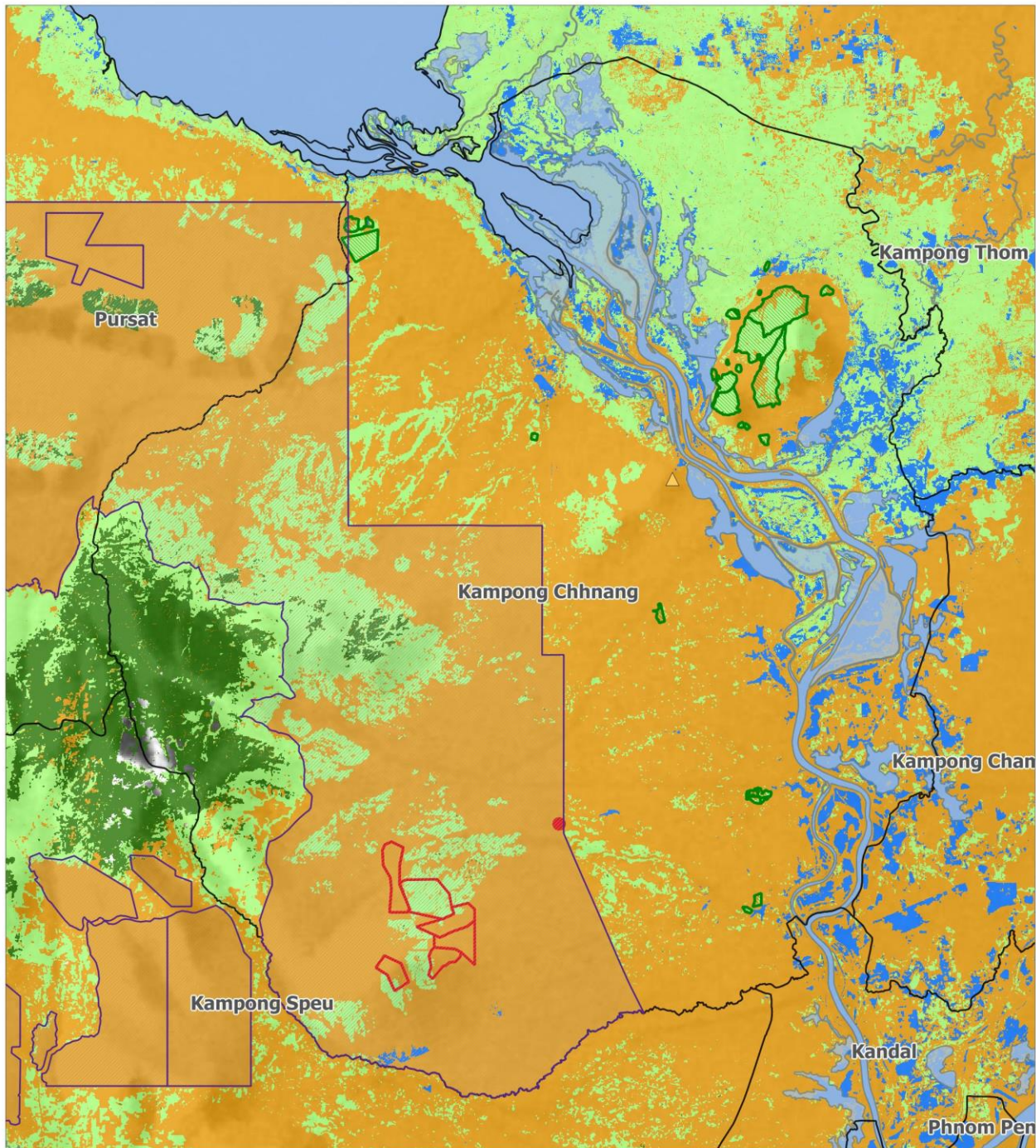
- ▲ Town center
- ▭ Reserved and allocated land for SLCs
- ▭ Community forestry
- ▭ Economic land concessions
- ▭ Natural protected areas
- ▭ Water body
- Provincial boundary

Data sources:

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- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Kampong Chhnang province



Legend



- ▲ Town center
- ▭ Reserved and allocated land for SLCs
- ▭ Community forestry
- ▭ Economic land concessions
- ▭ Natural protected areas
- ▭ Water body
- Provincial boundary

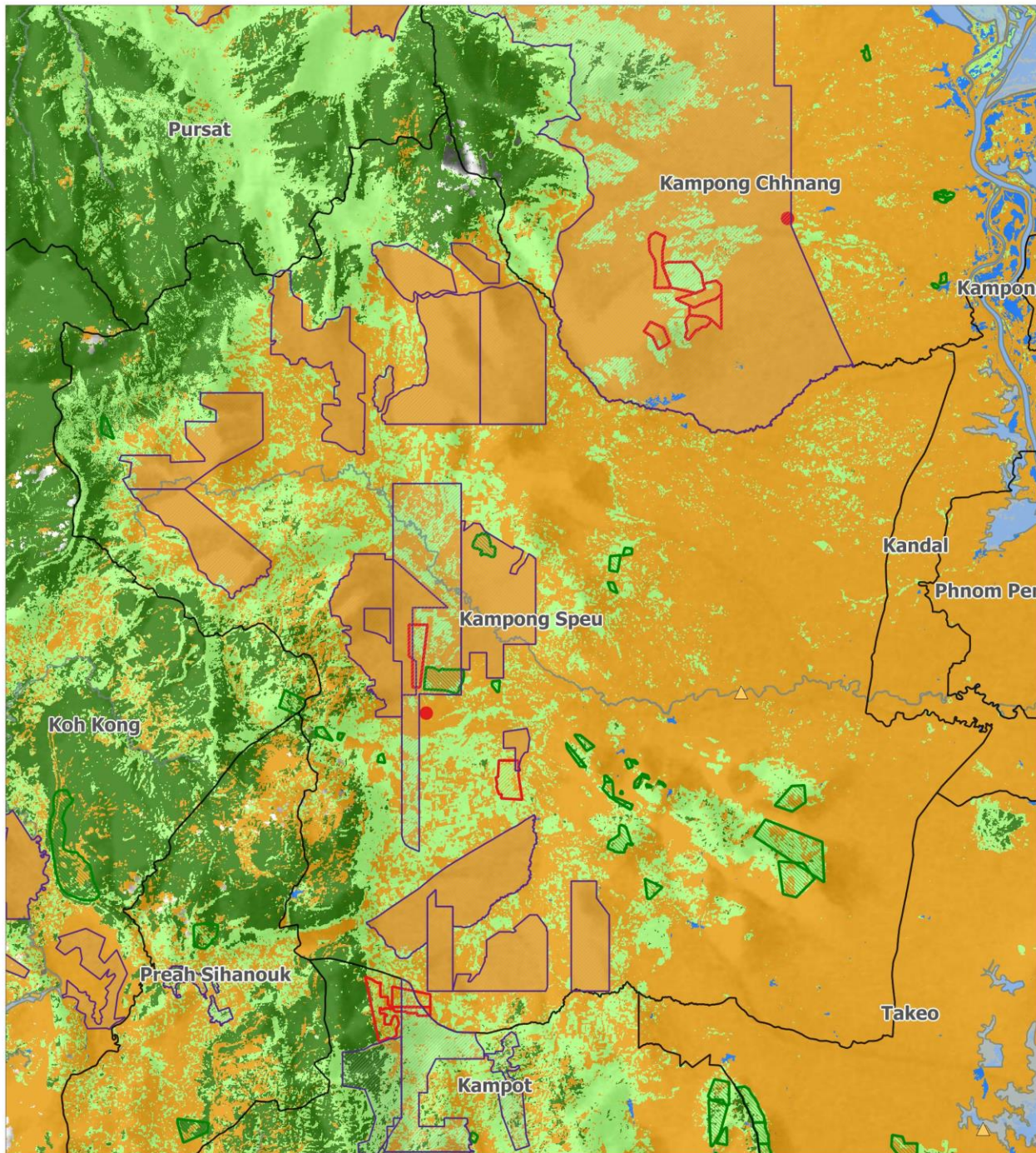
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- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Kampong Speu province



Legend



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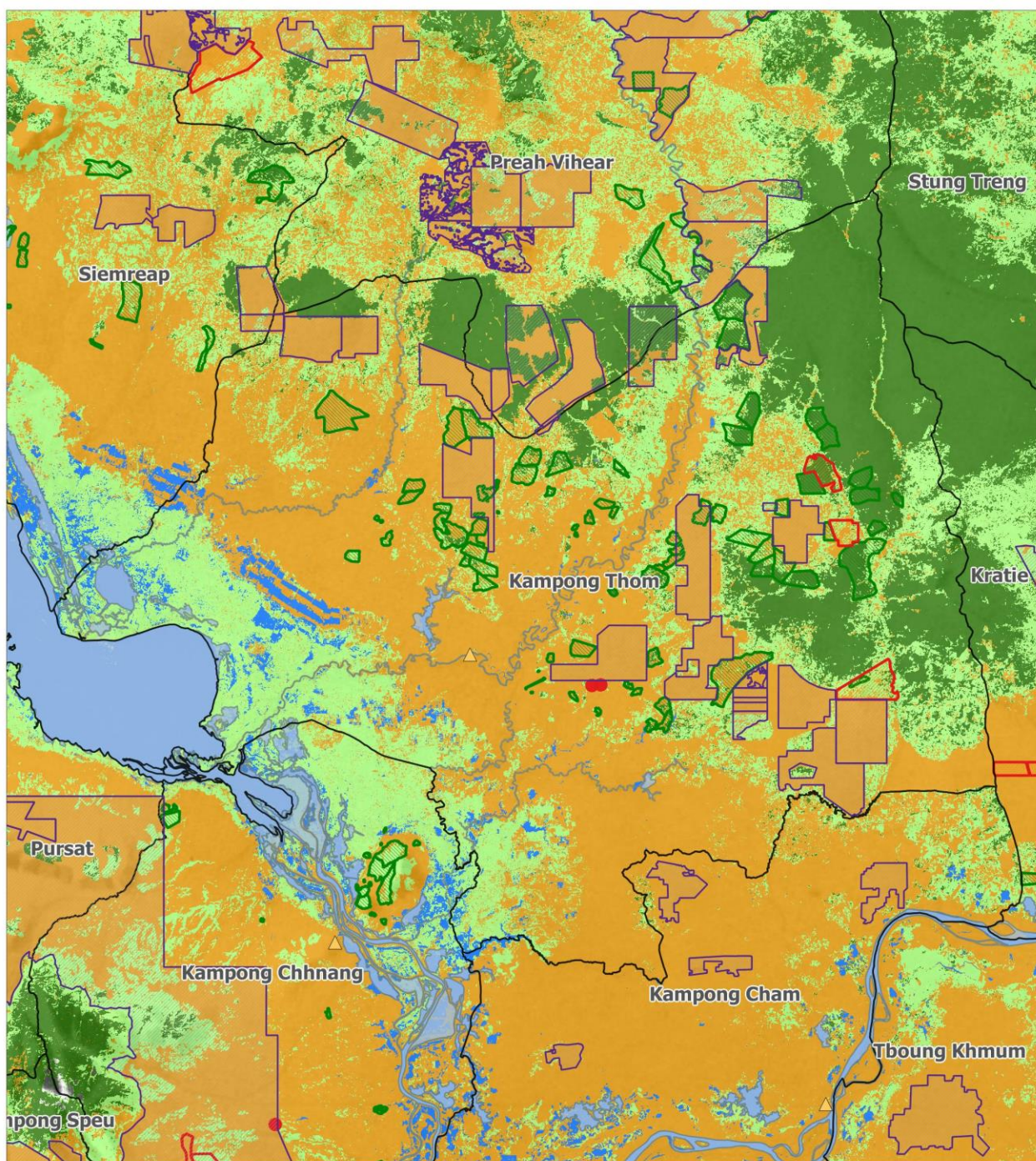
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- ▨ Water body
- Provincial boundary

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Social land concessions (SLCs)

Kampong Thom province



Legend



- ▲ Town center
- ▨ Reserved and allocated land for SLCs
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- ▨ Economic land concessions
- ▨ Natural protected areas
- ▨ Water body
- Provincial boundary

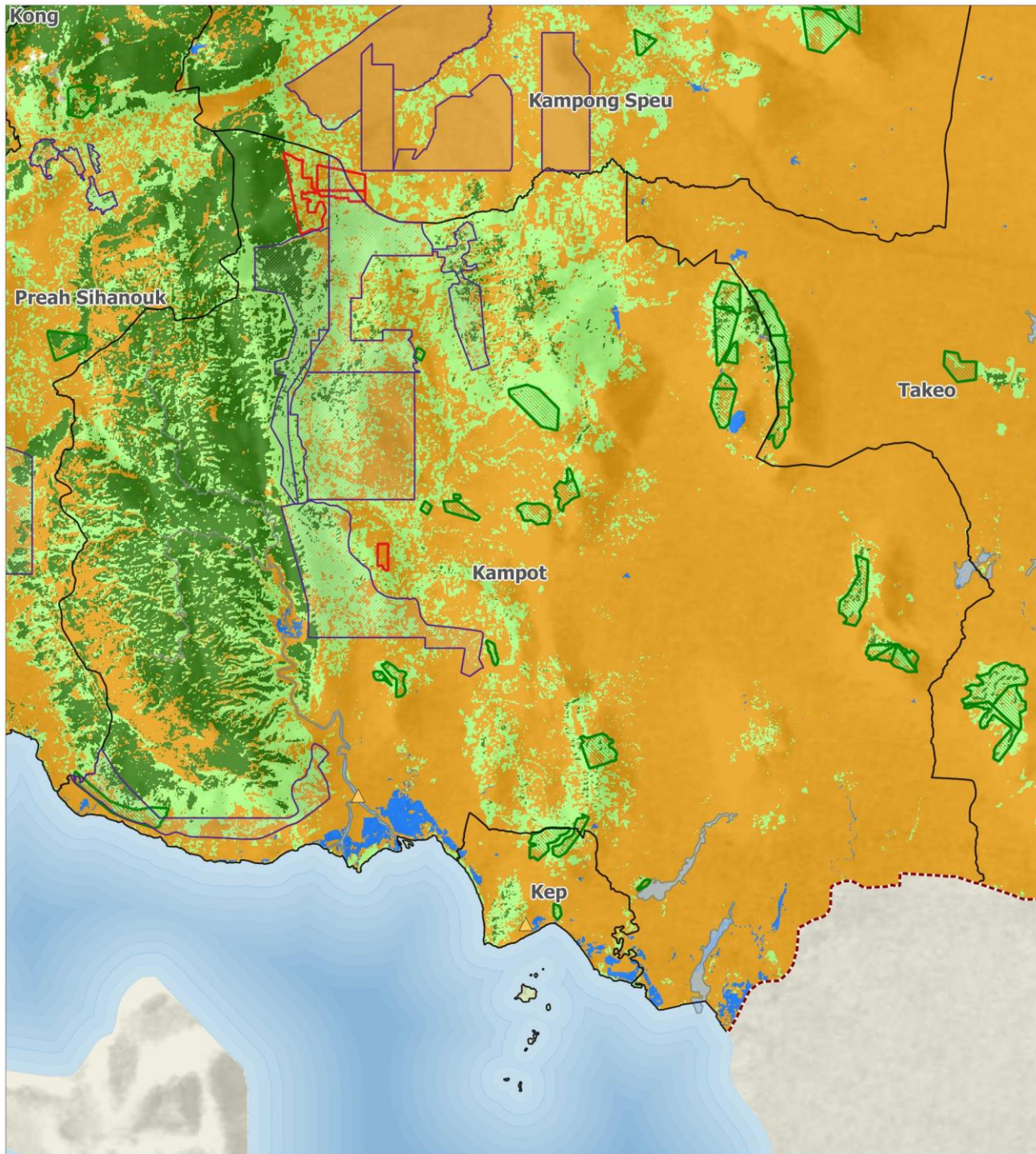
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Social land concessions (SLCs)

Kampot province



Legend



- ▲ Town center
- ▭ Reserved and allocated land for SLCs
- ▭ Community forestry
- ▭ Economic land concessions
- ▭ Natural protected areas
- ▭ Water body
- Provincial boundary

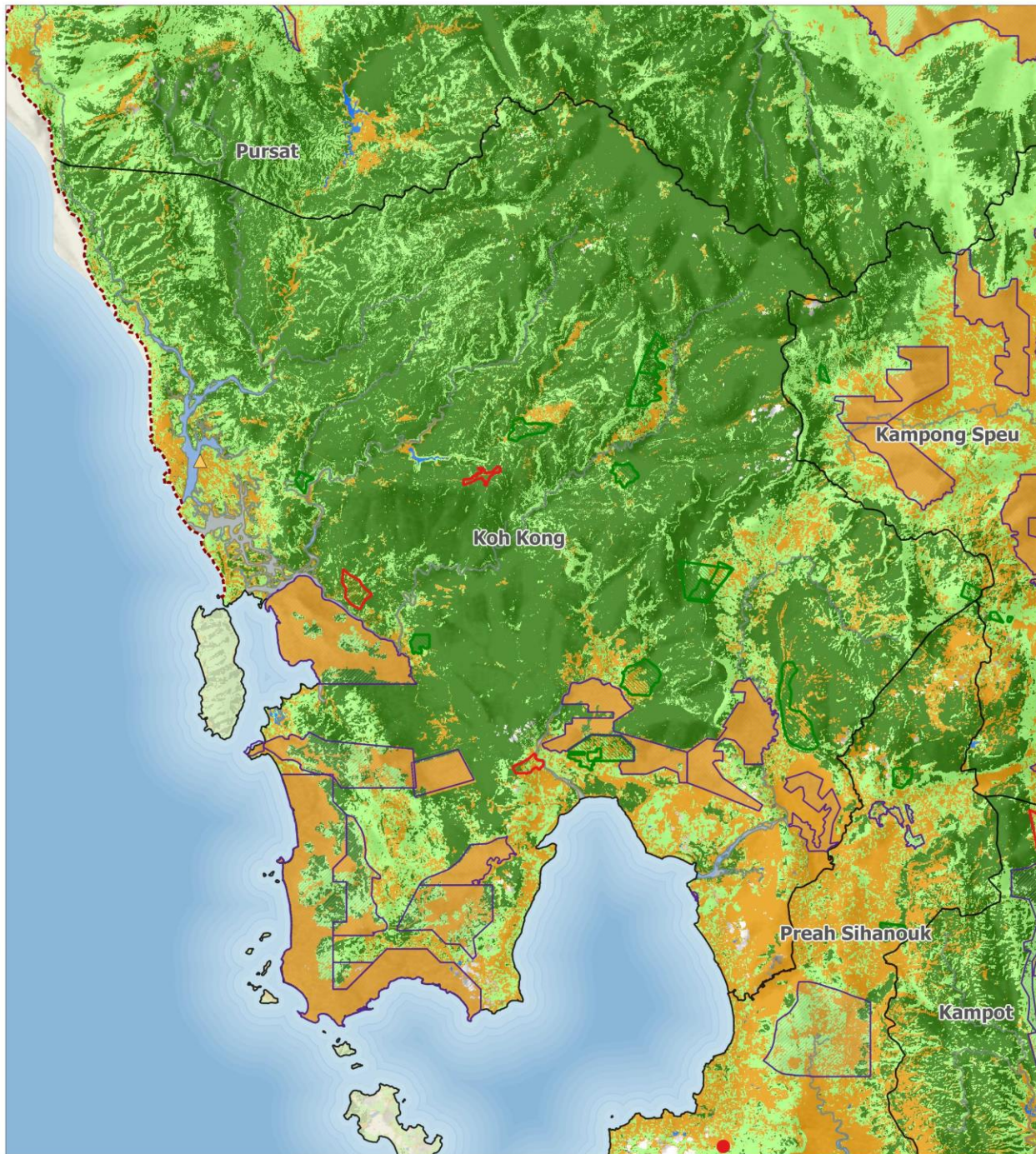
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Social land concessions (SLCs)

Koh Kong province



Legend



- Town center
- Reserved and allocated land for SLCs
- Community forestry
- Economic land concessions
- Natural protected areas
- Water body
- Provincial boundary

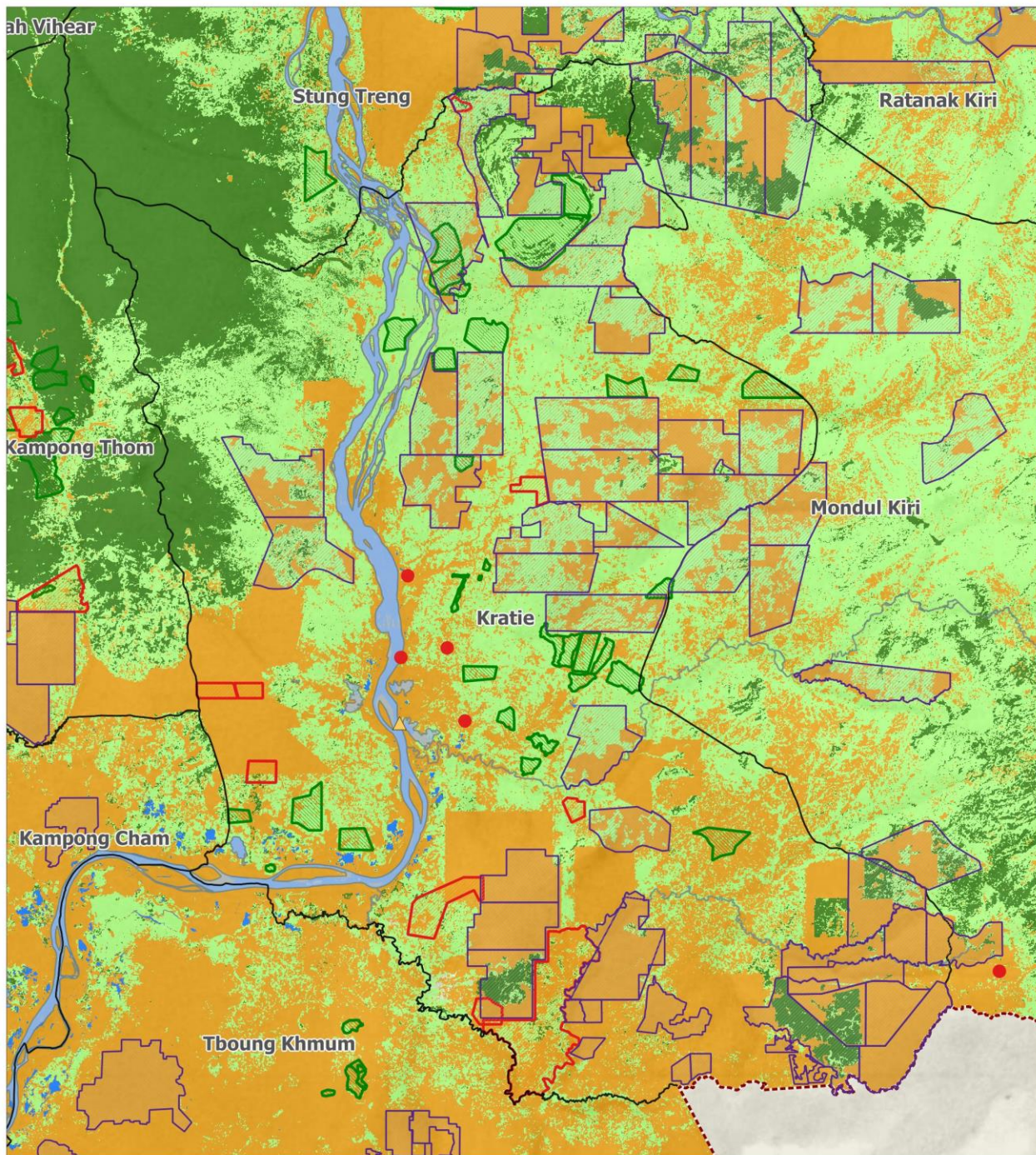
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- Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
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Social land concessions (SLCs)

Kratie province



Legend



- ▲ Town center
- ▭ Reserved and allocated land for SLCs
- ▭ Community forestry
- ▭ Economic land concessions
- ▭ Natural protected areas
- ▭ Water body
- Provincial boundary

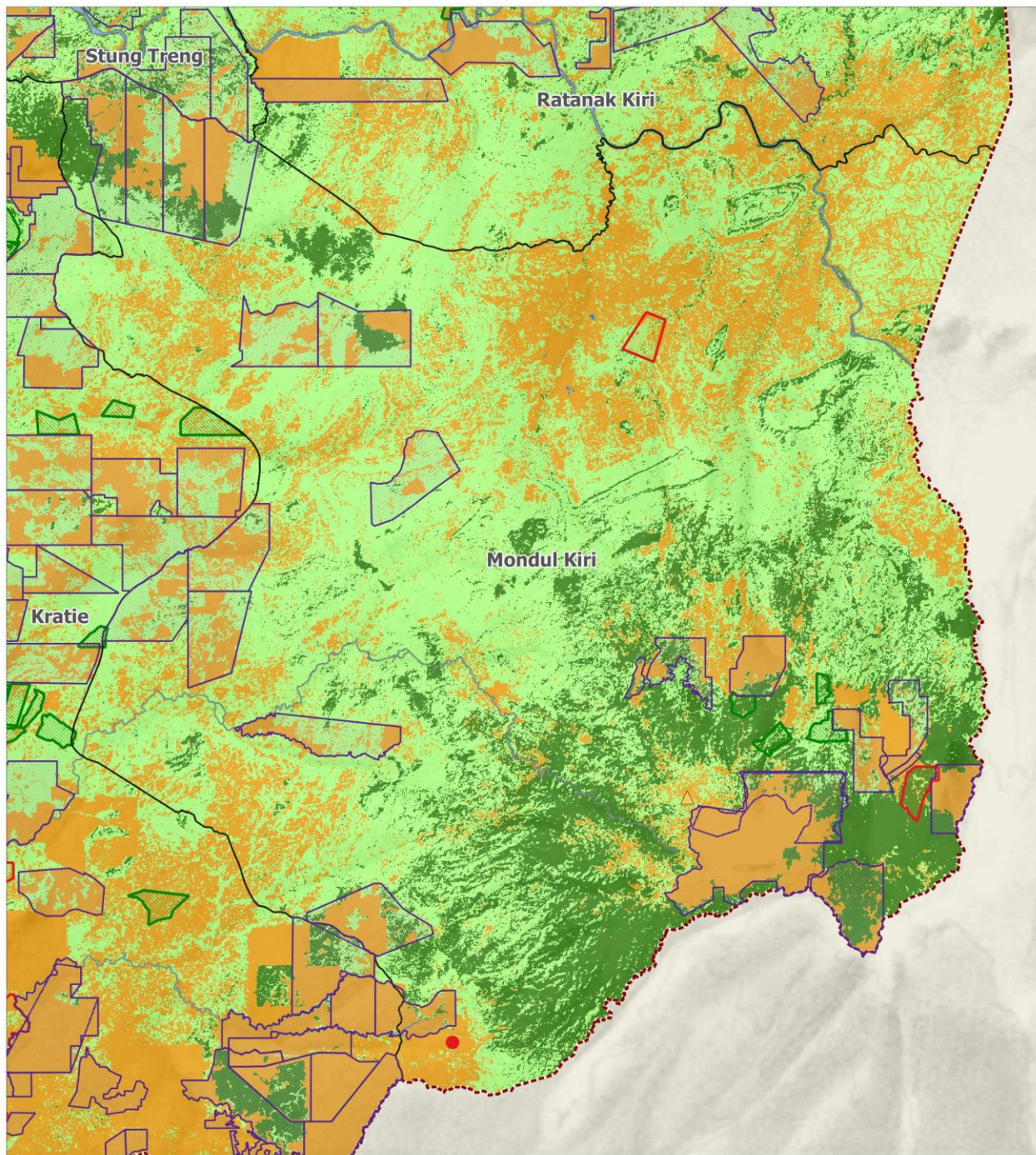
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- Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Forest cover 2014: Open Development Cambodia
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- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Mondul Kiri province



Legend



-  Town center
-  Reserved and allocated land for SLCs
-  Community forestry
-  Economic land concessions
-  Natural protected areas
-  Water body
-  Provincial boundary

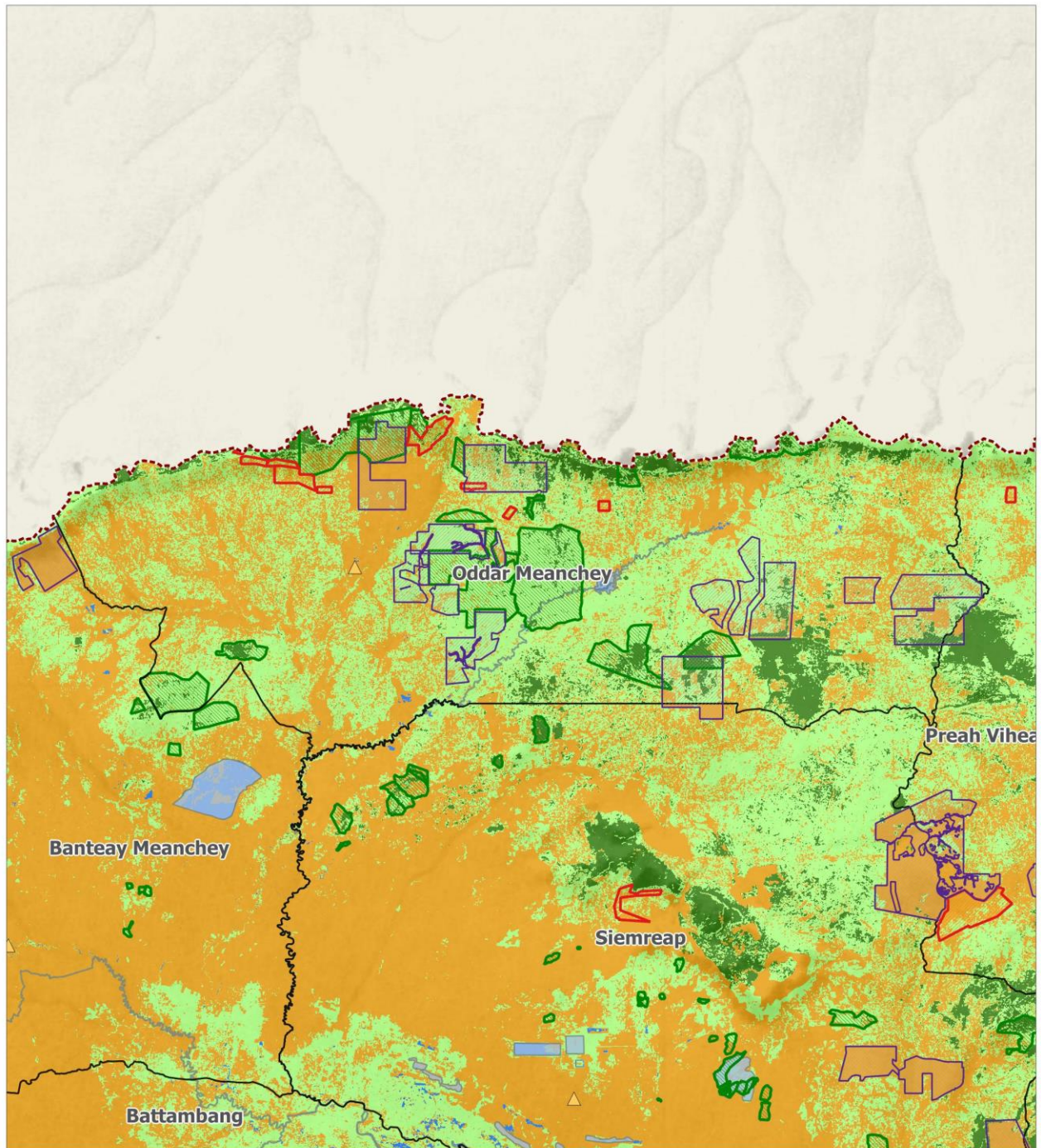
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- Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Forest cover 2014: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Oddar Meanchey province



Legend



- ▲ Town center
- ▭ Reserved and allocated land for SLCs
- ▭ Community forestry
- ▭ Economic land concessions
- ▭ Natural protected areas
- ▭ Water body
- Provincial boundary

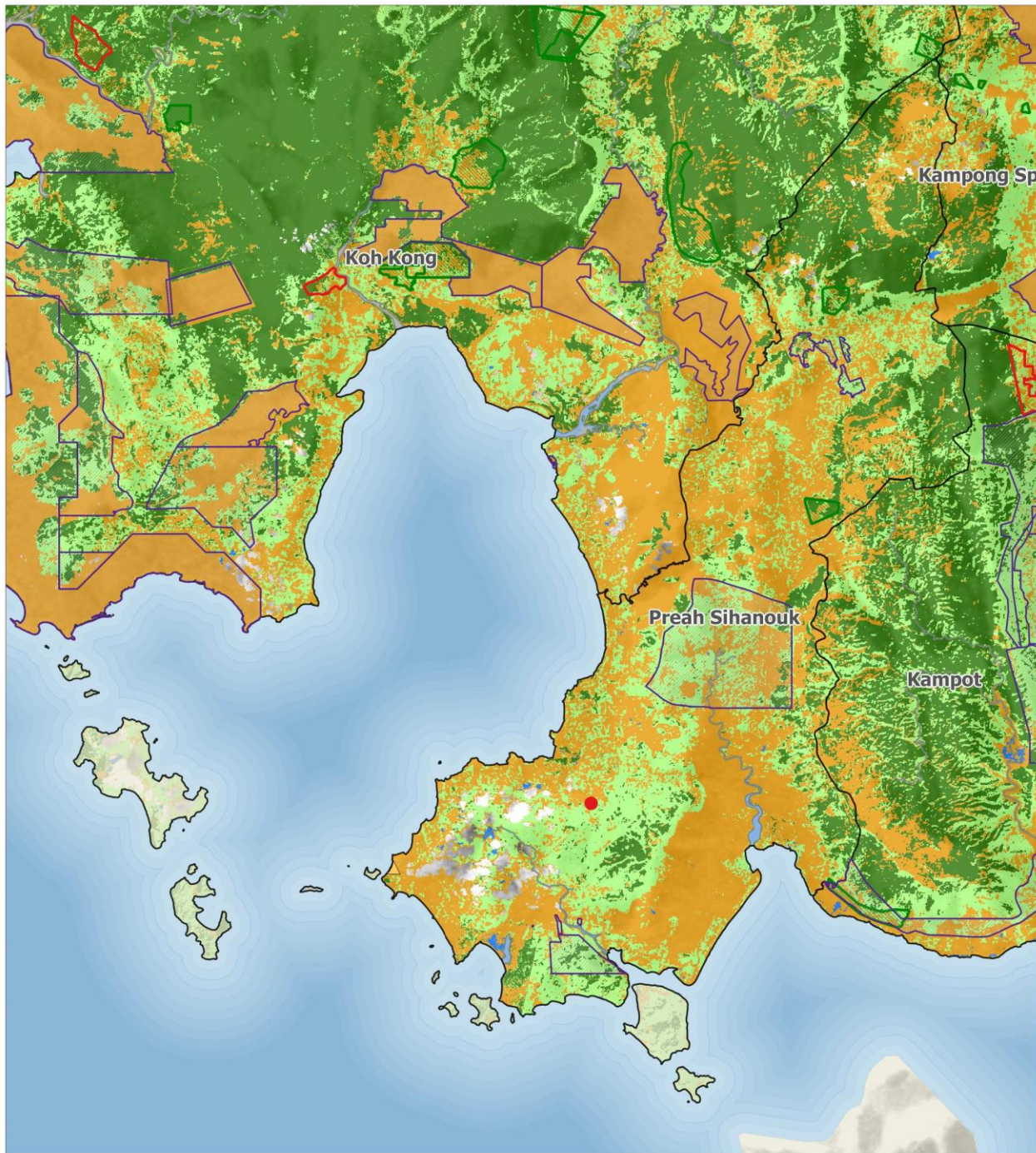
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- Forest cover 2014: Open Development Cambodia
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- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Preah Sihanouk province



Legend



- ▲ Town center
- ▭ Reserved and allocated land for SLCs
- ▭ Community forestry
- ▭ Economic land concessions
- ▭ Natural protected areas
- ▭ Water body
- Provincial boundary

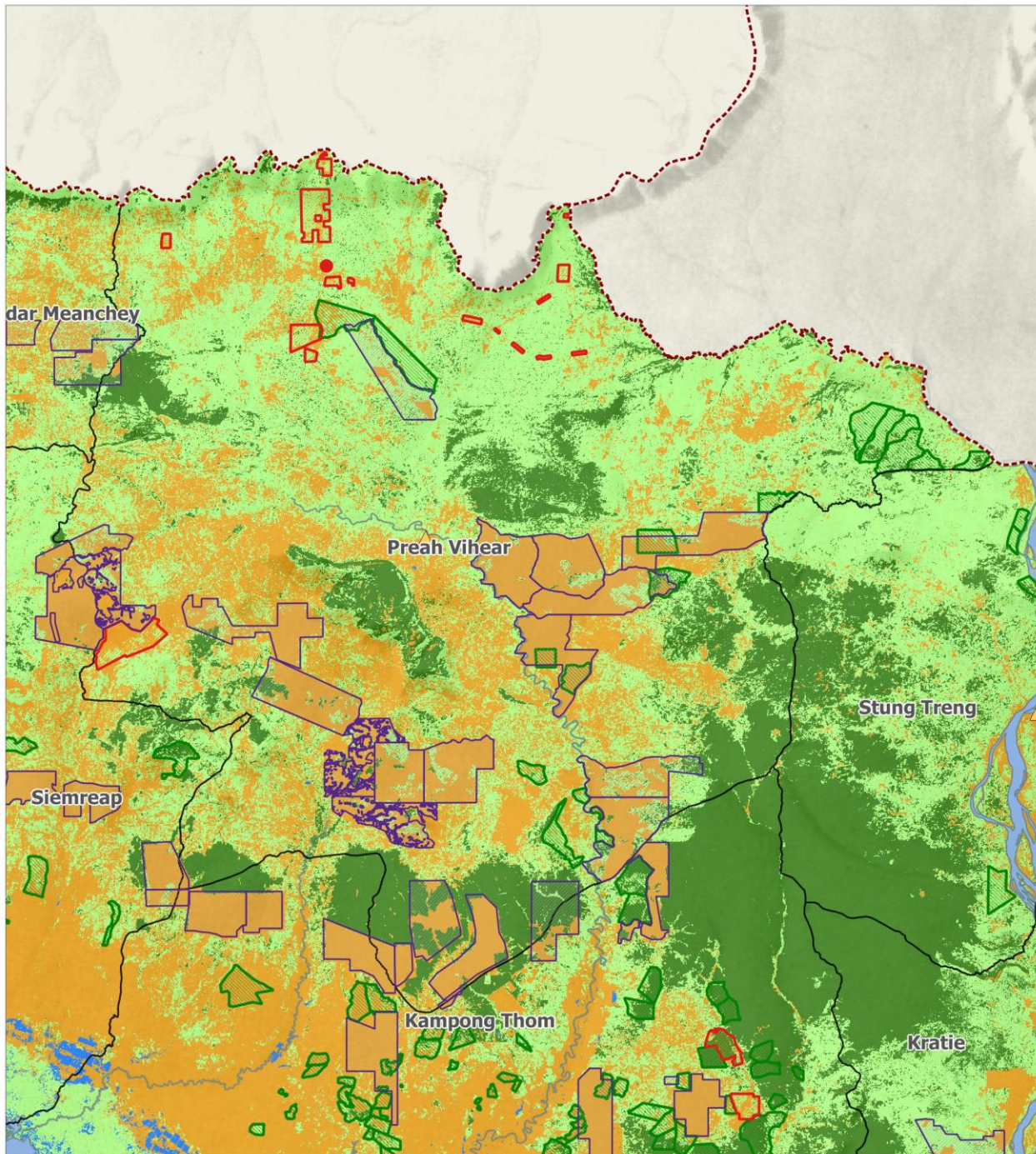
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- Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Forest cover 2014: Open Development Cambodia
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- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Preah Vihear province



Legend



-  Town center
-  Reserved and allocated land for SLCs
-  Community forestry
-  Economic land concessions
-  Natural protected areas
-  Water body
-  Provincial boundary

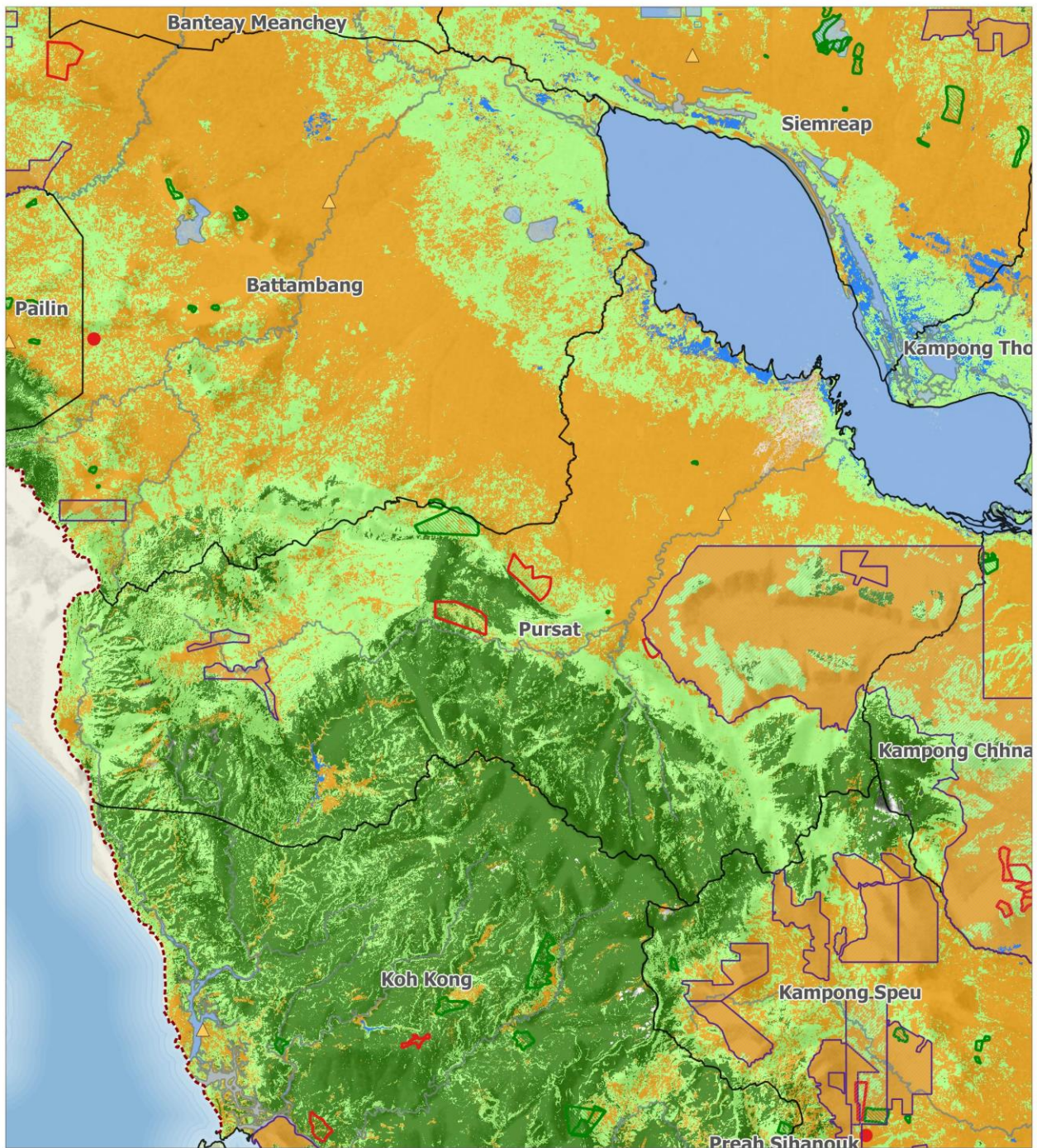
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- Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Forest cover 2014: Open Development Cambodia
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- Water body: Aruna Technology
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Social land concessions (SLCs)

Pursat province



Legend



-  Town center
-  Reserved and allocated land for SLCs
-  Community forestry
-  Economic land concessions
-  Natural protected areas
-  Water body
-  Provincial boundary

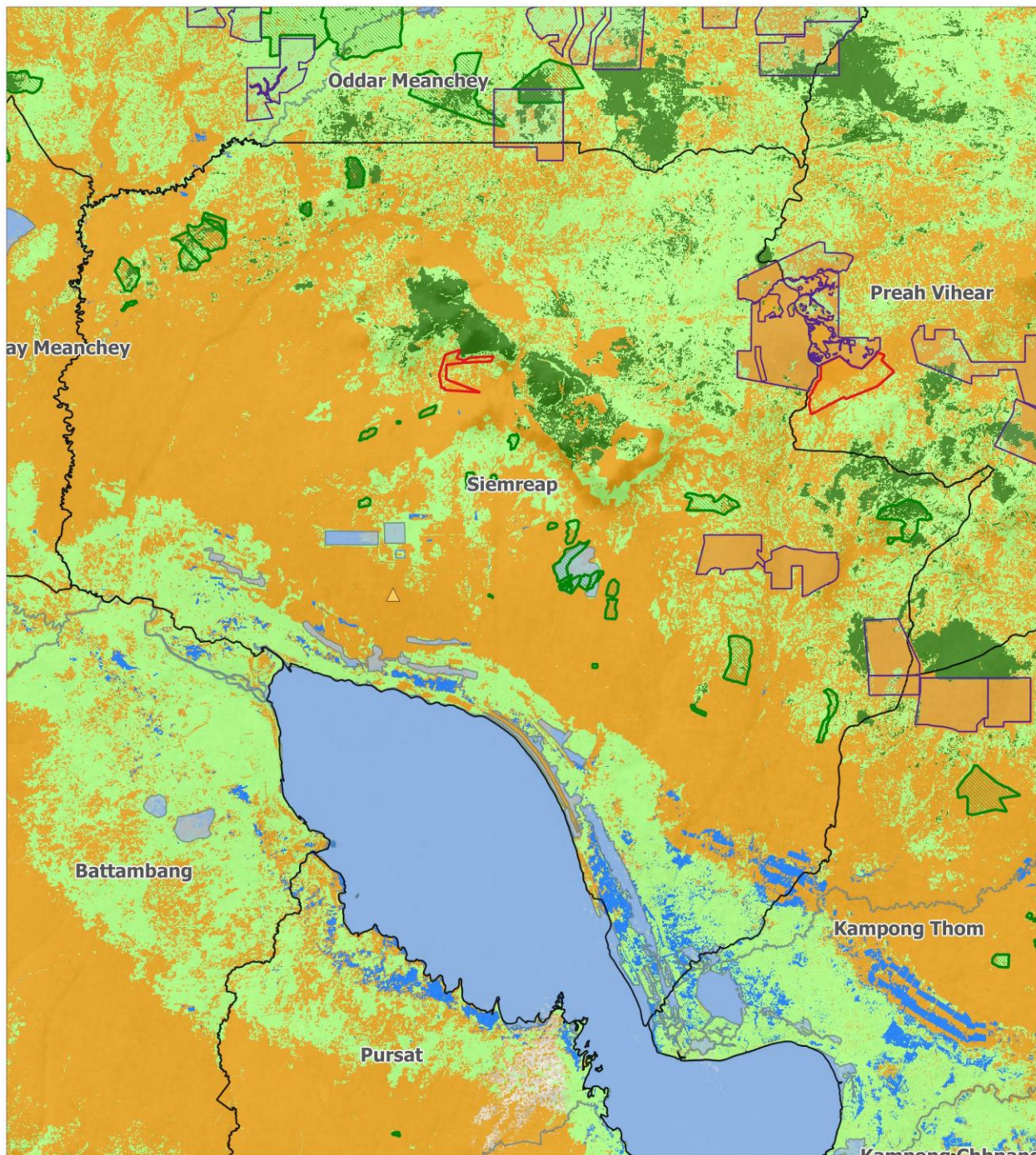
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- Community forestry: Open Development Cambodia
- Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Forest cover 2014: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Siemreap province



Legend



- ▲ Town center
- ▭ Reserved and allocated land for SLCs
- ▭ Community forestry
- ▭ Economic land concessions
- ▭ Natural protected areas
- ▭ Water body
- Provincial boundary

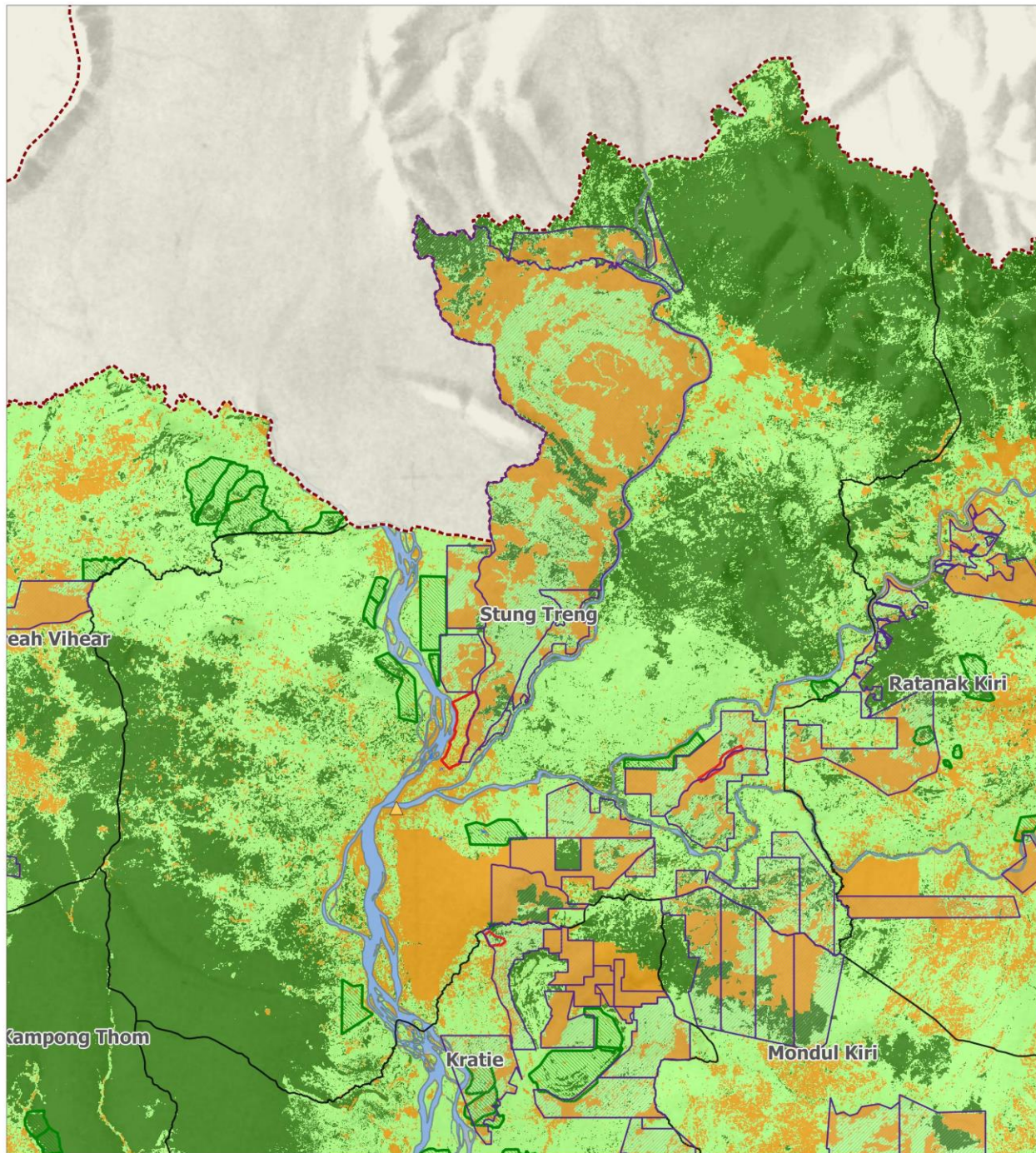
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Data sources:

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- Community forestry: Open Development Cambodia
- Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Forest cover 2014: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Stung Treng province



Legend



- ▲ Town center
- ▨ Reserved and allocated land for SLCs
- ▨ Community forestry
- ▨ Economic land concessions
- ▨ Natural protected areas
- ▨ Water body
- Provincial boundary

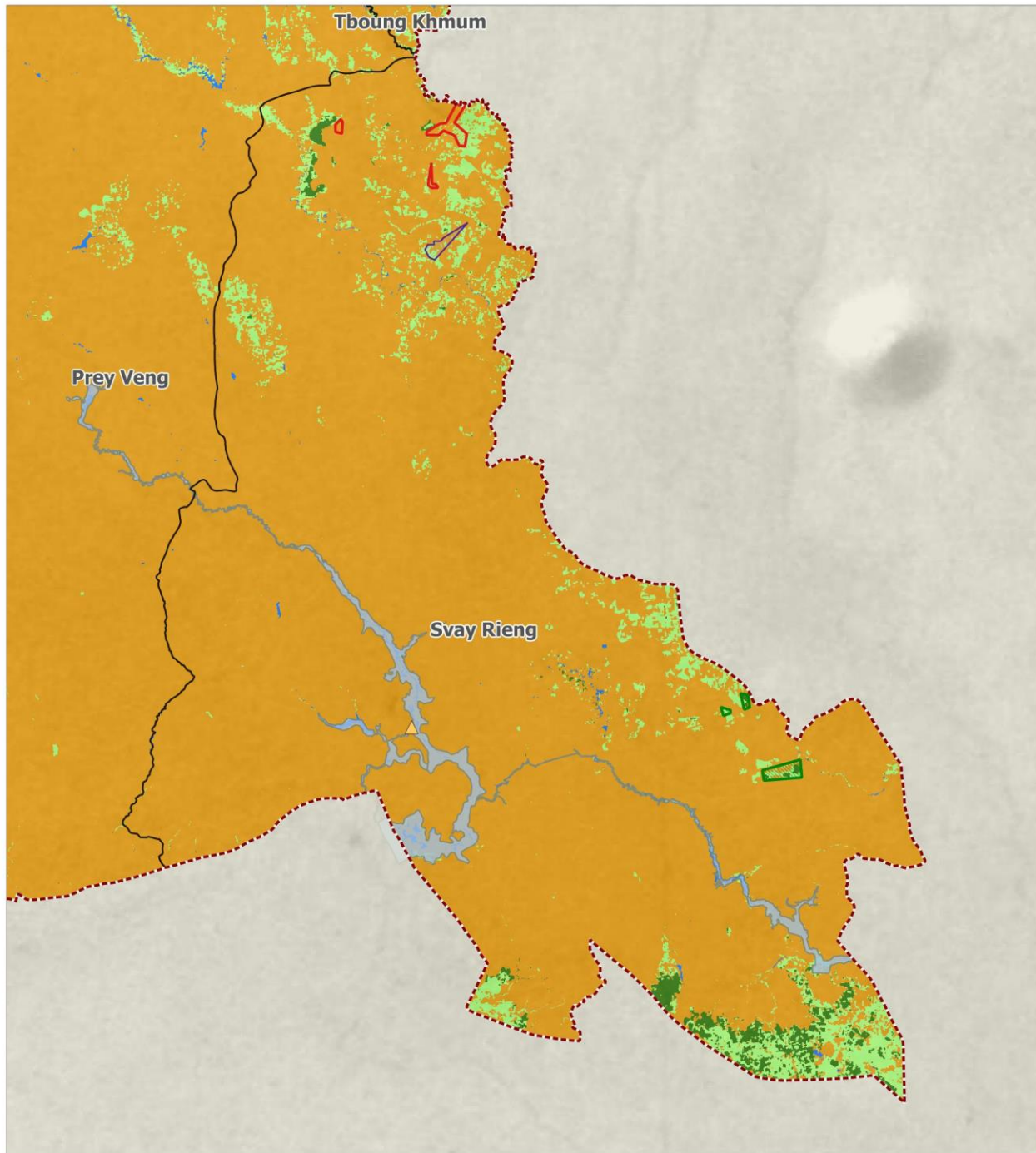
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- Economic land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Forest cover 2014: Open Development Cambodia
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Svay Rieng province



Legend



- ▲ Town center
- ▨ Reserved and allocated land for SLCs
- ▨ Community forestry
- ▨ Economic land concessions
- ▨ Natural protected areas
- ▨ Water body
- Provincial boundary

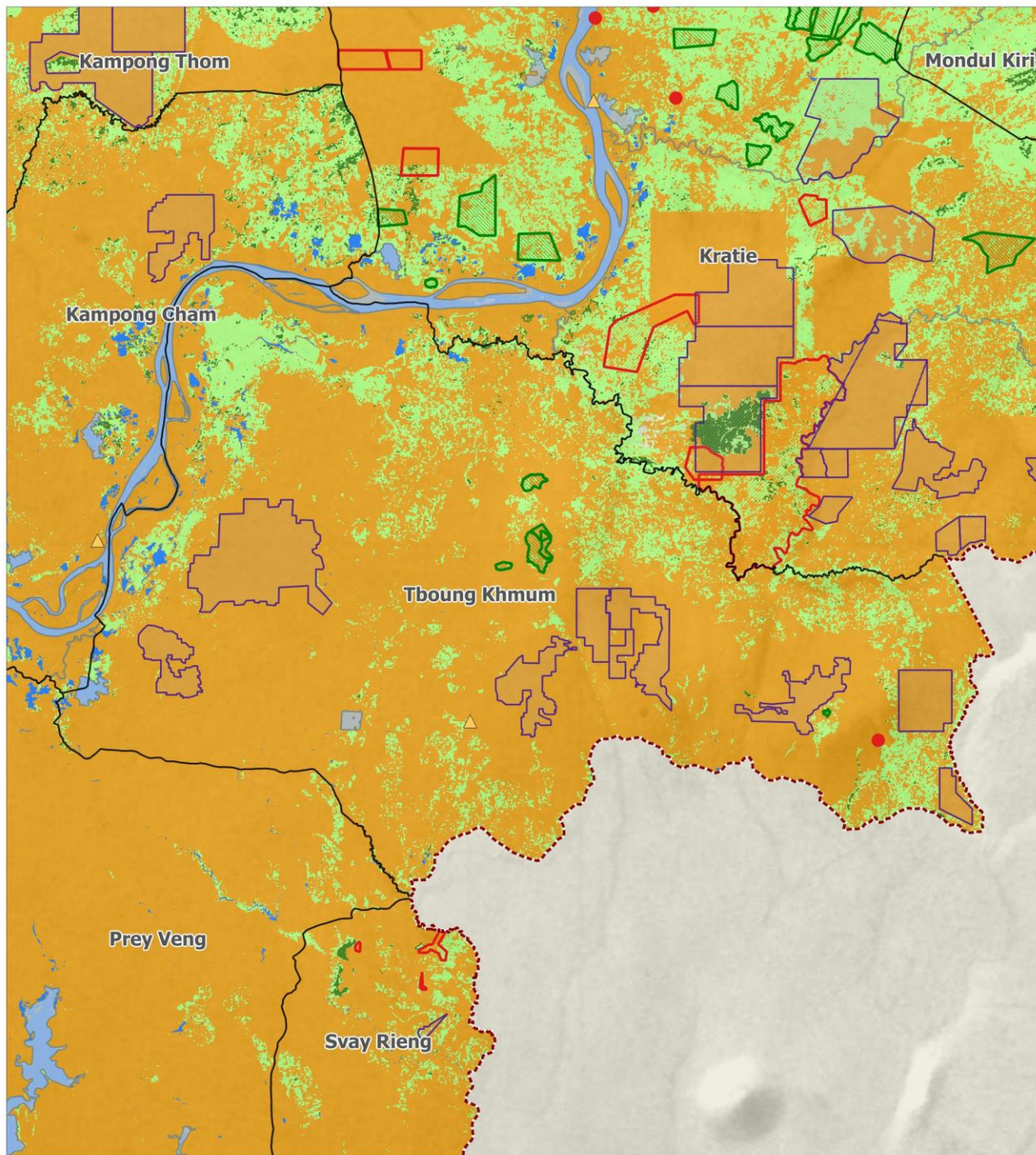
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- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Tboung Khmum province



Legend



- ▲ Town center
- ▭ Reserved and allocated land for SLCs
- ▭ Community forestry
- ▭ Economic land concessions
- ▭ Natural protected areas
- ▭ Water body
- Provincial boundary

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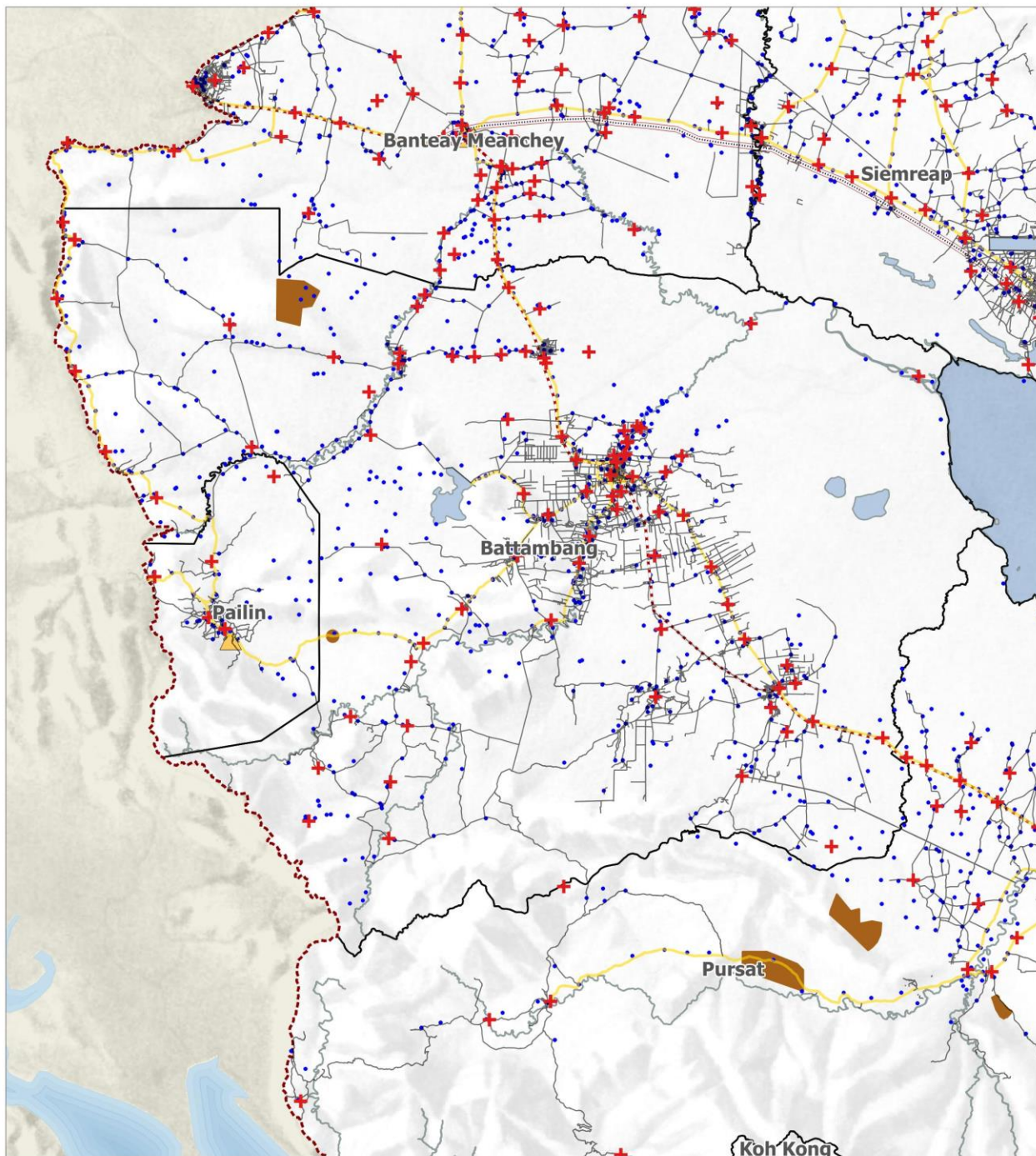
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- Forest cover 2014: Open Development Cambodia
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- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions and Public facility

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Battambang province



Legend

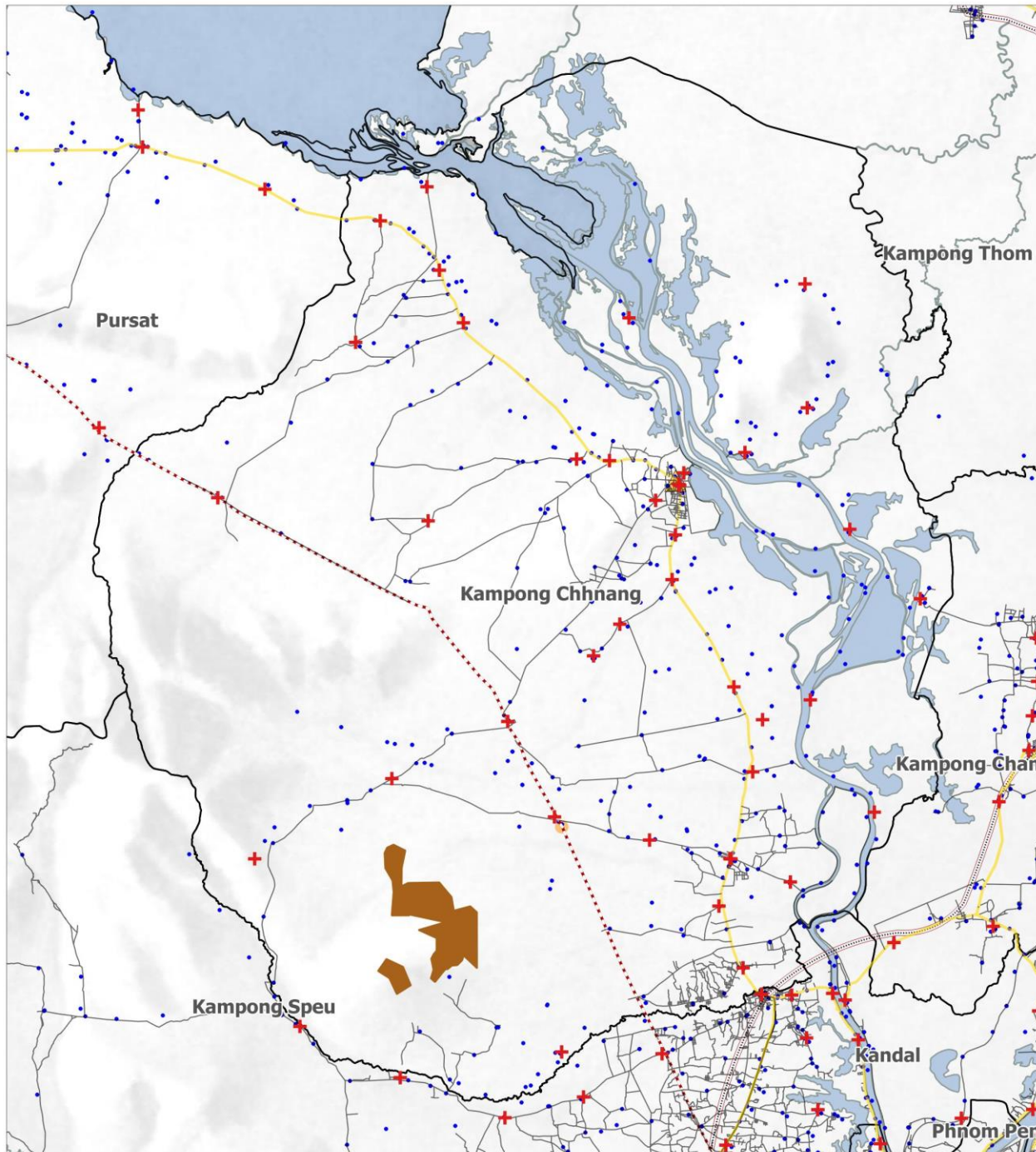
- School facility
- + Health facility
- ▲ Town center
- Reserved land for SLCs
- Allocated land for SLCs
- Water body
- Provincial boundary
- Existing railway
- Proposed railway
- Main roads
- Small roads

Data sources:

- Social land concessions: Open Development Cambodia
- Health facility, and School facility: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Provincial boundary and town: Humanitarian Data Exchange
- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Kampong Chhnang province



Legend



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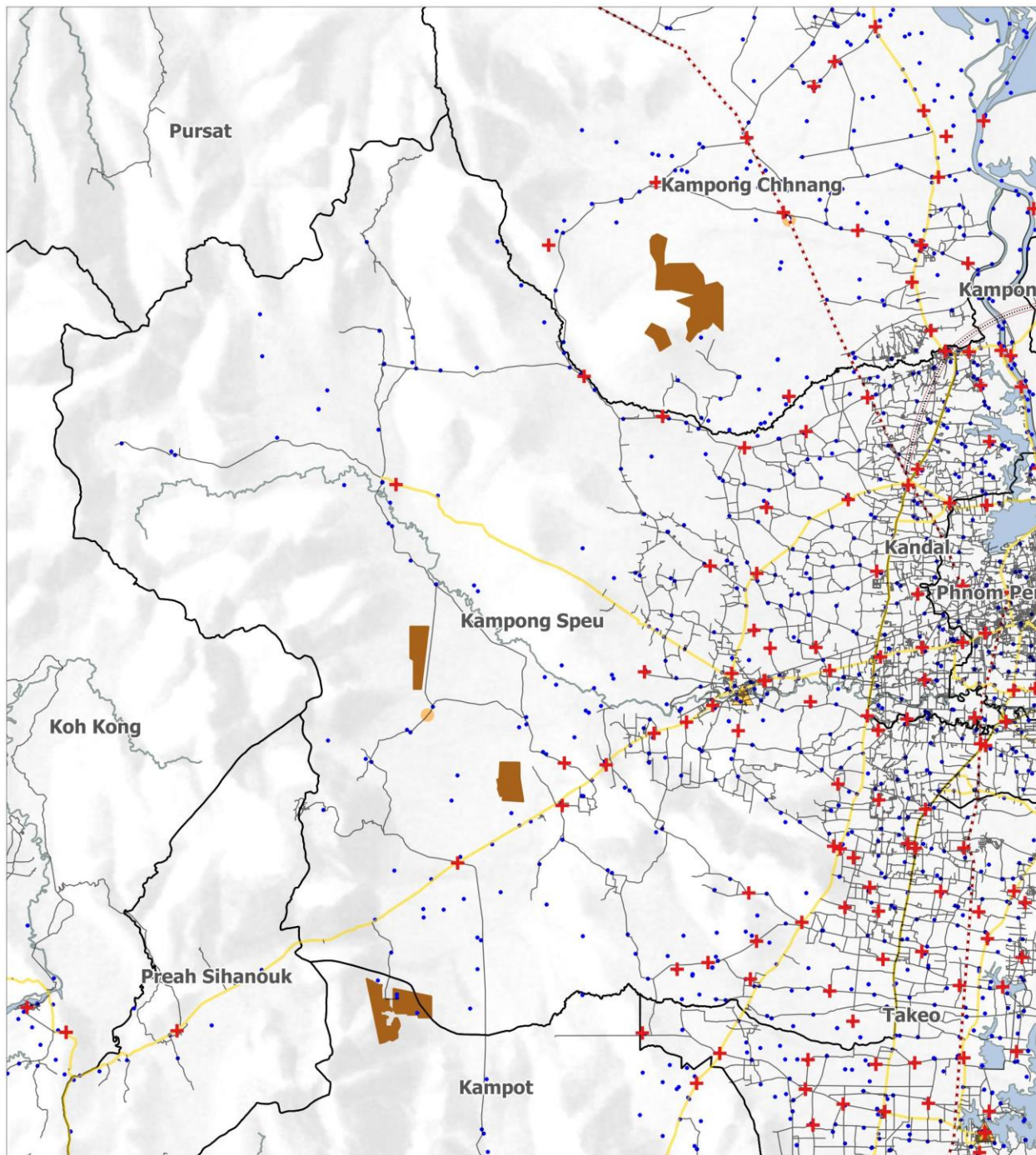
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- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Kampong Speu province



Legend



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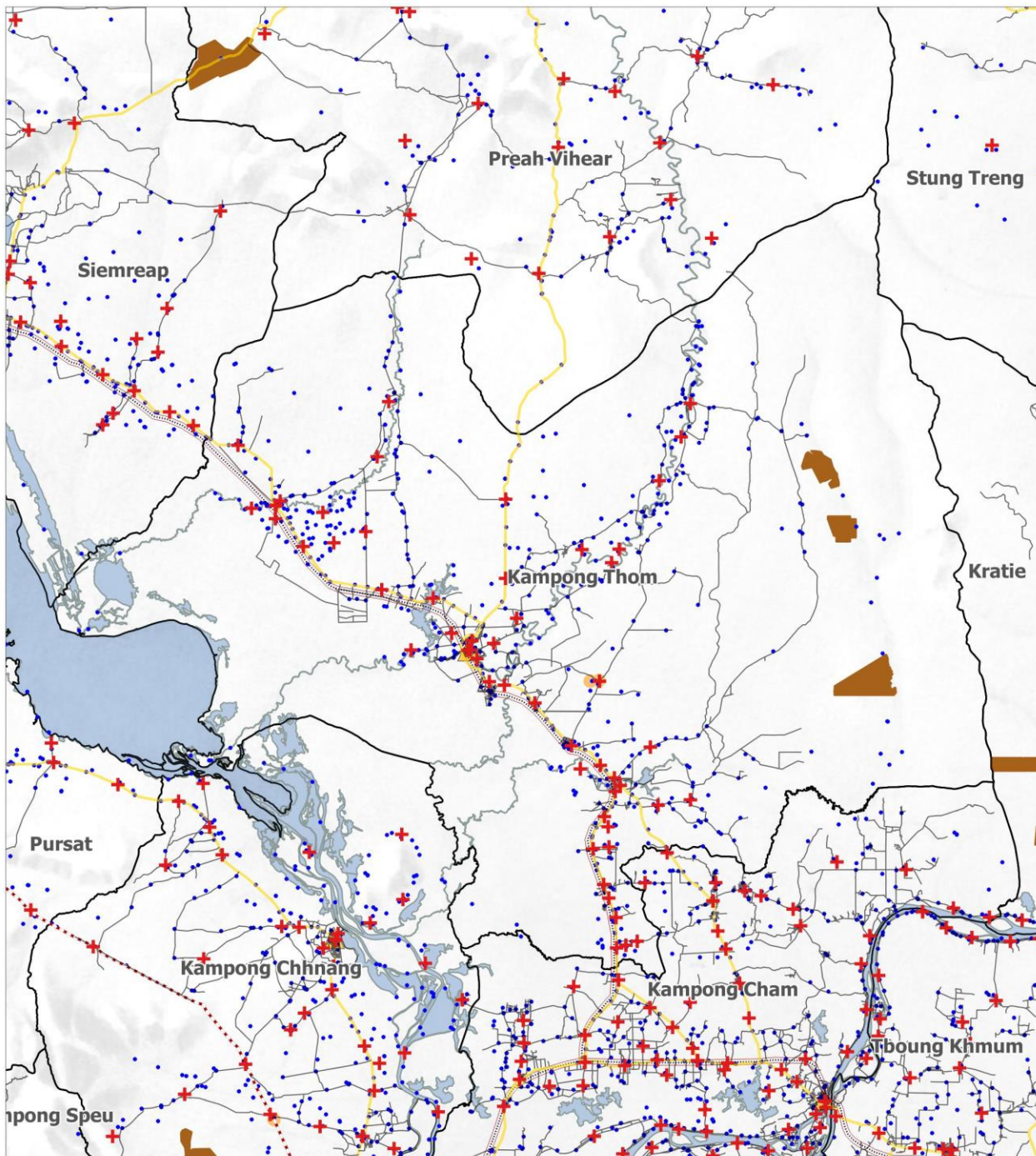
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- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Kampong Thom province



Legend

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- + Health facility
- ▲ Town center
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- Allocated land for SLCs
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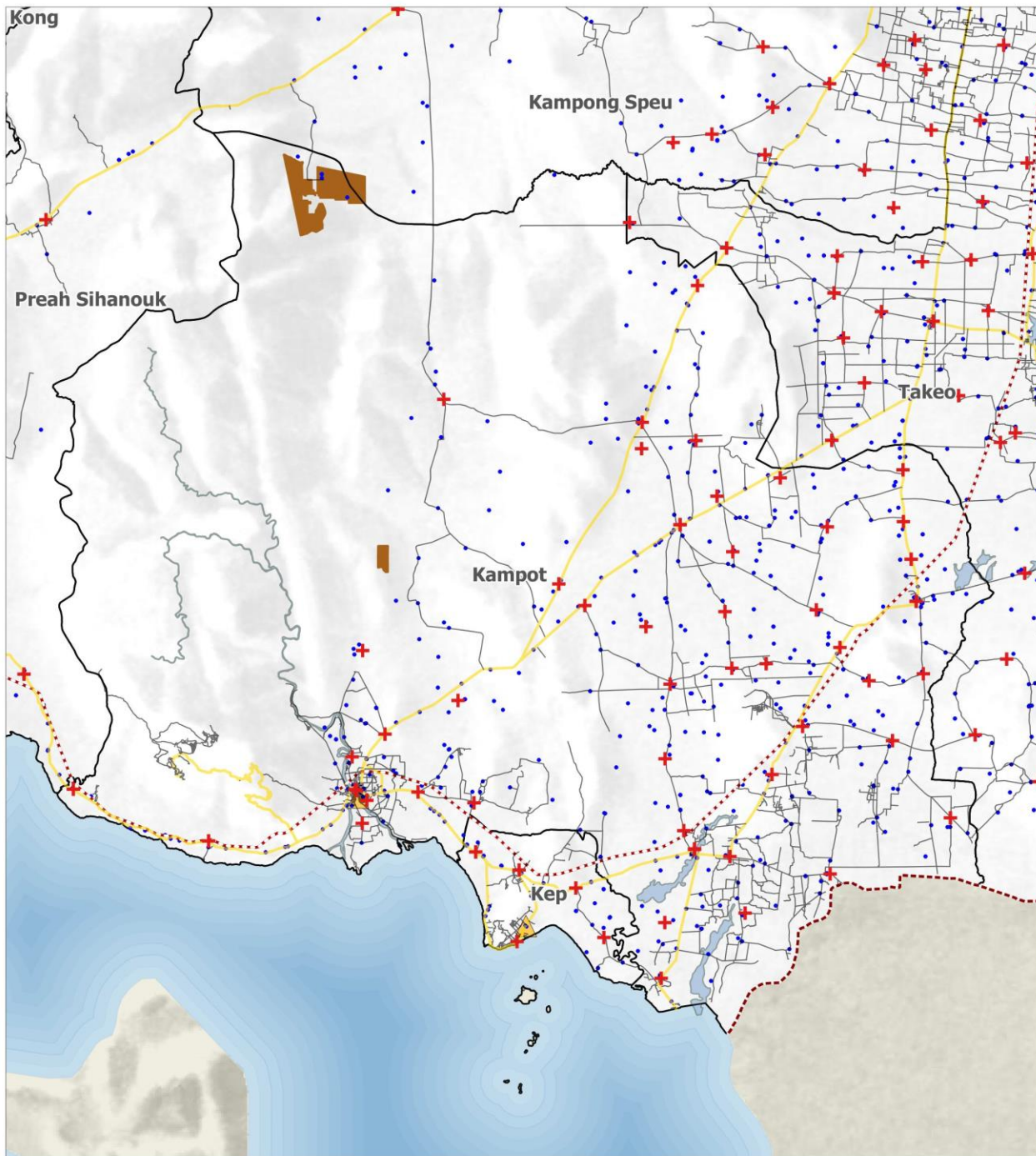
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0 10 20 KM

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Kampot province



Legend



- School facility
- + Health facility
- ▲ Town center
- Reserved land for SLCs
- Allocated land for SLCs
- Water body
- Provincial boundary
- Existing railway
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- Main roads
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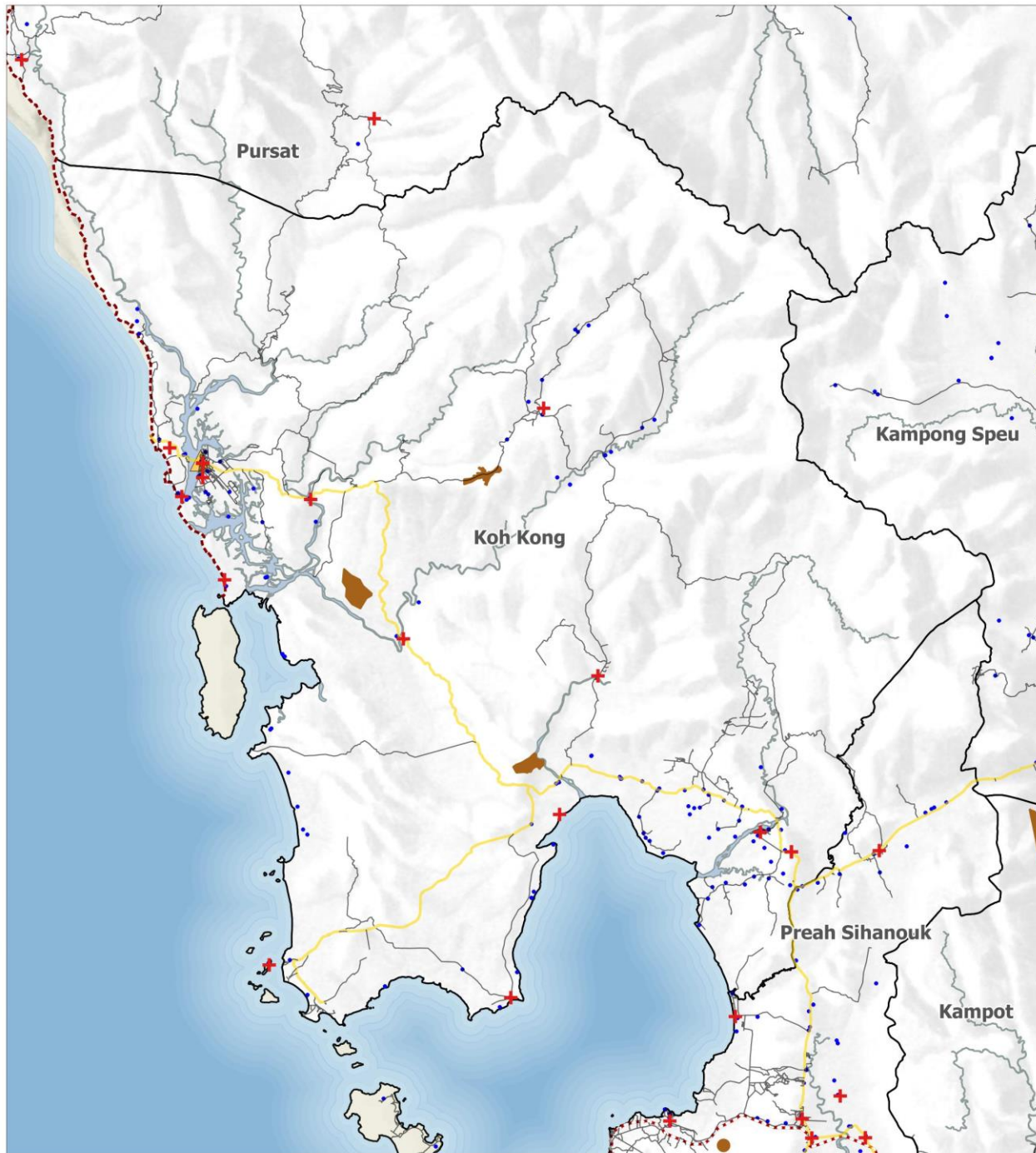
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Social land concessions (SLCs)

Koh Kong province



Legend

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- + Health facility
- ▲ Town center
- Reserved land for SLCs
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Data sources:

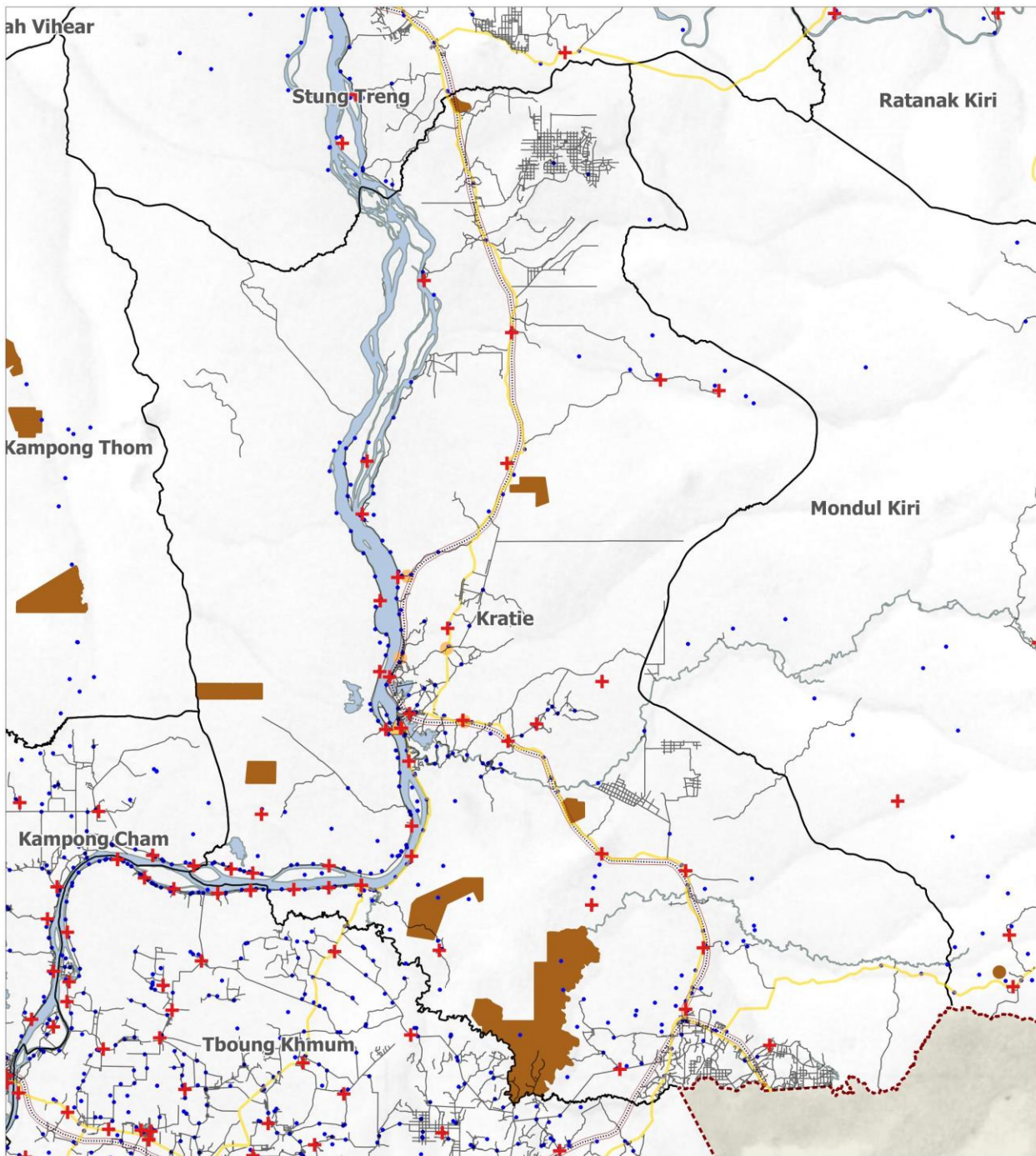
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0 10 20 KM

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Kratie province



Legend

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- + Health facility
- ▲ Town center
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- Existing railway
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- Main roads
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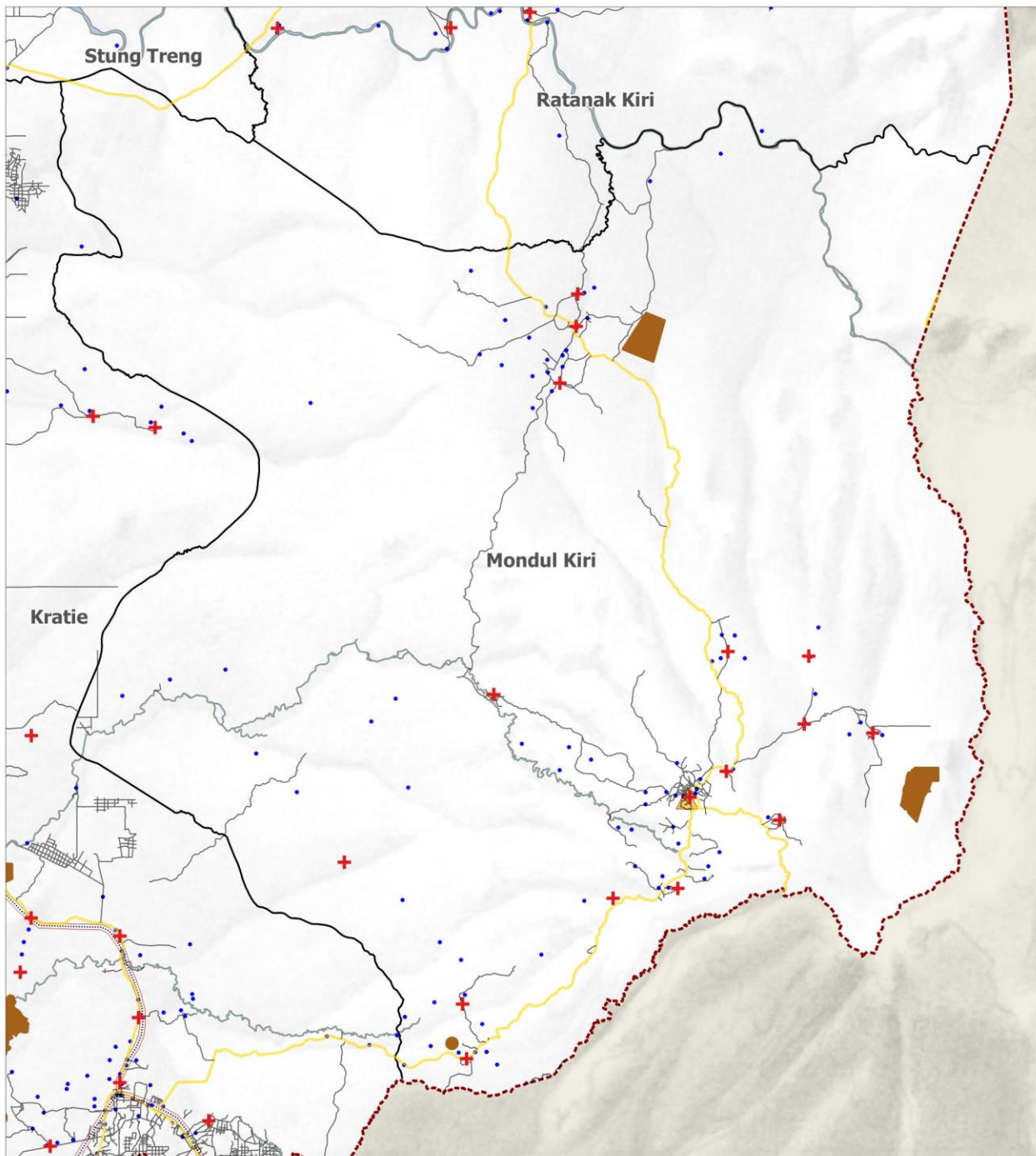
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Social land concessions (SLCs)

Mondul Kiri province



Legend

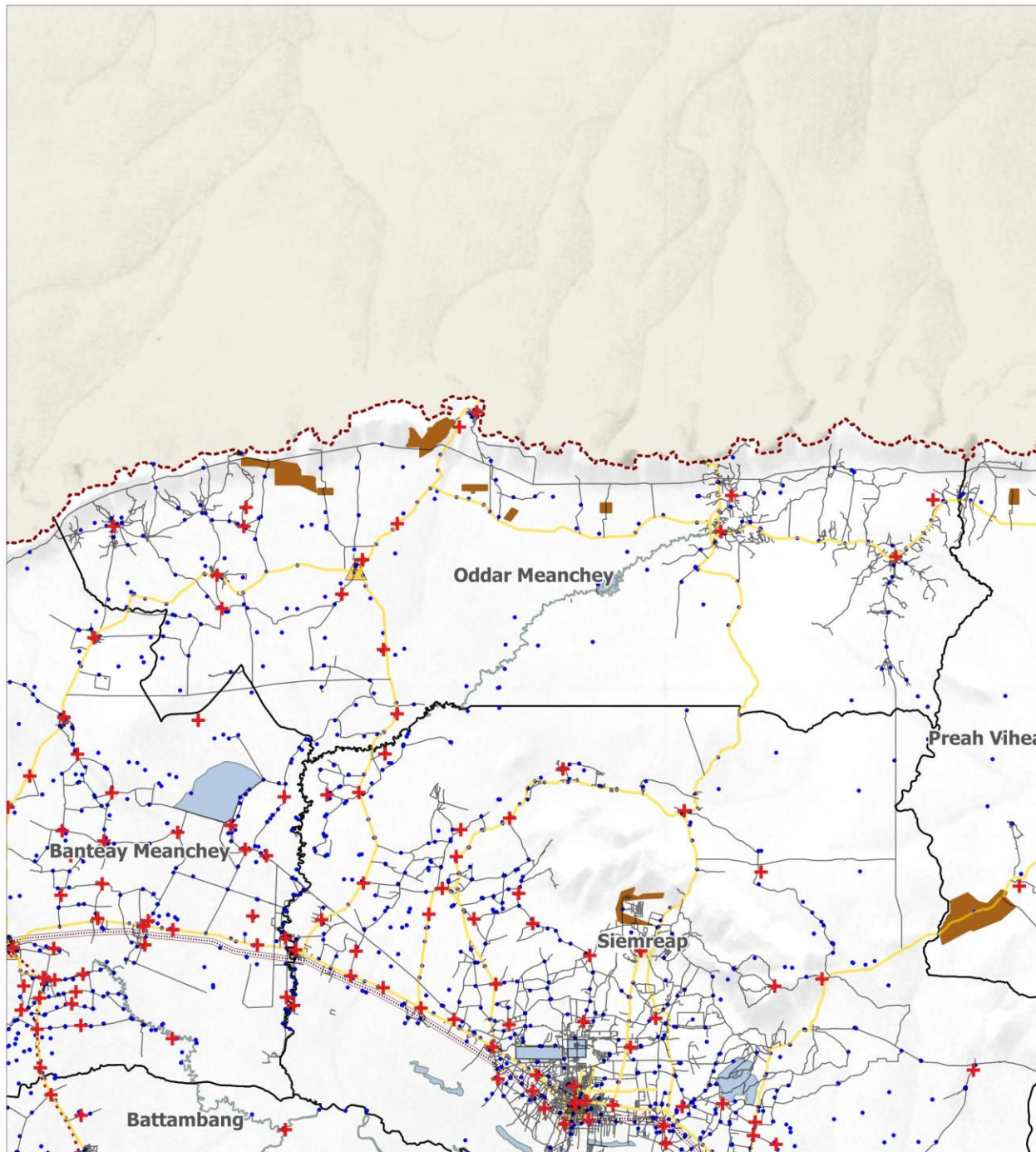
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Social land concessions (SLCs)

Oddar Meanchey province



Legend

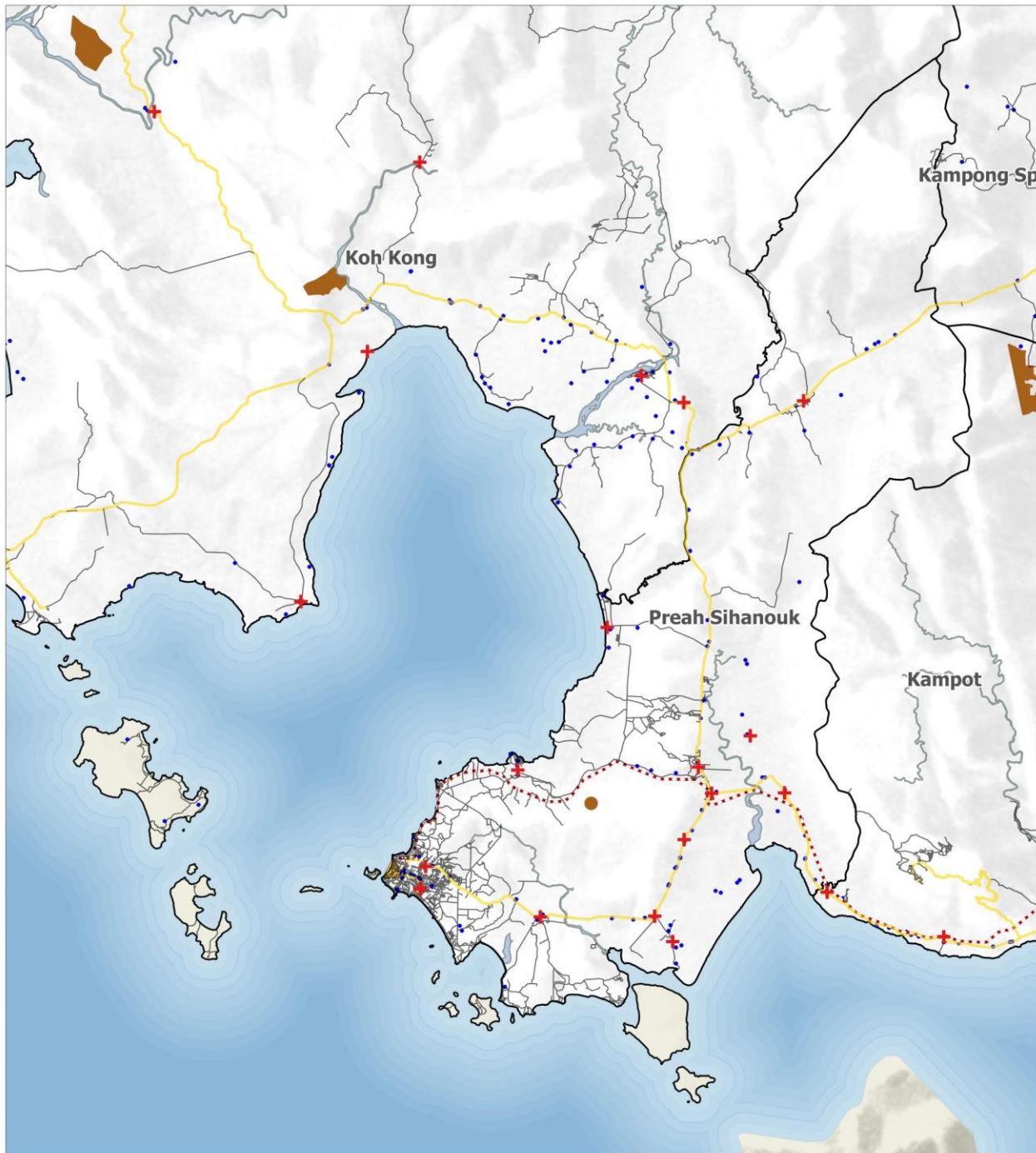
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- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Preah Sihanouk province



Legend



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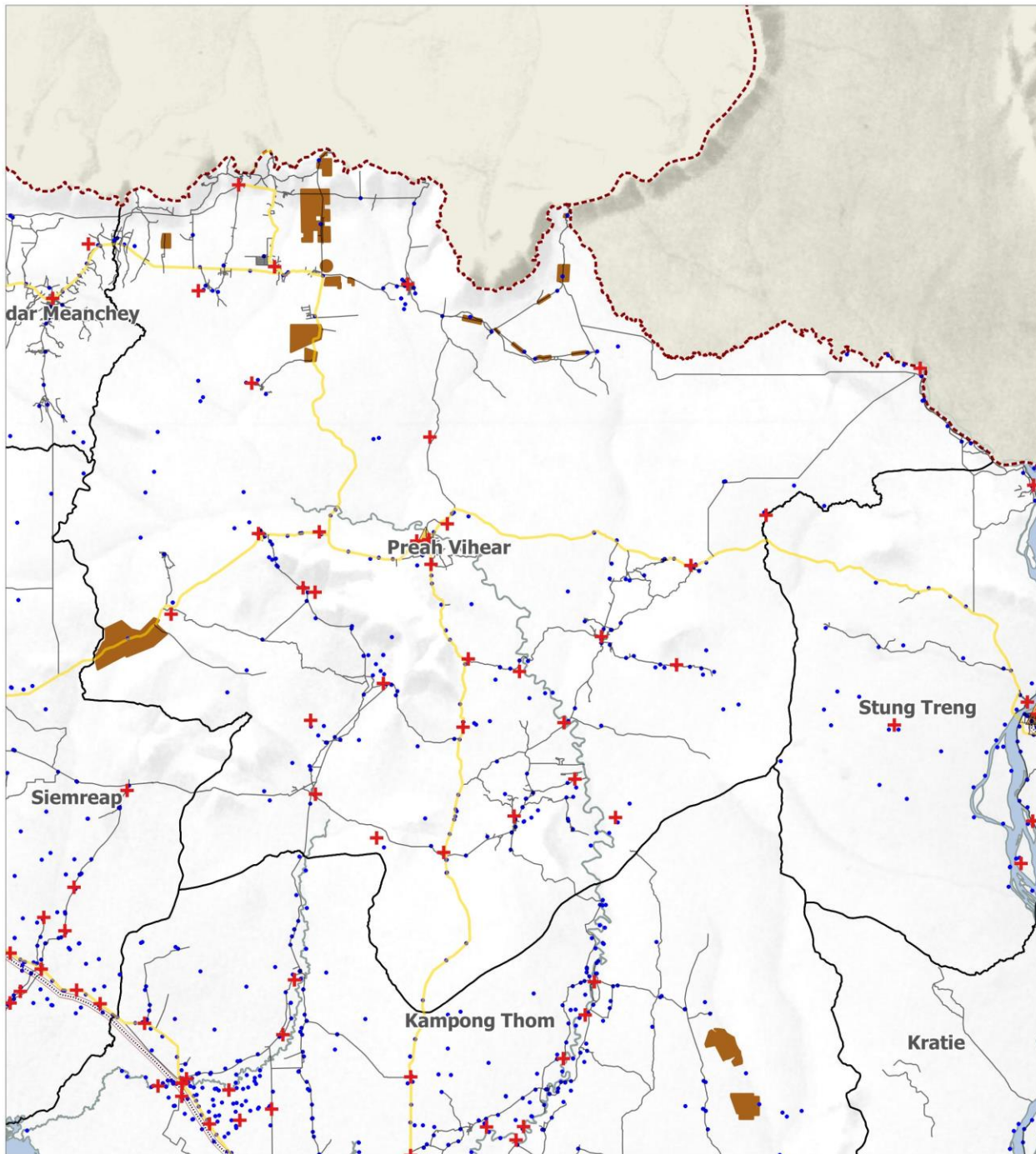
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- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Preah Vihear province



Legend

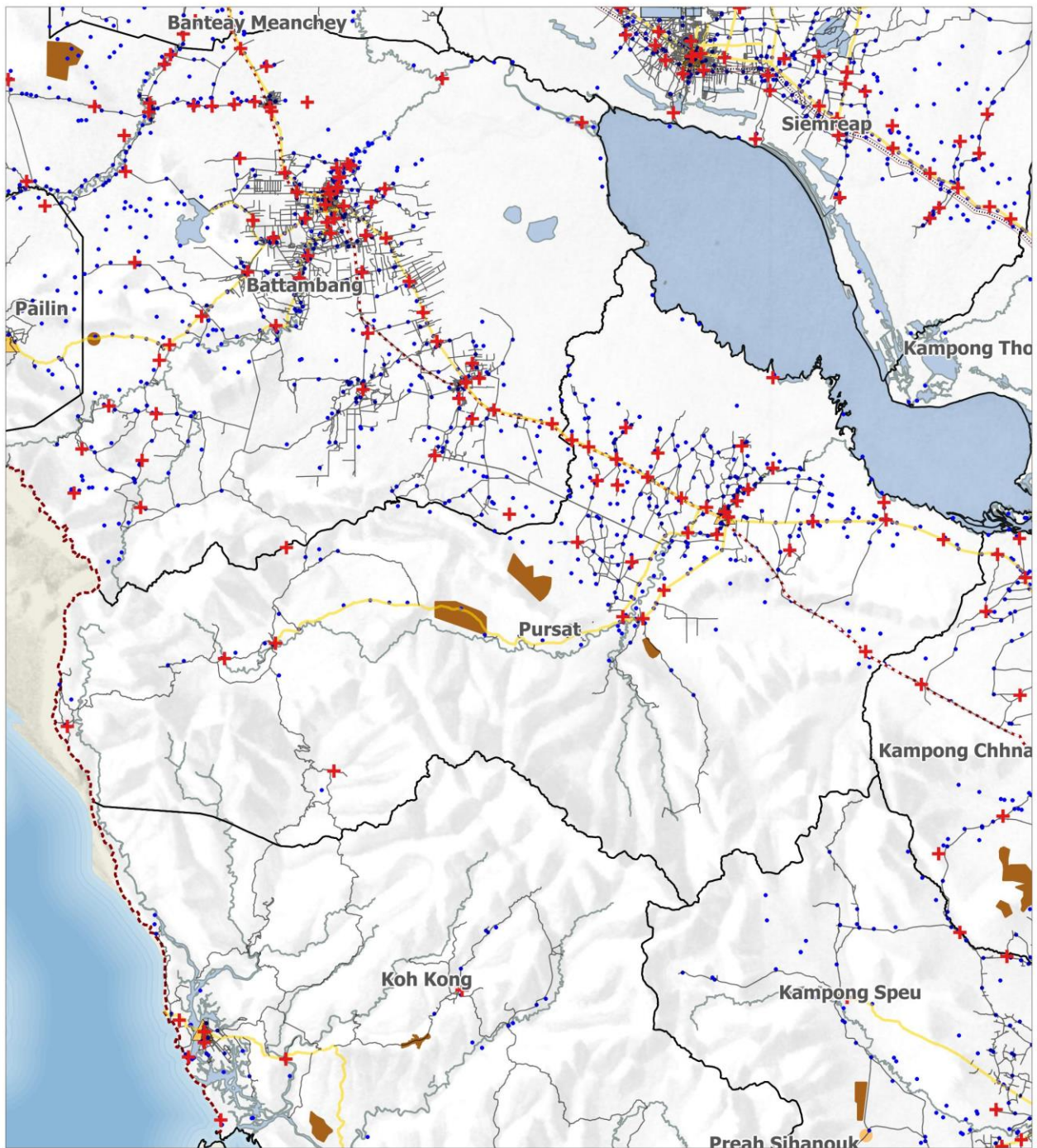
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- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Pursat province



Legend



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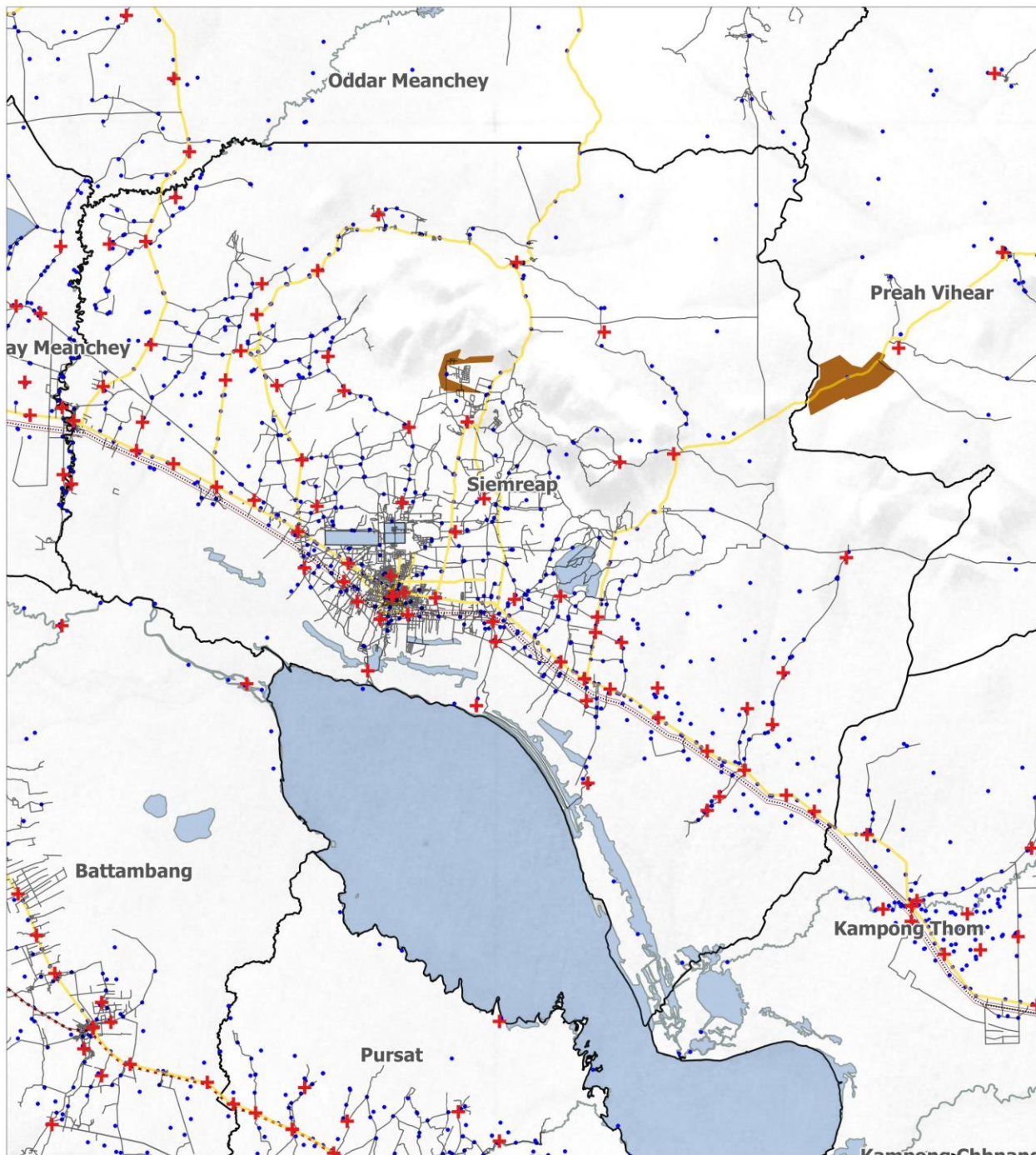
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- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Siemreap province



Legend

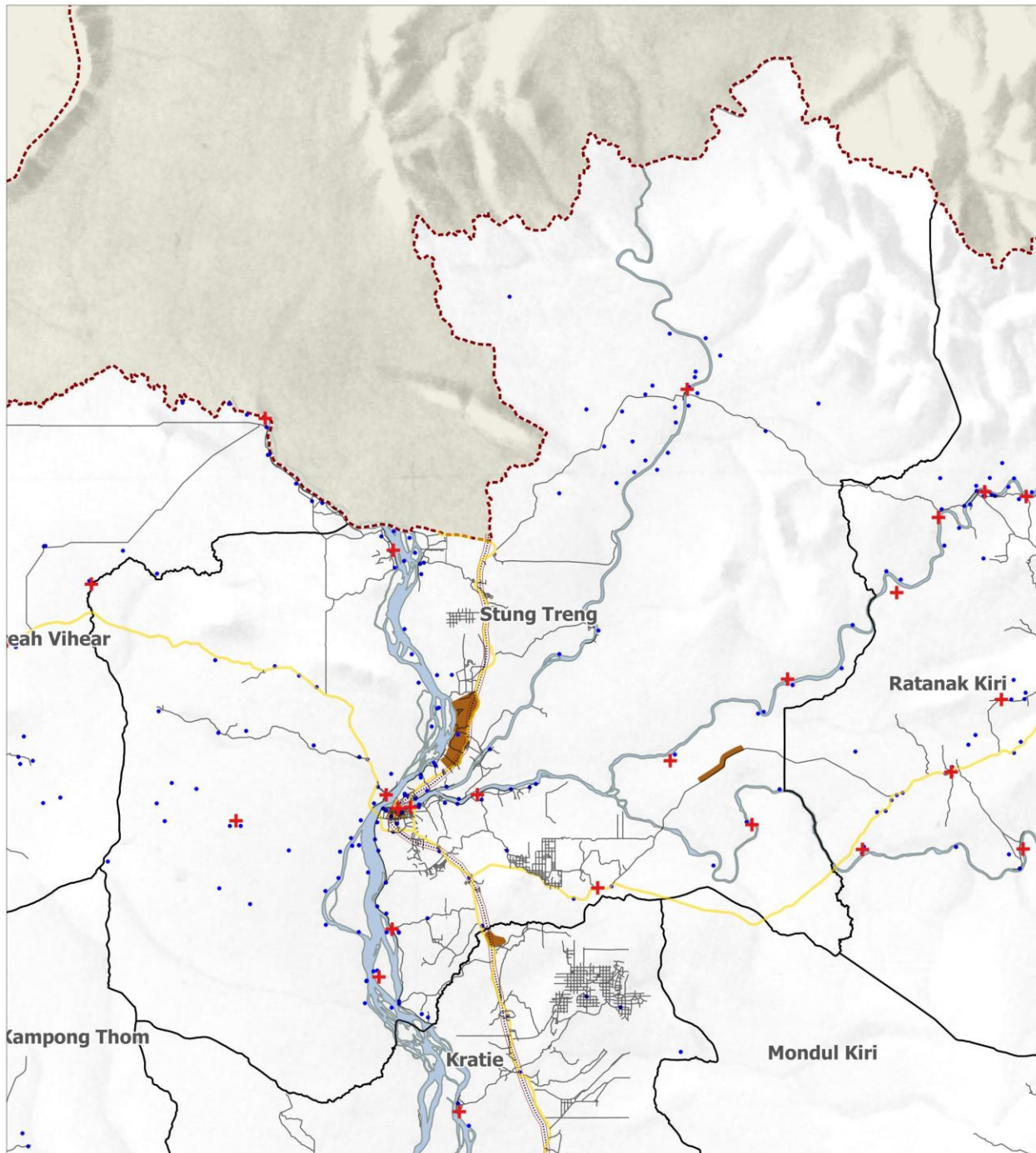
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- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Stung Treng province



Legend

- School facility
- + Health facility
- ▲ Town center
- Reserved land for SLCs
- Allocated land for SLCs
- Water body
- Provincial boundary
- - - Existing railway
- ... Proposed railway
- Main roads
- Small roads

Data sources:

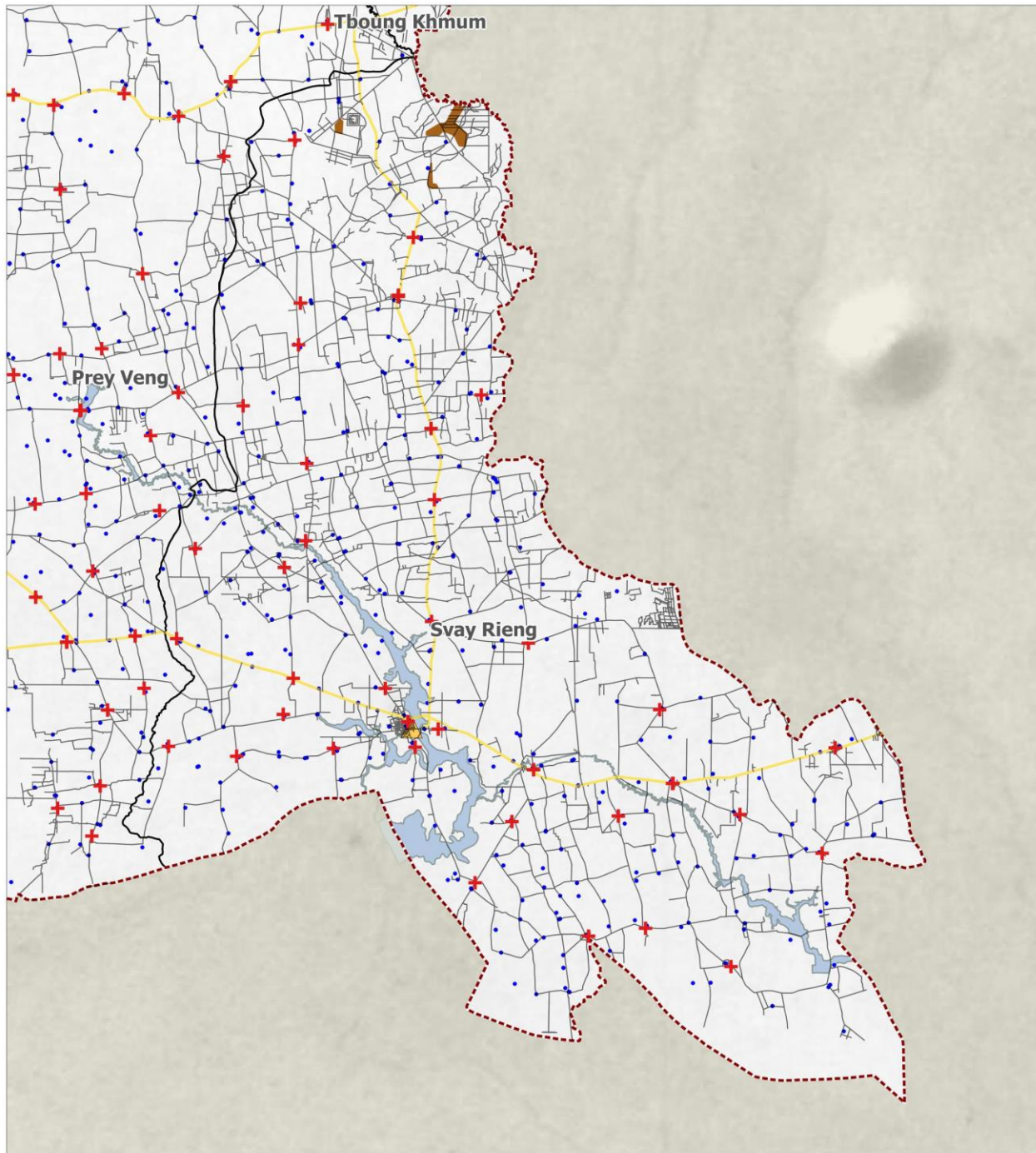
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- Water body: Aruna Technology
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0 10 20 KM

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Svay Rieng province



Legend



- School facility
- + Health facility
- ▲ Town center
- Reserved land for SLCs
- Allocated land for SLCs
- Water body
- Provincial boundary
- - - Existing railway
- - - Proposed railway
- Main roads
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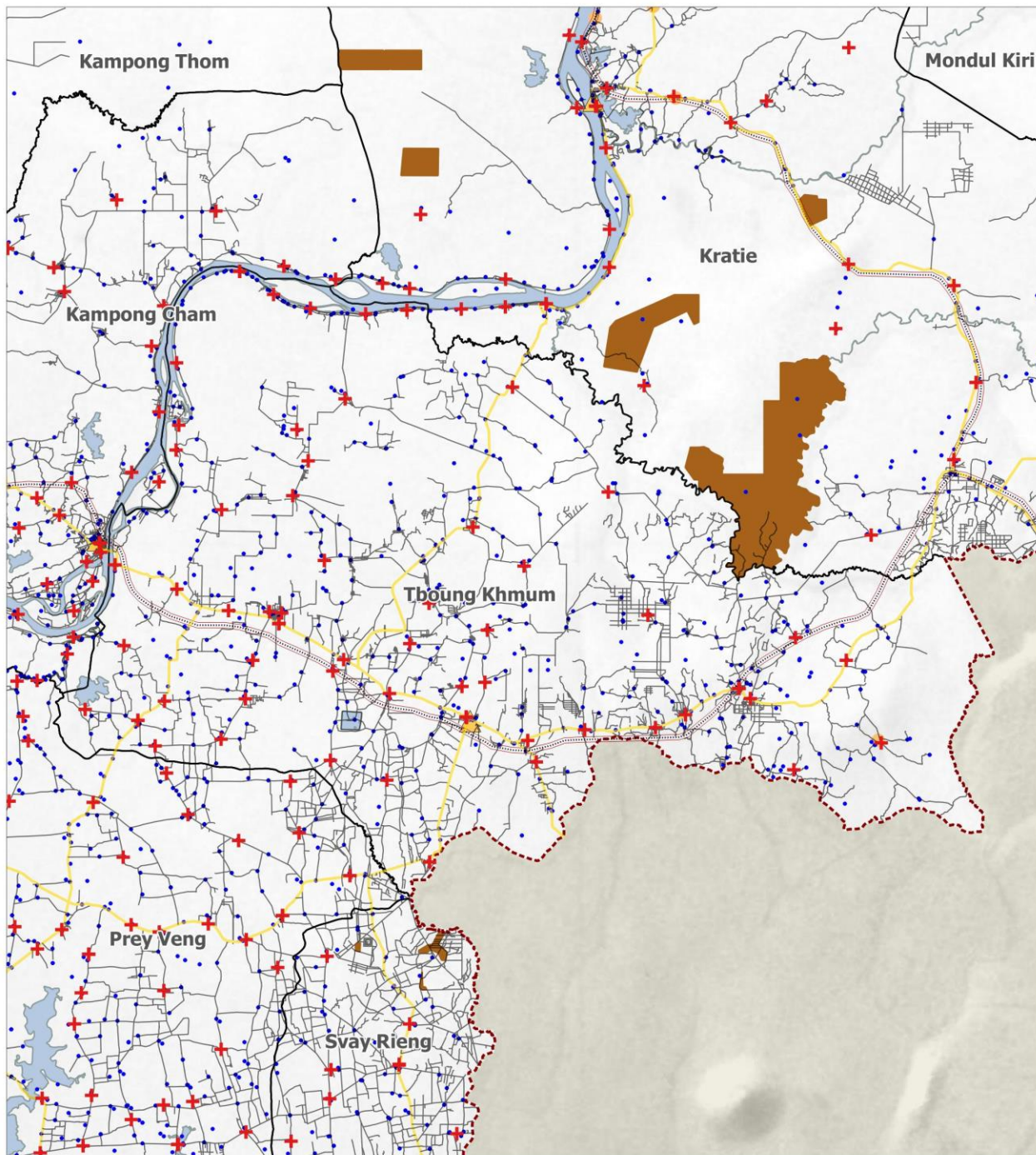
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- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth

Social land concessions (SLCs)

Tboung Khmum province



Legend

- School facility
- + Health facility
- ▲ Town center
- Reserved land for SLCs
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- Road: OpenStreetMap
- Water body: Aruna Technology
- Others: Natural Earth