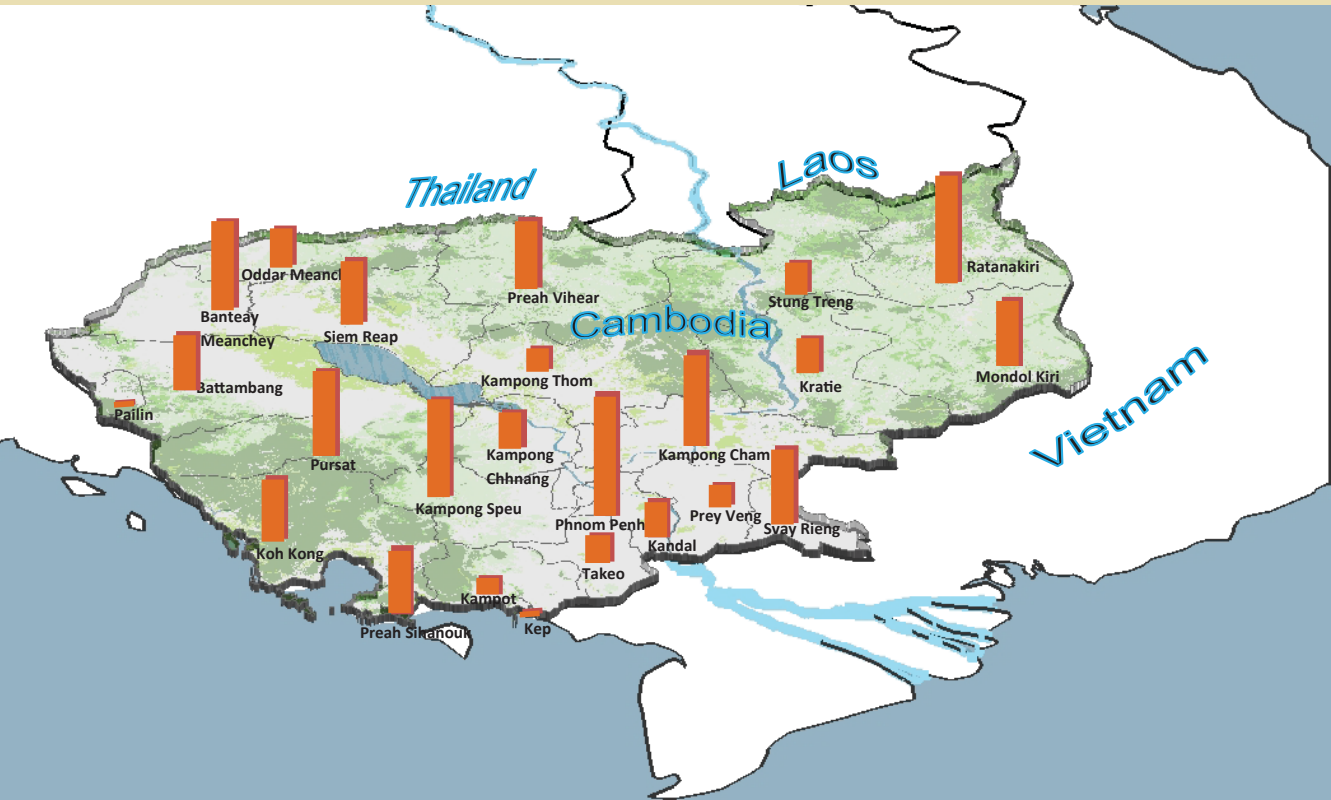




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The NGO Forum on Cambodia

ធ្វើការរួមគ្នាដើម្បីការវិវឌ្ឍសេចក្តីផ្តុំ
Working Together for Positive Change

Statistical Analysis of Land Disputes in Cambodia, 2013



Phnom Penh, Cambodia
September 2014

Khmer-English Bilingual Version

Statistical Analysis of Land Disputes in Cambodia, 2013

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Table of Contents

Acromyms.....	iii
Definitions of Terms.....	iv
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Purpose of the Report.....	2
3. Dispute Resolution Mechanisms.....	2
4. Methodology.....	6
4.1 Land Dispute Cases Identification Criteria.....	6
4.2 Data Collection and Updating Data on Land Disputes.....	6
4.3 Tools Used in the Statistical Analysis.....	7
4.4 Limitations of the Methodology.....	7
5. Results of Data Analysis.....	7
5.1 Land Disputes by Year.....	7
5.2 Land Disputes and Their Location.....	8
5.2.1 Location of Land Disputes in Phnom Penh.....	9
5.2.2 Location of Land Disputes in Rattanakiri.....	10
5.3 Land Dispute Cases Solved by Year.....	11
5.4 Resolution of Land Dispute Cases.....	13
5.4.1 Institutions Receiving Complaints.....	13
5.4.2 Resolution Process.....	14
5.5 Households Affected by Land Disputes.....	15
5.6 Types of Land Impacted by Land Disputes.....	16
5.7 Reasons for Land Dispute.....	18
5.8 Documents and Methods Used by Second Party to Acquire Land.....	19
6. Current Occupation of Disputed Land.....	20
7. Land Disputes Caused by Economic Land Concessions (ELCs).....	21
8. Forced Displacement.....	22
9. Summary.....	23
10. Annexes.....	24
Annex A: Map of Households Affected by Land Disputes by Province in 2013.....	24
Annex B: Type of Land Affected by Land Disputes by Province in 2013.....	25
Annex C: Number of Land Dispute Cases by Province in 2013.....	26

11. Appendixes.....27
Appendix 1: Twenty Eight New Land Dispute Cases in 2013.....27
Appendix 2: Land Dispute Cases Solved in 2013.....28
Appendix 3: Causes of Land Disputes 2012.....32
Appendix 4: Forced Displacement in 2013.....33

Acromyms

ADHOC	Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association
CLEC	Community Legal Education Center
CNRO	Cambodian National Research Organization
ELC	Economic Land Concession
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation (GIZ) GmbH
HH	Households
KKKHYDA	Khmer Kampuchea Krom Human Rights for Development
LD	Land Dispute
LICADHO	Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights
NALDR	National Authority for Land Dispute Resolution
NGOF	The NGO Forum on Cambodia
PLK	Ponleu Komar
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RIC	Research and Information Centre
SLR	Systematic Land Registration
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
Vigilance	Human Rights Vigilance of Cambodia

Definitions of Terms

For the purposes of this report, the following terminology is used. The definitions used here are specific to this report, and caution should be taken in applying this terminology in other settings.

- Abandoned Claim:** Refers to cases in which a land claim was given up, or relinquished by the original complainants.
- Agricultural Land:** Land that is suitable for agricultural production, including both crops and livestock
- Forced Displacement:** The forced removal of people against their will from land where they live, or where they conduct agricultural activities.
- Land Dispute:** A disagreement between two or more parties concerning the right to hold, control, access, or use a specific piece of land. Land disputes may involve all or part of a plot of land, and may also occur when there is disagreement concerning the boundaries between adjacent land plots.
- Original Landholder(s):** For the purpose of this report, the “original landholder” refers to the person, or people who used or controlled the disputed land prior to the dispute commencing.
- Second Party:** For the purpose of this report, the “second party” refers to the person who is seeking to claim the land of the original landholder.
- Silent Cases:** Refers to cases which were raised to the relevant authorities, but over the course of the last year did not see any significant progress towards a resolution.

1. Introduction

Land disputes in Cambodia are widely seen as one of the biggest challenges facing the Cambodian people. In the worst cases, land disputes can lead to loss of land and access to resources, which is inconsistent with the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) achieving its poverty reduction goals. Furthermore, land disputes also represent a significant challenge to Cambodia's reputation in the international arena.

Records in the database of the NGO Forum on Cambodia show that some land dispute cases have been on-going for a number of years, and this has compromised the living conditions and livelihoods of the affected people. These records indicate that there are many factors causing land disputes, including infrastructure development projects in urban and rural areas, economic land concessions (ELCs), other concessions operated by national and international companies and land grabbing by individuals.

The law requires Social and Environmental Impact Assessments (SEIA) for these projects. Often they are not conducted or when they do take place, they are carried out in a sub-standard manner with little opportunity for public participation. In conjunction with the failure in law enforcement to protect the rights of local communities, this further exacerbates land disputes and is inconsistent with agreed development goals.

The earliest available "Statistical Analysis of Land Disputes in Cambodia" by NGO Forum is from 2007. Land Disputes peaked in 2008 at the same time as land values in Cambodia rose sharply. The following year, the number of land disputes fell slightly, but in 2010, 2011 and 2012 they began to rise once more.

In recent years, the RGC has developed a number of new policies and legal frameworks related to land and natural resources which aim to implement improved procedures related to land administration and management, including the prevention and resolution of land disputes.¹ However, it is still unclear how successful these new policies and frameworks have been, and land disputes in Cambodia are still widely reported in both local and international media. The data presented in this report might differ from data published by other organizations due to a different methodology used. This report aims to track the trends in the emergence and causes of land disputes collected by NGO Forum and provide

¹ For example: Land Law passed by the National Assembly on July 20, 2001, The Declaration of the Royal Government of Cambodia on Land Policy (1st July 2009); Law on Expropriation, 26 Feb 2010; Circular 03 on Resolution of Temporary Settlements, 31 May 2010; National Policy on the Development of Indigenous Peoples, 2009; Sub-Decree No 83, 09 June 2009 on the Procedures for Land Registration of Indigenous Community Land (L&R/L&P/2009/Khm) (Ogs, Year 09, No. 43, June 12, 2009); and Inter-Ministerial Circular on Interim Protective Measures Protecting Lands of Indigenous Peoples that has been requested for collective ownership titling, while awaiting titling process according to procedure to be completed May 31, 2011.

documentary evidence for stakeholders seeking to understand this important issue.

As indicated in the report, some LD cases have continued for a long time. This has a significant impact on the livelihoods of local communities.

2. Purpose of the Report

The purpose of the report is to provide documentary evidence of land disputes recorded throughout 2013. This evidence was gathered from articles on land disputes from local printed media, meetings with Land and Housing Right Network (LAHRiN)² members, and through on site data collection. This report aims to raise awareness and understanding of the current situation regarding land disputes, and act as a resource for other stakeholders working on land issues, including the government and government officials, donors, LAHRiN members, Cambodian and international civil society and academic researchers, amongst others. The report will also provide documentation that NGO Forum and other groups may use to advocate for improved land tenure security for poor and vulnerable people in Cambodia.

In addition, it is hoped that the contents of this report will be useful to government stakeholders that are working to find solutions to Cambodia's current land situation. Whilst NGO Forum is aware that the challenges are formidable, it is hoped that the result of this land dispute analysis will contribute to the implementation of policies and actions that will lead to the resolution of these land disputes.

3. Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

In the context of land disputes, it is important to differentiate between disputes over 'untitled' land, land for which no formal land titles have been issued, and disputes over 'titled' land. Depending on what land the dispute is about, different dispute resolution mechanisms are responsible for resolving the dispute.

Five formal conflict resolution mechanisms exist in Cambodia. These are:

- Commune Councils
- Cadastral Commissions

² LAHRiN a network of organizations that work on land and housing rights issues in Cambodia. This network has three levels: 1) The Steering Committee, comprised of the Directors of selected NGOs, 2) The National LAHRiN Committee, comprised of member NGO Program Managers or Project Managers based in Phnom Penh, and 3) The Provincial LAHRiN members, which includes NGOs based in the provinces that work on land and housing rights issues.

- Administrative Commissions
- National Authority for Land Dispute Resolution
- Courts

No data from the Courts or Commune Councils about the number of land conflicts they deal with was collected.

Commune Councils have the mandate to “reconcile differences of opinion” among commune citizens but no decision making authority.³ While no formal procedure exists for the Commune Council, most cases go to the Commune Council before they go to higher levels.⁴

The Cadastral Commissions have jurisdiction in disputes over untitled land.⁵ Cadastral Commissions exist on the district/Khan level, “District/Khan Cadastral Commission (DKCC)” on provincial/municipal level “Provincial/Municipal Cadastral Commission (PMCC)” and on the national level “National Cadastral Commission (NCC)”.⁶ In case no equitable solution can be reached, District/Khan/Cadastral Commissions shall submit the dispute file to the Provincial/Municipal Cadastral Commission for the following reasons:

- (1) One person claims several parcels of land that are also claimed by other small land holders;
- (2) One of the parties is a high-ranking authority;
- (3) There is a conflict of interest with the Chief of the DKCC;
- (4) The dispute involves State public land⁷

In general, each dispute will pass the following procedure: complaint, investigation, administrative meeting, conciliation, and registration.⁸ The lower level Cadastral Commission, DKCC, has no power to decide upon a conflict; this authority only belongs to the PMCC and NCC after three attempts at conciliation.⁹ Over the

³ Art. 6, No 47 ANK.BK/May 31, 2002 , Sub Decree on Organization and Functioning of the Cadastral Commission.

⁴ Cambodian Conflict Resolution Mechanisms, GIZ Land Rights Program II August 2014, Presentation during TWG Land DP Meeting, August 2014.

⁵ Sub-decree No.47 ANK.BK, dated 31 May 2002.

⁶ Art 10, No 47 ANK.BK/May 31, 2002 Sub Decree on Organization and Functioning of the Cadastral Commission.

⁷ Ibid

⁸ No. 112 DNS/BrK , 21 August 2002 Prakas on the Guidelines and Procedures of the Cadastral Commission, see also Cambodian Conflict Resolution Mechanisms, GIZ Land Rights Program II August 2014, Presentation during TWG Land DP Meeting, August 2014.

⁹ Art. 29ff , 112 DNS/BrK , 21 August 2002 Prakas on the Guidelines and Procedures of the Cadastral Commission; see also Cambodian Conflict Resolution Mechanisms, GIZ Land Rights Program II August 2014, Presentation during TWG Land DP Meeting, August 2014.

past few years, the Cadastral Commissions have had more success in resolving disputes. In 2006, only 51% of the cases received were fully processed and 49% were still pending. In 2011, 78% of cases received by the Cadastral Commissions were resolved, dismissed or withdrawn by the claimant, and only 22% were still pending.¹⁰ From April 2003 until the end of April 2014 CC on all levels have received 6,224 cases and processed 5,370 cases. 854 cases are still pending. Out of the processed cases 2,742 cases were successfully conciliated or decided, equal to 13,192 families and 3,895 ha. 2,011 cases were dismissed and 617 cases were withdrawn. The number of land disputes that were filed to the Cadastral Commissions declined from 2007 until the end of August 2013. The backlog cases also continued to decline every year after the creation of Mobile Teams under the support from GIZ.¹¹

Administrative Commissions are not a permanent conflict resolution mechanism. The Administrative Commissions existence is only temporary during the Systematic Land Registration Process. The number of ACs corresponds to the number of communes where Systematic Land Registration is carried out.¹² Administrative Commissions are mandated to conciliate conflicts over (yet) untitled parcels, whether claimed by individuals, companies or the state. Unsuccessful conciliation cases are sent to NCC.¹³ During Systematic Land Registration, the AC handles Land Disputes between two or more private parties. These disputes are often about disagreement about boundaries. Around 12.000 Administrative Commission cases still needs to be resolved and Development Partners work with MLMUPC on a dispute resolution process for these cases.¹⁴ Boundary disputes during SLR involving state public land and state institutions are not recorded and those disputed parcels were excluded from SLR. These disputes amount to 0,3% of the titles distributed. Approximately 500.000 titles are delivered annually by SLR; however 1.500 parcels are unable to be processed because control of state public land and state institutions are in conflict.¹⁵

¹⁰ Access to Land Title in Cambodia, A Study of Systematic Land Registration in Three Cambodian Provinces and the Capital, M. Grimsditch, K. Leakhana, D. Sherchan, Published by NGO Forum, Phnom Penh, November 2012Pg. 86, 87.

¹¹ According to information provided by GIZ Land Rights Program, from the period June 2013 to April 2014, 480 cases were processed, and among them 295 cases were solved, 133 were sent to the court or dismissed and 52 were withdrawn. The Mobile Teams solved 269 of the above cases including 35 multi-party cases with more than two to 10 parties and 22 cases with more than 10 parties. In total 77 multi party cases were resolved during the above mentioned period of 11 months.

¹² Cambodian Conflict Resolution Mechanisms, GIZ Land Rights Program II August 2014, Presentation during TWG Land DP Meeting, August 2014.

¹³ Art. 3, 12, No. 46ANK.BK/May 31, 2002 Sub decree on the Procedures to establish Cadastral Index Map and Land Register; see also Cambodian Conflict Resolution Mechanisms, GIZ Land Rights Program II August 2014, Presentation during TWG Land DP Meeting, August 2014.

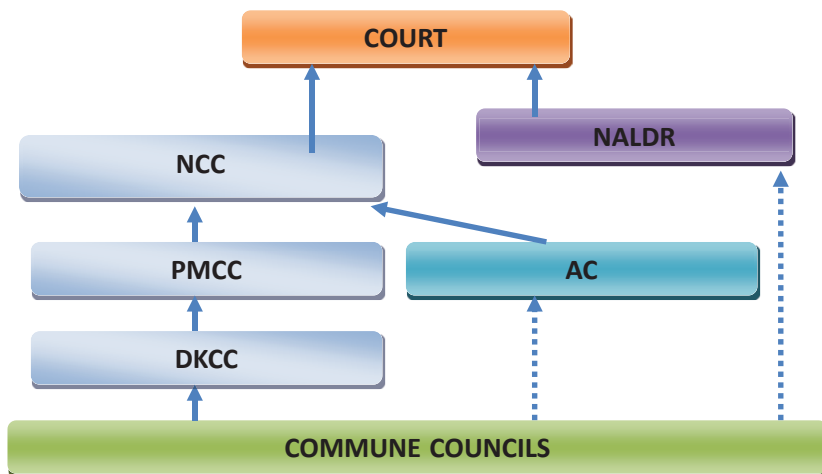
¹⁴ Information provided by GIZ Land Rights Program.

¹⁵ Ibid

The National Authority for Land Dispute Resolution (NALDR) has jurisdiction over cases which are “beyond the jurisdiction“ of the Cadastral Commissions, or the courts.¹⁶ This vague allocation of competencies is doubtful, as there are no cases beyond the competencies of the Cadastral Commissions or the Courts. In fact, high profile cases are mostly referred to NALDR, which is chaired by the deputy prime minister, and has 26 Ministries and Authorities as members. An additional 10 members serve as the as General Secretariat chaired by the Council of Ministers (CoM), and the Secretary of State. From 1421 cases received between 2006 and 2010, NALDR resolved only 15,83% (225) cases and referred 73,39 % (1043) cases to other competent authorities while 10,76 % or 153 cases are still pending.¹⁷

Courts have the mandate to resolve disputes over titled land. Three levels of jurisdiction exist, Courts of First Instance, Appeal Court and the Supreme Court. However, in practice courts are often not accessible for the poor due to the high fees involved.

The table below illustrates the hierarchy of resolution mechanisms:



Source: *Cambodian Conflict Resolution Mechanisms, GIZ Land Rights Program II August 2014, Presentation during TWG Land DP Meeting, August 2014*

However, the table below (see 5.4.1.) illustrates that complaints are actually being raised to a much larger number of authorities, who in theory, do not have jurisdiction to resolve land disputes. In many cases, complaints are being sent to different authorities at the same time.

¹⁶ Art. 3, Royal Decree VS/RTK/0206/697

¹⁷ Cambodian Conflict Resolution Mechanisms, GIZ Land Rights Program II August 2014, Presentation during TWG Land DP Meeting, August 2014

4. Methodology

4.1 Land Dispute Cases Identification Criteria

This report analyses land disputes that were reported in the local media and information collected from network members. Land disputes which have occurred, but went unnoticed by local media and unaware by network members are not subject to the present analysis. Land disputes mentioned in the local media could be over titled or untitled land.

The statistics that appear in this report may differ from other sources due to differences in methodology and criteria for data collection and verification. The Research and Information Centre (RIC) uses the following criteria to identify land dispute cases:

- Land dispute cases involving 5 households (HHs) or more;
- Land dispute cases that have not yet been resolved or are only partially resolved; and
- Land dispute cases that were solved before the year 2013 are excluded from this analysis. However, cases that were resolved during the course of 2013 are included.

4.2 Data Collection and Updating Data on Land Disputes

The information collection and data updating system of the RIC is as follows:

- Daily collection of information on land dispute cases is conducted through monitoring of local media (including the Phnom Penh Post, Radio Free Asia, The Cambodia Daily, Koh Santepheap and Raksmeay Kampuchea).
- Based on the collected information, each case goes through a process of verification to avoid double entries in the database with provincial LAHRiN members via bi-monthly network meetings.
- The bi-monthly meetings provide a chance, not only to conduct verification of land dispute cases, but also to gather information on land disputes that were not reported in the media, but are known to be on-going in Network member's target areas.
- Provincial LAHRiN members conduct land dispute verification in the field. In order to gather the relevant data, members use a form developed by the RIC.
- The RIC conducts an Annual Campaign to update and verify data

on land dispute cases throughout the country. This is conducted in cooperation with each provincial LAHRiN member, and is carried out during November every year.

- Legal Officers of the NGO Forum on Cambodia conduct site visits to verify details of land dispute cases that LAHRiN members are unable to verify.

4.3 Tools Used in the Statistical Analysis

All of the gathered land dispute data is recorded in the database of the Research and Information Centre. Programs including Microsoft Excel, Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS software) and Geographic Information System (GIS) were employed to analyze those cases, and provide a statistical overview of land disputes and their geographic location.

4.4 Limitations of the Methodology

The main limitation of this methodology is that it relies, for the most part, on gathering information on incidents of land dispute from media sources, and it is quite possible that many cases go unreported. The RIC attempts to minimize this problem by gathering data from LAHRiN members on unreported disputes, however they are not active in all areas of the country, and again, disputes may go unnoticed by people outside the immediate area.

5. Results of Data Analysis

Data and graphics displayed in this report are based on information on land disputes published by local media and generally do not include data on cases handled by Administrative Commissions, Cadastral Commissions or Commune Council. The only exemption is if disputes handled by those institutions were reported by local media.

5.1 Land Disputes by Year

In total 28¹⁸ new land dispute cases meeting the RIC criteria listed above were recorded as commencing in 2013. This number is lower compared to the cases that emerged during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 with 39, 39 and 46 new disputes respectively.

As well as recording new disputes, the report records the figures for cumulative

¹⁸ See Appendix 1

disputes, which are disputes that are not resolved and are carried over from previous years. An additional of six land dispute cases were included in the analysis.¹⁹ However these disputes were not reported at the time, and erupted prior to 2013. This brings the total number of land disputes in 2013 to 405. Among them, 81 cases were resolved in 2013 and 13 land dispute cases were abandoned. As a result, 77%, or 311 cases out of the total 405 land disputes recorded have not been fully resolved as of 2013.

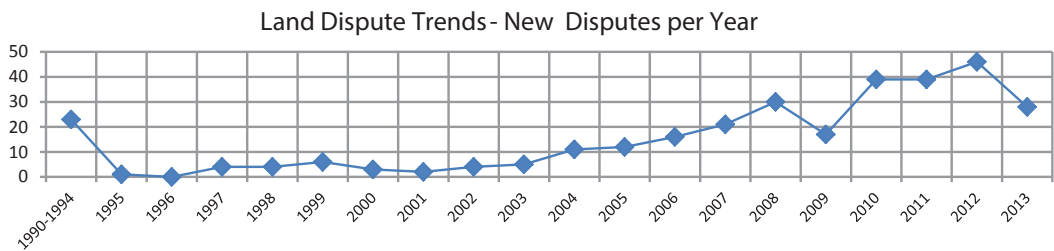


Figure 1: Land Dispute Trends – New Disputes Per Year

5.2 Land Disputes and Their Location

As noted above, the RIC has identified 311 active land dispute cases. These cases include those that are not yet fully resolved, in the process of resolution, are “silent” (meaning that a complaint has been registered, but no action has yet been taken by the authorities), and other cases where the resolution procedure is still unclear.

All 24 provinces of Cambodia are affected by land disputes. The highest incidence of land disputes occurred in Phnom Penh with 29 cases, followed by Rattanakiri and Kampong Speu with 26 and 24 cases respectively. As shown below in Figure 2 as well as Annex C, the figures also indicate that the two provinces with the lowest number of land disputes are in Pailin and Kep, with one dispute each.

¹⁹ The Statistical Analysis of Land Disputes Report in Cambodia, 2012 report stated that 46 new cases occurred in 2012.

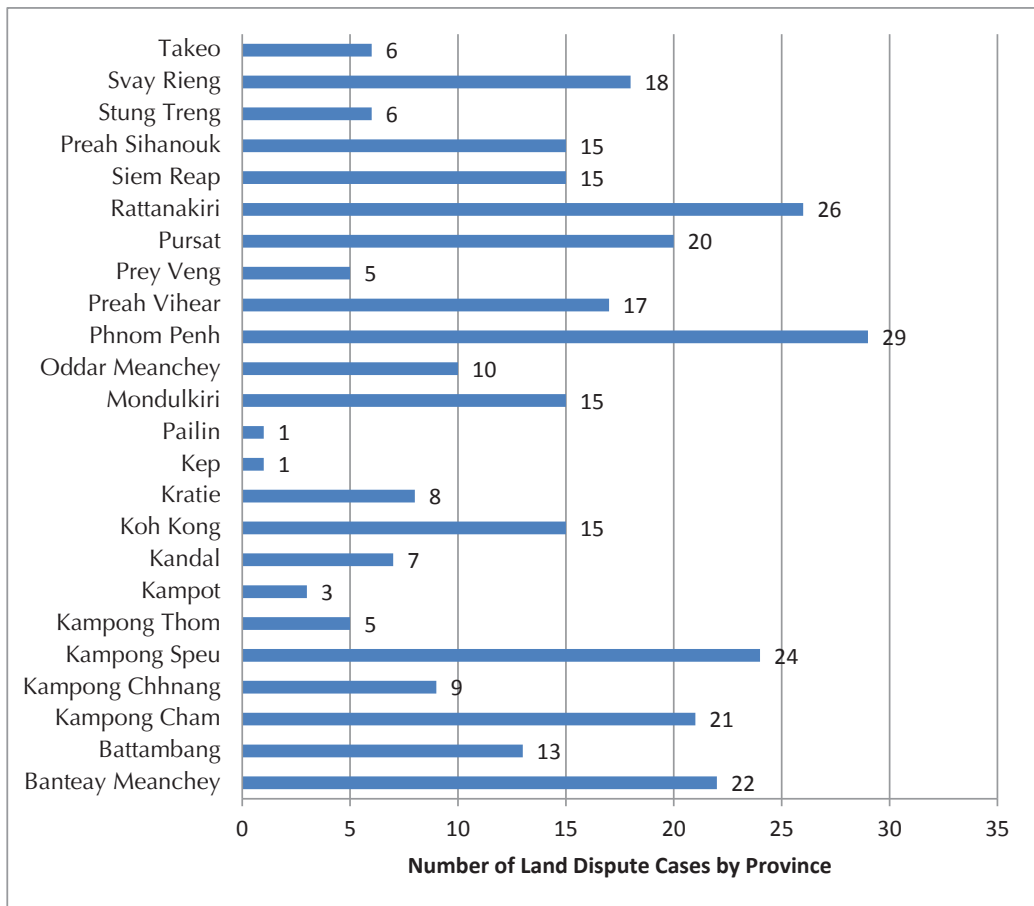
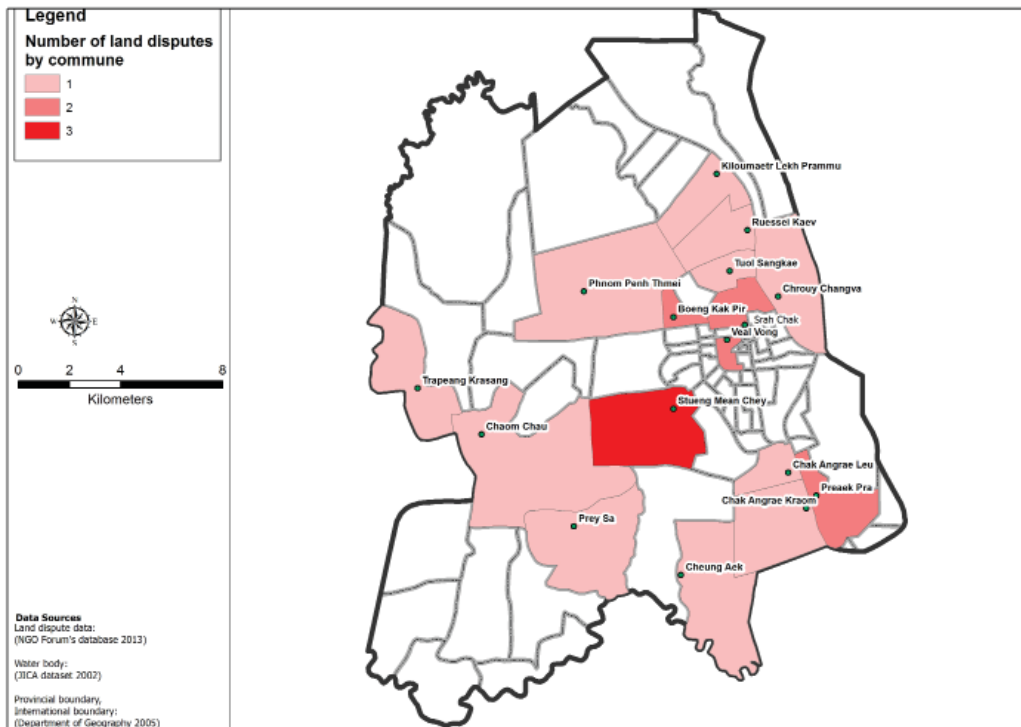


Figure 2: Number of Land Disputes by Province

5.2.1 Location of Land Disputes in Phnom Penh

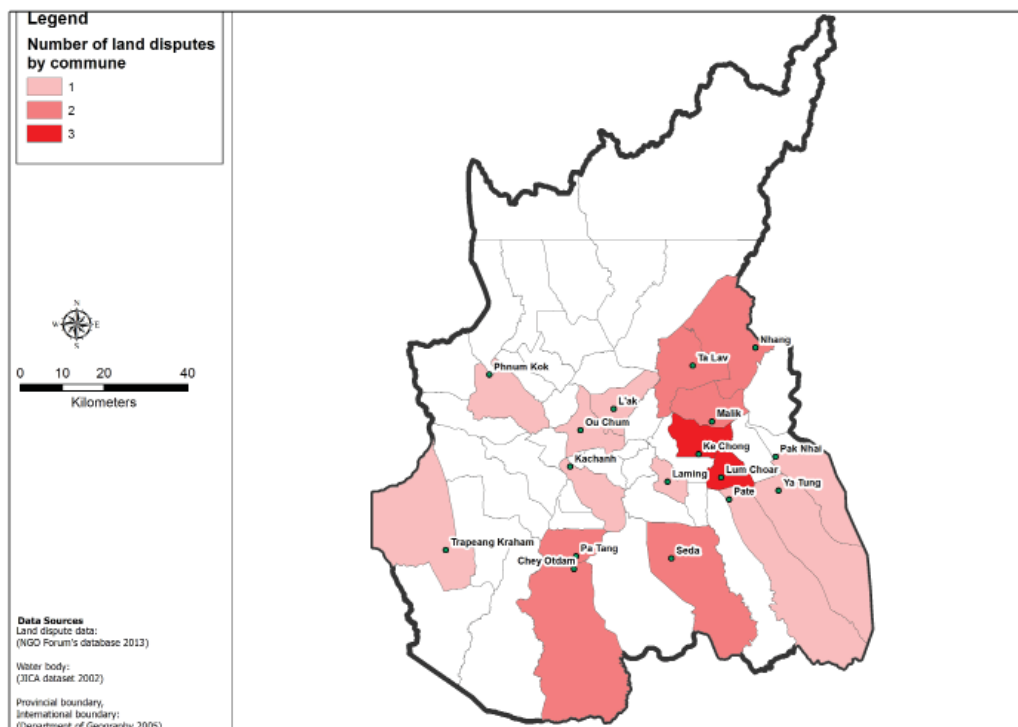
Among the 24 land disputes recorded in Phnom Penh, the sangkat (or commune) of Stueng Meanchey has the highest number of disputes with three. The map below indicates that four different sangkats have two land dispute cases, namely Boeng Kak Pir, Veal Vong, Preak Pra and Srah Chak, while the other affected sangkat each report one land dispute case.



Map 1: Land Disputes in Phnom Penh by Sangkat (or commune)

5.2.2 Location of Land Disputes in Rattanakiri

According to the RIC database, out of the 311 land disputes, 26 cases were recorded as commencing in Rattanakiri, which ranks second after Phnom Penh. In Rattanakiri, two different sangkat have three land disputes, namely Ke - Chong and Lum - Choar, and six different communes have two cases, while other nine affected sangkats reported one case.



Map 2: Land Disputes in Rattanakiri by Sangkat (or commune)

5.3 Land Dispute Cases Solved by Year

Out of 405 disputes, 81²⁰ cases, equal to 20%, were fully resolved in 2013. The resolved cases were those disputes which occurred in the previous years. As an example, a case of a land dispute that occurred in 1995 at Preak Tanob village, Kampong Svay Commune of Kieng Svay District, Kandal Province was solved in 2013, and other cases, such as a dispute in Keo Phos village, Chroy Svay commune of Sre Ambil district, Koh Kong province, which occurred in 2005 was also solved in 2013. Figure 3 below reflects that 12 land disputes which occurred in 2011 were resolved in 2013. In 2012, more land disputes were solved than in any other year.

²⁰ See Appendix 2

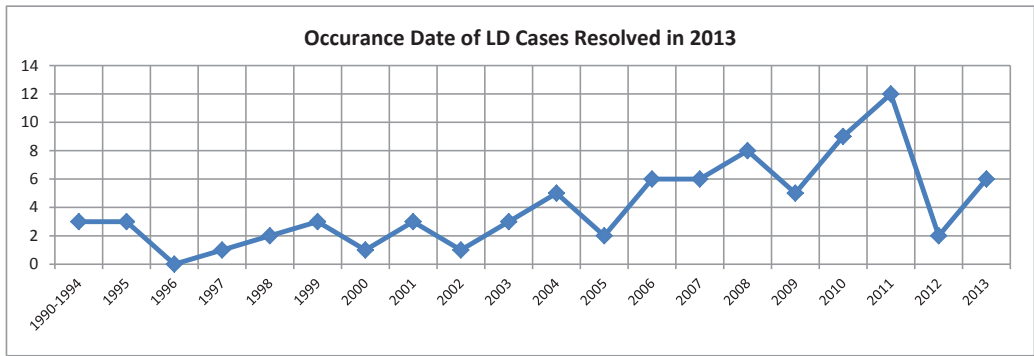


Figure 3: Occurance Date of Land Disputes Resolved in 2013

It should be noted here that the RIC cannot comment on the adequacy of the dispute resolution process or result, simply that the conflict has been resolved in favour of one party or the other, or a settlement has been negotiated.

328 land dispute cases were solved between 2007 and 2013. The figures show an increase in the number of resolved cases from 2010 onwards, peaking in 2012 with 108 cases resolved before the national elections in July 2013, which is a significant increase on the figures for 2010 (see Figure 4).

Statistics show most land disputes, 17 % or 14 out of 81 cases, were solved by local authorities. Statistics also reveal that 16% or 13 cases were solved in relation to Directive 001 as disputed land was demarcated with the consent of the disputing parties.

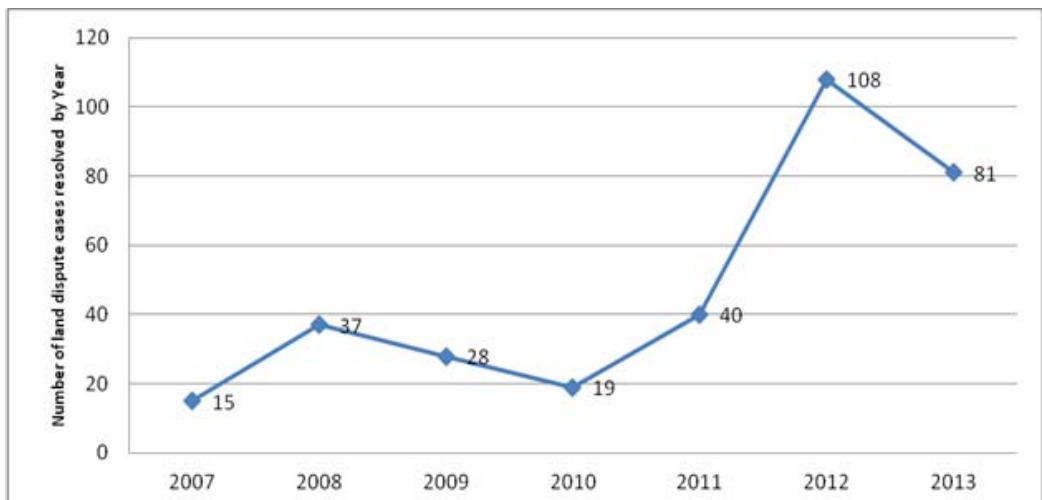


Figure 4: Land Dispute Cases Solved by Year

5.4 Resolution of Land Dispute Cases

5.4.1 Institutions receiving complaints

Disputing parties, both original landholders and second parties, raised their complaints to various judicial and state institutions. In total, 865 complaints were filed. Some land dispute complaints were submitted to government institutions, including local authorities, at both the commune and district levels, Cadastral Commission, provincial halls, courts, and at the national level institutions listed in the following paragraph. It is noted that the majority of the complaints, 240, were raised initially to local authorities. One hundred and thirty seven complaints were raised to the provincial halls. Additionally, 27 complaints were filed at district Cadastral Commission, 47 at provincial Cadastral Commission and 20 at the national Cadastral Commission. Complaints were also filed at different levels of the court system, and 72 complaints were raised to the Provincial/Municipal Court of First Instance, 25 complaints at the Appeal Court and 16 complaints at the Supreme Court. As the courts often fail to return a verdict or receive cases, complainants often raise their complaints to non-judicial bodies, and 22 complaints were sent to the National Authority for Land Dispute Resolution (NALDR). Forty cases were sent to the Cabinet of the Prime Minister, 24 to the Ministry of Interior, 20 to the Council of Ministers, 46 to the National Assembly, and 10 complaints were sent to the Royal Palace.

Institution	Land dispute
Local Authority	240
District Cadastral Commission	27
Provincial Cadastral Commission	47
National Cadastral Commission	20
National Authority for Land Dispute Resolution	22
Provincial/Municipal Court of First Instance	72
Appeals Court	25
Supreme Court	16
National Assembly	46
Royal Palace	10
Ministry of Interior	24
Council Ministry	20
Prime Minister Cabinet	42
Provincial Hall	137
Ministry of National Assembly-Senate Relations and Inspection	20
Other	97
Total	865

5.4.2 Resolution Process

Since the early 1990s, 405 land dispute cases have gone through the resolution process and have either been fully resolved, or partly resolved, or the resolution process is on-going. In 2013, eighty one disputes were fully resolved, 179 cases were unresolved, while 122 cases were only partly resolved (for example, a dispute involving multiple HHs may be resolved for some, but not all of the affected HHs). In the resolved cases, 43 or 11%, were solved in favor of the second party, and only 15 cases, or 4%, for the original landholder. Sixteen cases, or 4%, were solved by reaching a compromise between the parties, while 7 cases, or 2%, were solved by paying compensation. Thirteen cases, or 3%, were abandoned by the disputants.

Of the remaining 162 cases, 57% of the total, have never been through any formal resolution process, despite complaints being raised to the authorities or courts. Fifteen cases, or 5% are noted as being “silent,” and 20 cases, or 7%, are identified as being abandoned (detailed information is contained in Annex 4).

Among the 200 land disputes involving agricultural land, only 47 cases, 23.5%, were fully resolved, while among 112 cases involving residential land, 15 cases, or 13.39% were fully resolved.

Land Dispute Resolution Process	Land Dispute Cases	Percentage (%)
Unknown	2	0
Unresolved	179	44
Partly resolved	122	30
Resolved in favor of second party	43	11
Resolved in favor of original landholder	15	4
Resolved by compromise between both second party and original landholder	16	4
Resolved by compensation	7	2
Abandoned	13	3
Silent	8	2
Total Land Dispute Cases	405	100%

Table 1: Land Dispute Resolution Process

Type of Land	Status of Resolution						Total	Percentage (%)
	Fully resolved	Partly Resolved	No resolution on process/ Unresolved	Silent	Abandoned	Unknown		
Agricultural land	47	56	79	7	9	2	200	49%
Forest land (Community forest)	4	8	19	1	1		33	8%
Forest land (State land)	5	4	5	0	0	0	14	3%
Residential land	15	38	57	0	2	0	112	28%
Wetland	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	1%
Others	8	11	13	0	1	0	33	8%
Unknown	2	3	5	0	0	0	10	2%
Total	81	122	179	8	13	2	405	100%
Percentage	20%	30%	44%	2%	3%	0%	100%	

Table 2: Dispute Resolution Process

5.5 Households Affected by Land Disputes

The RIC database indicates that 311 land disputes are currently ongoing, which includes the 38 new cases recorded in 2013, as well as cases from previous years which are still not resolved. The database indicates that these 311 cases affect 65,867 households. According to official demographic statistics for Cambodia, the average family size is 4.7 people,²¹ so it can be estimated that these disputes affect up to 309,575 people. This figure is equal to approximately 2.34% of total HHs throughout the country.²² Analysis of the RIC database indicates that Phnom Penh and Kampong Cham have the highest numbers of affected HHs, at 15,246 and 5,953 HHs respectively. The table below shows the figures for the number of affected households in all provinces, with the provinces ranked from highest number of affected people to the lowest.

NO	Province	# LD	# HHs	NO	Province	# LD	# HHs
1	Phnom Penh	29	15246	13	Kandal	7	2080
2	Kampong Cham	21	5953	14	Koh Kong	15	1899
3	Kracheh	8	4745	15	Sihanoukville	15	1882
4	Banteay Meanchey	22	4370	16	Oddar Meanchey	10	1872

²¹ General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning Phnom Penh, Cambodia, August, 2008, Pg. VI, available at http://www.stat.go.jp/english/info/meetings/cambodia/pdf/pre_rep1.pdf.

²² According to National Report on Statistic of 2008, the total of HHs throughout Cambodia is 2,817,637 and total population is 13,395,682 people. Statistics are available at <http://www.nis.gov.kh>.

5	Pursat	20	4243	17	Battambang	13	1512
6	Mondul Kiri	15	3232	18	Kampong Thom	5	1192
7	Preah Vihear	17	2794	19	Kampong Chhnang	9	876
8	Kampong Speu	24	2670	20	Prey Veng	5	653
9	Ratanak Kiri	26	2662	21	Takeo	6	408
10	Svay Rieng	18	2583	22	Krong Pailin	1	345
11	Stung Treng	6	2326	23	Kampot	3	193
12	Siem Reap	15	2100	24	Krong Kep	1	31
						Total:	65867

Table 3: Affected HHs by province

When cases are broken down in terms of the number of affected households, it can be seen that 53 %, or 165 cases, involved 5 to 100 HHs. Fifty eight cases, or 19%, involve 101-200 households. Eleven cases, or 4% of all disputes, involve more than 1000 households.

Number of Household Affected by Land Disputes		
HHs Range	Number of LD Cases	Percentage (%)
5-100	165	53
101-200	58	19
201-300	29	9
301-400	17	5
401-500	9	3
501-600	4	1
601-700	7	2
701-800	5	2
801-1000	2	1
>1000	11	4
Unknown	4	1
Total:	311	100%

Table 4: Number of Households Affected by Land Disputes

5.6 Types of Land Impacted by Land Disputes

Land disputes occurred over different types of land, including agricultural land (farmland and rice fields), residential land, forest land (including Community Forest Land), and other types such as wetlands, footpaths, flooded forest land, and land that belonged to pagodas. The results of this analysis show that the

agricultural land is the most common type of land to be subject to disputes, followed by residential and forest land.

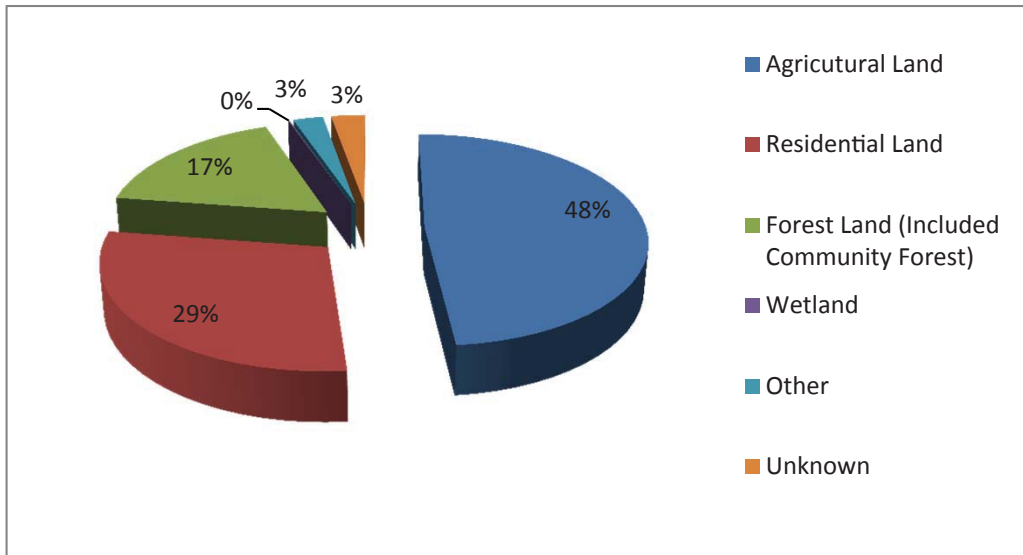


Figure 5: Type of Land Impacted by Land Disputes

The average size of land involved in land disputes was 67 hectares, while the largest case involved up to 300 ha of residential land located in Preah Vihear province, near-by Preah Vihear temple. The smallest case which involved just 0.06 ha of residential land took place in Phnom Penh, and included a village’s meeting office and pond.

Across the country, 188,435 ha of land were subject to dispute, of which agriculture land amounted up to 91,323 ha, or 48%, while residential land in dispute counted for 54,420 ha, or 29%.

No	Land Type	Land Size(ha)	%
1	Agricultural land	91,323	48
2	Residential land	54,420	29
3	Forest land (state land and community forest)	32,486	17
4	Wetland	197	0
5	Other	4,707	2
6	Unknown	5,302	3
Total		188,435	100

As indicated in the above table, most land dispute cases affected agricultural land. In many cases this land may have been used for productive purposes prior to the dispute, and any dispute is likely to have negative impacts on the landholders’

livelihood, or on the daily life of the communities affected. This is particularly a concern in cases where land disputes have been active for a long period of time without resolution. As already noted earlier in the report, this constitutes a potential barrier to the achievement of the poverty reduction goals of the Government of Cambodia.

The provinces identified as having the highest figures for land disputes over agricultural land were Bantey Meanchey, Battambang, Ratanakiri, Kampong Cham, Kampong Speu and Siem Reap province, where more than 50% of cases concerned agricultural land (see Annex B).

5.7 Reasons for Land Dispute

Based on the analysis of data in the RIC database, it can be seen that there are various reasons for land disputes. 26% or 80 cases of recorded land disputes emerged after the land was claimed as an Economic Land Concession by a private company. Forty five out of these 80 land dispute cases involved “rich and powerful” people claiming the land of the original landholders.²³ In 14 land disputes related to ELCs, people were detained.

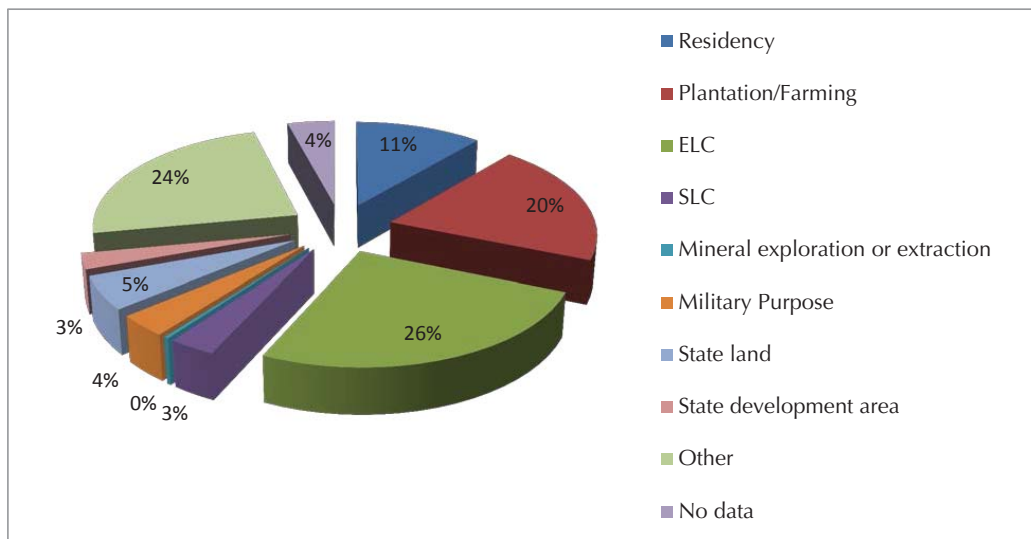


Figure 6: Reasons for Land Dispute

²³ For the purpose of this report, the “original landholder” refers to the person or people who used or controlled the disputed land prior to the dispute commencing.

5.8 Documents and Methods Used by Second Party to Acquire Land

Different means were used by the second party seeking to claim disputed land.²⁴ Some land dispute cases reported that the second party possessed supporting documents, or authorization letters from local authorities which they used to claim the land – in some cases it is suggested that the documents were obtained improperly. In some disputes, those claiming the land were also found to be using their power or influence in order to claim the land. Some cases involved the local authorities. In some instances they would support the second party’s claim to the land without any proper investigation being conducted. Other methods include:

- Second party produces letter of authorization
- Abuse of power by government officials and well connected business people
- Threats against original land holder
- Violence against original land holder
- Original landholder(s) placed in detention

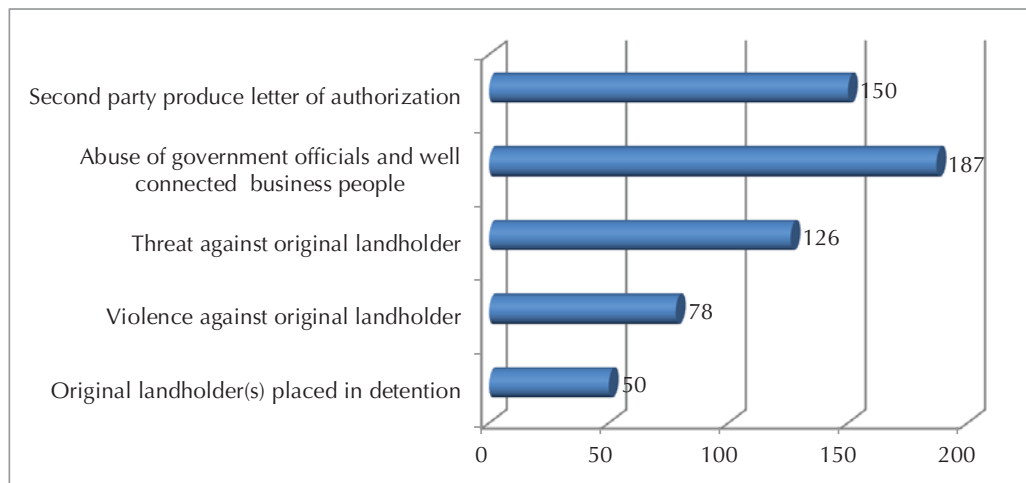


Figure 7: Land Acquisition Strategy

Among the 311 land disputes currently active, 187 involve government officials and well connected business people, 126 involved threats, and 78 were characterized by acts of violence. One hundred and thirteen have been processed

²⁴ For the purpose of this report, the “second party” refers to the person who is seeking to claim the land of the original landholder.

by the judicial system, and in 35 of these cases people involved in the disputes have been arrested and jailed at different stages of the dispute.²⁵ In 62 disputes land was claimed without supporting documents.

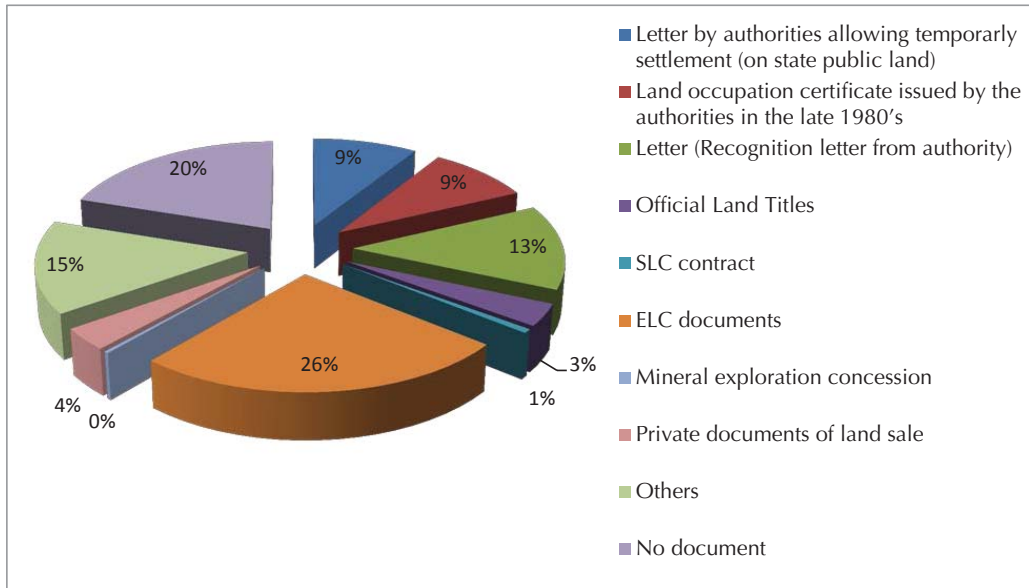


Figure 8: Documents Used to Claim Occupancy or Ownership

6. Current Occupation of Disputed Land

In the majority of land disputes, while the dispute was on-going and awaiting resolution, the original landholder continued to occupy or use the land in question. In 116 cases, or 37%, the land was still being occupied by the original land holder, while in 93 land disputes, or 30%, of the total cases, the land continued to be occupied by the second party, despite the fact that a dispute was on-going. In 58 cases, or 19% land was recorded as being jointly occupied by both parties.

For the 13 disputes that were categorized as “abandoned,” in point 4.5.2. above, land in 12 cases was occupied and managed by the original landholder, and land in only one case was occupied by the second party.

²⁵ The statistics show no information about when someone was detained; it can be during the different stages of the dispute.

Status of People Living on Disputed Land		
Occupation Status	Number of LD	Percentage (%)
Second Party Occupies the Disputed Land	93	30
Original Landholder Occupies the Disputed Land	116	37
Occupied by Both	58	19
Unknown	44	14
Total	311	100

Table 4: Status of People Living on Disputed Land

7. Land Disputes Caused by Economic Land Concessions (ELCs)

Based on the result of this analysis, 80 cases, or 25%, of the total land disputes were related to the granting of ELCs. These concessions are granted for agro-industrial purposes, and this figure does not include concessions granted for social and other purposes.

Land dispute cases caused by ELCs were more prevalent in the east of the country, and areas where rubber is commonly grown. More than 12 such disputes were observed in Mondulakiri and 11 in Rattanakiri, while nine cases were reported in Preah Vihear, and four cases in Pursat and Kampong Speu. In total, 19,740 households or 92,778 people²⁶ were affected by land disputes related to ELCs.

In ten provinces and municipalities such as Kampong Chhnang,²⁷ Kampot, Kandal, Kep, Pailin, Prey Veng, Siem Reap, Stung Treng, Takeo and Phnom Penh there were no records of land disputes caused by ELCs in 2013.

²⁶ The database contains actual data on how many people are affected by a land dispute related to ELCs.

²⁷ Kampong Chhnang shares its borders to the province of Pursat. Overlapping with both provinces is a ELC owned by Pheapimex, causing a land dispute. This land dispute related to ELCs was included in the 8 land disputes related to ELCs in Pursat.

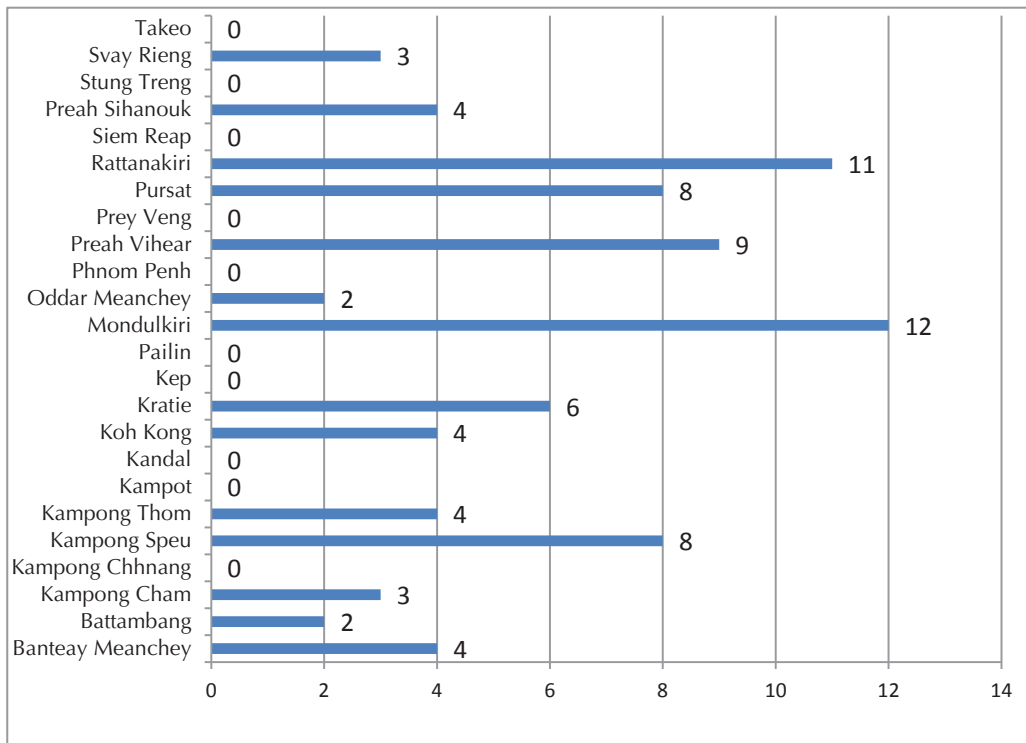


Figure 9: Number of Land Disputes Related to Economic Land Concessions (ELCs)

8. Forced Displacement

Land dispute cases that have led to forced displacement occurred in many provinces, and a total of 50 cases out of the 311 cases recorded by RIC since 2007 involved forced displacement.

Of those, in Preah Vihear, nine cases of forced displacement were recorded, while six cases were recorded in both Phnom Penh and Preah Sihanouk. Forced displacement affected 14,247 households or 66,960 people.²⁸ It is noted that no forced displacement were recorded in the provinces of Kampong Chhnang,²⁹ Kampot, Kratie and Prey Veng. In 2013, four forced displacements occurred in Preah Vihear province and affected 1,768 people.³⁰

²⁸ The database contains actual data on how many people are affected by forced displacement.

²⁹ as footnote 8 above.

³⁰ See Appendix 4

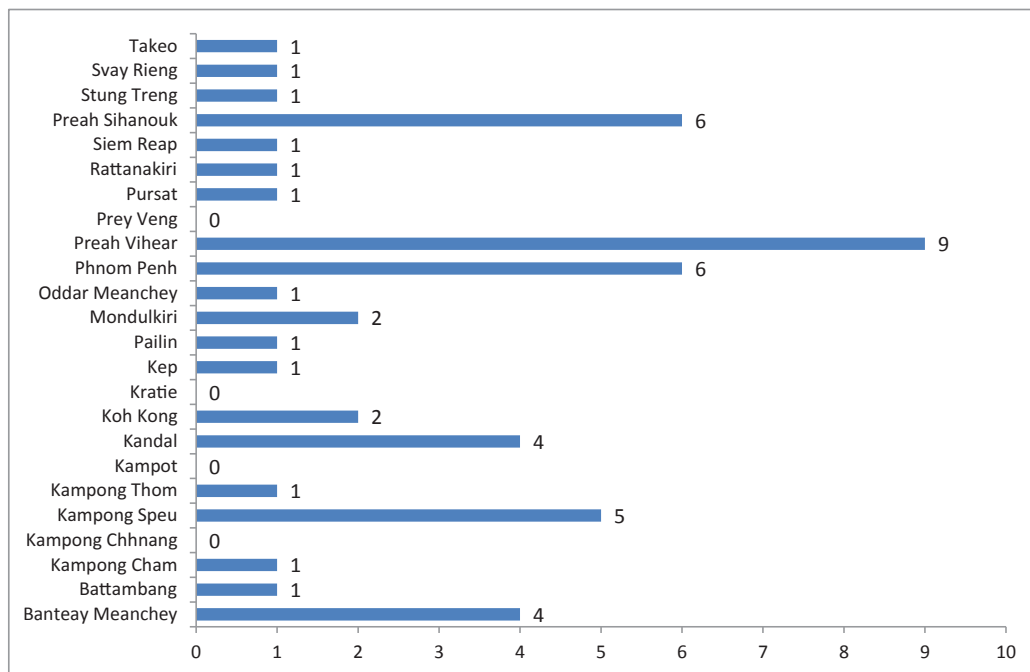


Figure 10: ELCs Related to Forced Displacement 2007-2013

9. Summary

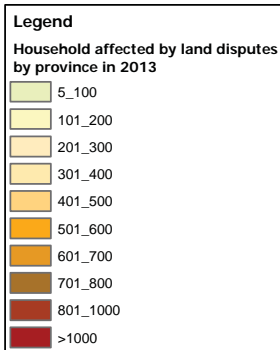
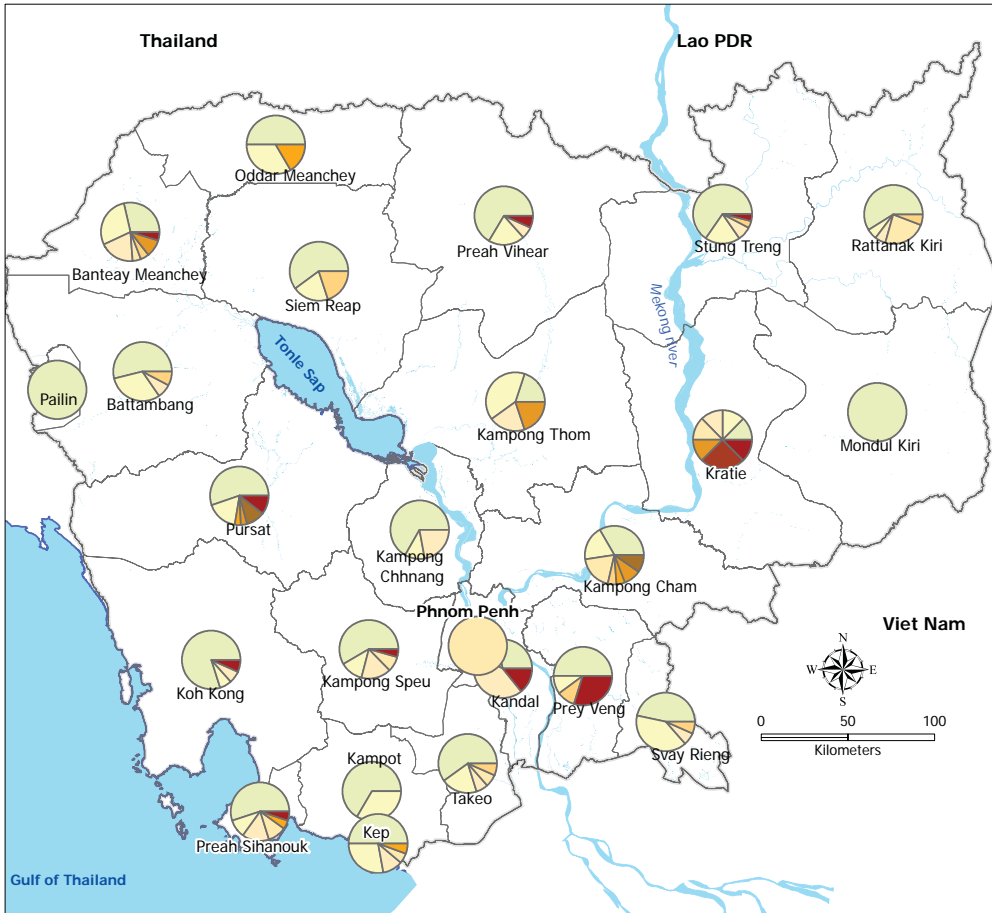
Based on the above statistical analysis of the RIC's land dispute database, the author observed the following trends:

- *Number of land disputes:* The number of new land disputes in 2013 is lower compared to cases recorded in the years from 2010 to 2012.
- *Provinces affected by land disputes:* The disputes occurred across the country. The province with the highest rate of land disputes was Phnom Penh, while Rattanakiri came second. Other provinces such as Pursat, Kampong Speu, Kampong Cham and Banteay Meanchey experienced a total of 20 land disputes.
- *ELCs are a major cause of land disputes:* ELCs were related to 80 disputes and 19,740 households, or 92,778 people were affected. Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri and Preah Vihear had a high number of disputes.
- *Land disputes have led to forced displacement:* In 2013, four land disputes led to forced displacement, all in the province of Preah Vihear.
- *The number of solved disputes:* From 2010 to 2012, the number of resolved disputes increased. It rose from 20 in 2010 to 40 in 2011 and then 108 cases in 2012. In 2013, the number of resolved cases declined to 81 cases.

10. Annexes

Annex A: Map of Households Affected by Land Disputes by Province in 2013

Map of households affected by land disputes by province in 2013



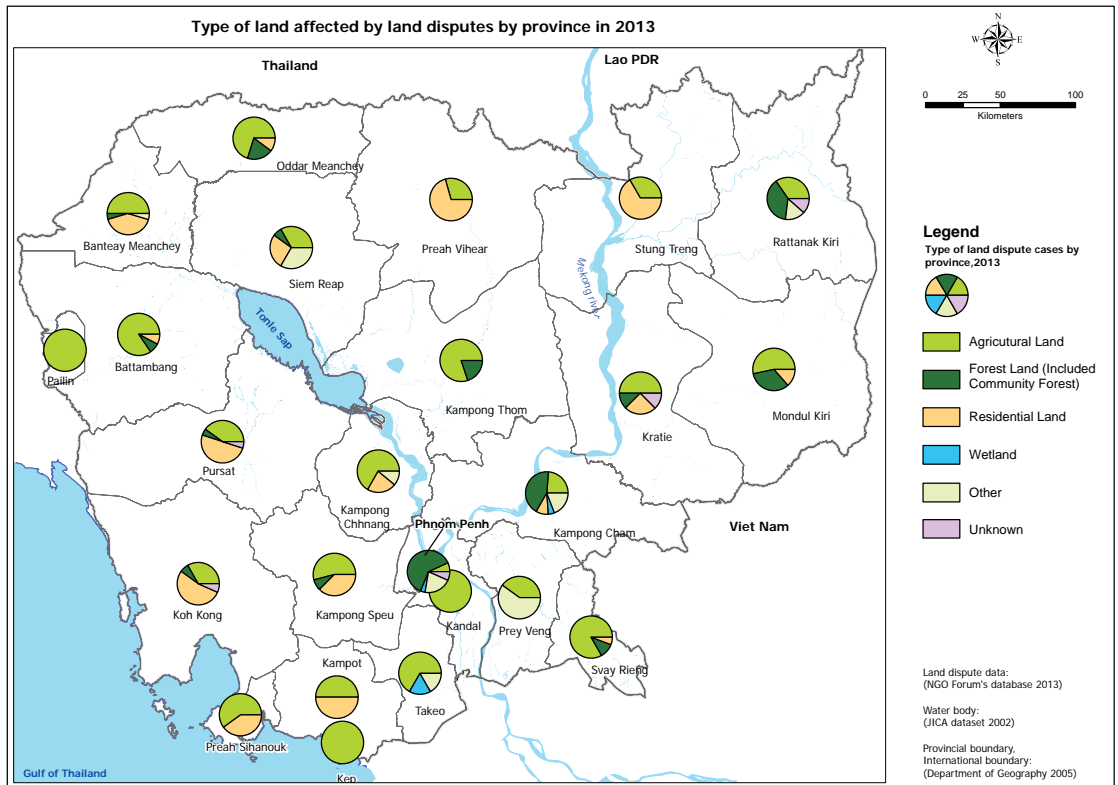
Data Sources

Land dispute data:
(NGO Forum's database 2013)

Water body:
(JICA dataset 2002)

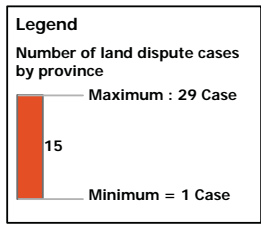
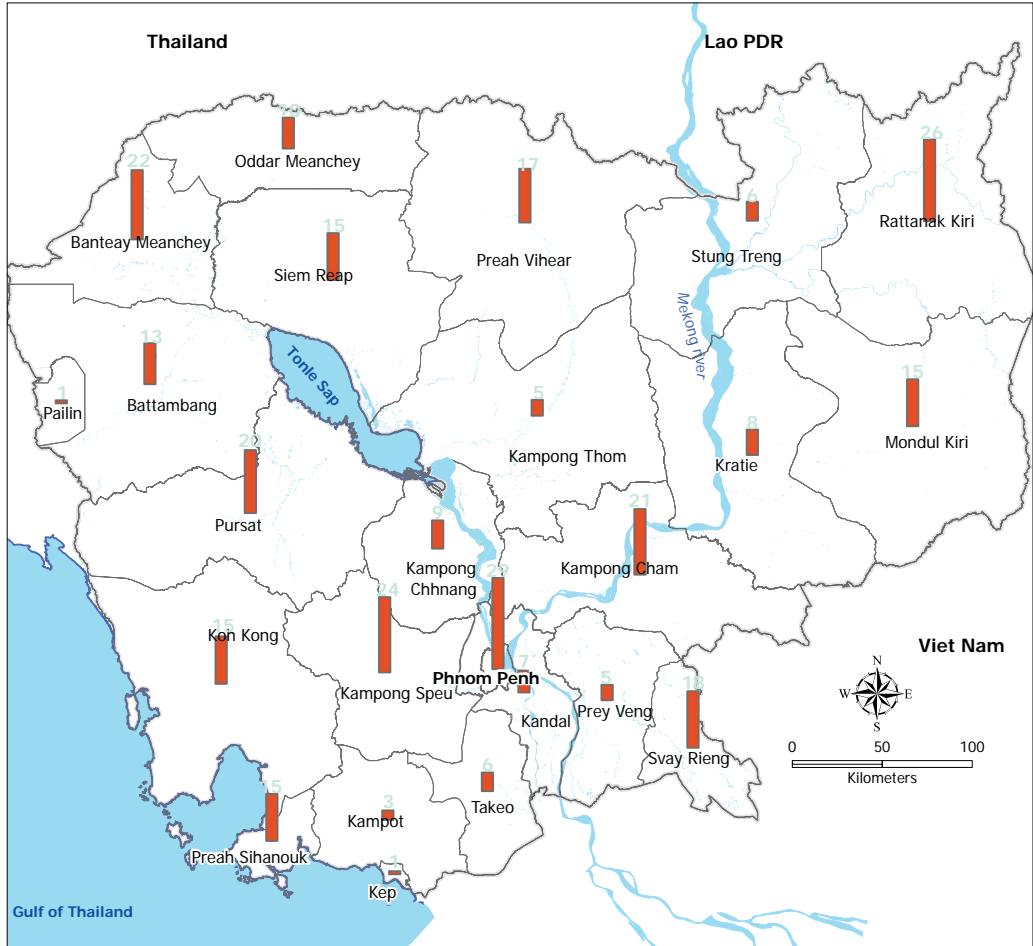
Provincial boundary,
International boundary:
(Department of Geography 2005)

Annex B: Type of Land Affected by Land Disputes by Province in 2013



Annex C: Number of Land Dispute Cases by Province in 2013

Number of Land Dispute Cases by Province in 2013



Data Sources

- Land dispute data: (NGO Forum's database 2013)
- Water body: (JICA dataset 2002)
- Provincial boundary, International boundary: (Department of Geography 2005)

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Twenty Eight New Land Dispute Cases in 2013

ID of land dispute	Province	District	Commune	Village	Date Incident	Status Resolution
2756	Banteay Meanchey	Malai	Tuol Pongro		3/5/2013	Unresolved
2782	Battambang	Samlout	Ta Taok	Phnum Rai	11/1/2013	Partly resolved
2665	Kampong Cham	Krouch Chhmar	Peus Muoy	Preaek Krouch	5/1/2013	Unresolved
2711	Kampong Cham	Dambae	Trapeang Pring		11/20/2013	Unresolved
2713	Kampong Cham	Kampong Siem	Krala	Angkuonh Dei	2/22/2013	Unresolved
2723	Kampong Chhnang	Rolea B'ier	Krang Leav	Krang Leav	4/12/2013	Unresolved
2762	Kampong Speu	Thpong	Rung Roeang	Krang Ta Char	3/26/2013	Unresolved
2785	Kampot	Touk Chhou	Preaek Thnort		6/24/2013	Unresolved
2739	Koh Kong	Botum Sakor	Andoung Tuek	Chi Treh	7/25/2013	Unresolved
2575	Mondul Kiri	Kaev Seima	Srae Khtum	Srae Ampil	1/2/2013	Partly resolved
2725	Mondul Kiri	Kaev Seima	Srae Chhuk	Khtong	10/27/2013	Unresolved
2626	Oddar Meanchey	Anlong Veang	Lumtong		1/23/2013	Unresolved
2775	Oddar Meanchey	Anlong Veang	Anlong Veang		3/8/2013	Unresolved
2777	Phnom Penh	Porsaen Chey	Kakab	Poung Peay	4/8/2013	Partly resolved
2779	Phnom Penh	Porsaen Chey	Kakab Khang Tboundg		5/22/2013	Partly resolved
2743	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Rumdaoh	Thnal Kaong	11/23/2013	Unresolved
2744	Preah Vihear	Kuleaen	Srayang	Srayang Cheung	11/19/2013	Unresolved
2754	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	Sangkae Muoy	Sangkae	4/21/2013	Partly resolved
2746	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Romoniy	Ou Pour	10/11/2013	Unresolved
2747	Preah Vihear	Kuleaen	Srayang	Srayang Cheung	7/16/2013	Unresolved
2750	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	Mlu Prey Muoy	Pou Teab	11/20/2013	Unresolved
2752	Preah Vihear	Sangkom Thmei	Sdau	Trapeang Khlaeng	4/20/2013	Unresolved
2753	Preah Vihear	Kuleaen	Kuleaen Tboundg	Kuleaeng Tboundg	6/25/2013	Unresolved
2639	Pursat	Krakor	Kbal Trach	Kralanh	3/26/2013	Unresolved
2758	Pursat	Krakor	Kbal Trach	Kralanh	3/13/2013	Unknown
2767	Siem Reap	Angkor Chum			12/25/2013	Unresolved
2768	Siem Reap	Varin	Srae Nouy		2/22/2013	Partly resolved
2720	Svay Rieng	Romeas Haek	Kokir	Kokir	4/22/2013	Unresolved
Total						28

Appendix 2: Land Dispute Cases Solved in 2013

ID of land dispute	Province	District	Commune	Village	Status Resolution	Contains ResAuthority
656	Banteay Meanchey	Phnum Srok	Paoy Char		Resolved for both complainant and defendant	Unknown
2173	Banteay Meanchey	Ou Chrov	Paoy Paet	Kilou Lekh Buon	Resolved for both complainant and defendant	Local Authority
2174	Banteay Meanchey	Thma Puok	Thma Puok	Svay	Resolved for complainant	Implement directive 001 group
2438	Banteay Meanchey	Ou Chrov	Ou Bei Choan	Thnal Bat	Resolved for complainant	Unknown
2502	Banteay Meanchey	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	Kdeb Thmar	Resolved for complainant	Implement directive 001 group
612	Battambang	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Tumnob Ta Kuon	Resolved for complainant	Local Authority
716	Battambang	Bavel	Bavel	Tumnob Tuek	Resolved for defendant	Local Authority
1779	Battambang	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen		Resolved for complainant	Unknown
2068	Battambang	Aek Phnum	Preaek Norint	Preaek Ta Chraeng	Resolved for defendant	Local Authority
2074	Battambang	Banan	Chaeng Mean Chey	Chaeng	Resolved for complainant	Implement directive 001 group
2218	Battambang	Samlout	Ou Samrel	Chamlang Romeang Leu	Resolved for complainant	District working group and ADHOC
2310	Battambang	Bat Damabng	Svay Pao	Preaek Moha Tep	Resolved for defendant	Unknown
2352	Battambang	Aek Phnum	Prey Chas	Bak Prea	Resolved for both complainant and defendant	Local Authority
2424	Battambang	Banan	Kantueu Muoy		Resolved for complainant	Unknown
2308	Kampong Cham	Kampong Cham	Sambuor Meas	Roka Kraom	Resolved for complainant	Appeals Court
2430	Kampong Cham	Stueng Trang	Preaek Kak	Meakh Bei	Resolved for both complainant and defendant	Administrative Committee Cadastal
2431	Kampong Cham	Memot	Kampoan	Srae Saom Chas	Resolved for complainant	They solved by themselves
2715	Kampong Cham	Memot	Tonlung	Spean Changkum	Resolved for defendant	Unknown
1190	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Tralach	Thma Edth	Thma Edth	Resolved for defendant	Unknown
1328	Kampong Chhnang	Rolea B'ier	Pongro	Phnum Touch	Resolved for complainant	Unknown

1329	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Leaeng	Svay Rumpear	Chambak Khpos	Resolved for both complainant and defendant	Unknown
2190	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Tralach	Ta Ches	La Peang	Resolved for defendant	Provincial/ Maniciple Court of First Instance
2211	Kampong Chhnang	Rolea B'ier	Prey Mul	Prey Kraol	Resolved for both complainant and defendant	LocalAuthority
2223	Kampong Chhnang	Rolea B'ier			Resolved for both complainant and defendant	LocalAuthority
2224	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Tralach	Chhuk Sa	Krasah Thmei	Resolved for defendant	Provincial/ Maniciple Court of First Instance
2225	Kampong Chhnang	Tuek Phos	Krang Skear		Resolved for complainant	Cambodia Human Rights Committee
2279	Kampong Chhnang	Baribour	Melum		Resolved for defendant	Provincial CC
2280	Kampong Chhnang	Rolea B'ier	Krang Leav		Resolved for both complainant and defendant	Negotiation
2445	Kampong Chhnang	Baribour	Pech Changvar		Resolved for complainant	LocalAuthority
2490	Kampong Chhnang	Rolea B'ier	Prasneb	Sang	Resolved for both complainant and defendant	Unknown
2724	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Leaeng	Chranouk	Kangkaeb	Resolved for complainant	LocalAuthority
2759	Kampong Speu	Thpong			Resolved for complainant	Unknown
452	Kampong Thom	Stoung	Kampong Chen Cheung		Resolved for complainant	Unknown
2329	Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	San Kor		Resolved for complainant	Unknown
2726	Kampong Thom	Sandan	Dang Kambet	Sampoar Thum	Resolved for complainant	Unknown
2727	Kampong Thom	Sandan	Tum Ring		Resolved for complainant	Provincial Hall
2155	Kampot	Chhuk	Ta Kaen	Chey Sena	Resolved for complainant	Implement directive 001 group
2157	Kampot	Chum Kiri	Srae Knong		Resolved for both complainant and defendant	Implement directive 001 group
2375	Kampot	Toek Chhou	Trapeang Pring	Trapeang Pring Khang Chuerng	Resolved for defendant	Implement directive 001 group
2613	Kampot	Chhuk			Resolved for both complainant and defendant	Unknown

65	Kandal	S'ang	Preaek Ambel	Preaek Ta Lai	Resolved for complainant	Provincial/ Maniciple Court of First Instance
334	Kandal	Kien Svay	Kampong Svay	Preaek Ta Nob	Resolved by compensation	Commyty improving of CPP
337	Kandal	Kien Svay	Preaek Aeng	Mitakpheap	Resolved for complainant	Unknown
2124	Kandal	Mukh Kampul	Sambuor Meas	Kraol Kou	Resolved by compensation	Negotiation
2235	Kandal	Kien Svay	Dei Edth	Sdau Kan-laeng	Resolved for defendant	Unknown
2485	Kandal	S'ang	Svay Rolum		Resolved for defendant	Unknown
2504	Kandal	Kien Svay	Kampong Svay	Preaek Ta Nob	Resolved for both complainant and defendant	Local Authority
2113	Koh Kong	Srae Ambel	Chrouy Svay	Kaev Phos	Resolved for complainant	NALDR
2320	Koh Kong	Kampong Seila	Ou Bak Roteh		Resolved for complainant	Provincial/ Maniciple Court of First Instance
2592	Koh Kong	Mondol Seima	Bak Khlang	Kaoh Pao	Resolved by compensation	Unknown
2360	Kratie	Snuol	Pir Thnu		Resolved for complainant	Royal Palace
2451	Kratie	Kracheh	Changkrang		Resolved for complainant	Implement directive 001 group
2471	Kratie	Snuol	Pir Thnu	Trapeang Srae	Resolved for complainant	Implement directive 001 group
2486	Kratie	Snuol			Resolved for both complainant and defendant	Implement directive 001 group
2261	Pailin	Sala Krau	Stueng Trang	Tumnob	Resolved for defendant	Local Authority
2413	Pailin	Pailin	Pailin	Ou Ta Puk Leu	Resolved for defendant	Provincial/ Maniciple Court of First Instance
2412	Oddar Meanchey	Samraong	Kriel	Kirivoant	Resolved for complainant	Unknown
527	Phnom Penh	Dangkao	Sak Sampov	Krang Ta Phou	Resolved for both complainant and defendant	Local Authority
2456	Phnom Penh	Ruessei Kaev	Ruessei Kaev	Mittakpheap	Resolved by compensation	Negotiation
2467	Phnom Penh	Chamkar Mon	Boeng Trabaek		Resolved by compensation	Provincial Hall
2476	Phnom Penh	Dangkao	Kakab	Ta Nguon	Resolved for complainant	Local Authority
2507	Phnom Penh	Mean Chey	Boeng Tumpun	Tnaot Chrum	Resolved for complainant	Local Authority

2780	Phnom Penh	Ruessei Kaev	Preaek Lieb	Preaek Lieb	Resolved for complainant	Prem Minsister
2749	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Kantuot	Sraaem	Resolved for complainant	District CC
2653	Prey Veng	Kamchay Mear	Seang Kh-veang	Tuol Sophi	Resolved for defendant	Unknown
2740	Prey Veng	Preah Sdach	Reathor	Ta Hel Kha	Resolved for complainant	D.Land and Provincail Gov
2640	Pursat	Phnum Kra-vanh	Prongil	Prongil	Resolved for complainant	Unknown
2460	Ratanakiri	Bar Kaev	Seung	Ya Sam	Resolved for complainant	Negotiation
2468	Ratanakiri	Andoung Meas	Malik		Resolved for complainant	Unknown
2472	Ratanakiri	Andoung Meas	Malik	Ka Hal	Resolved for both complainant and defendant	Unknown
2736	Ratanakiri	Andoung Meas	Nhang	Muoy	Resolved for complainant	Implement directive 001 group
2182	Siem Reap	Svay Leu	Svay Leu		Resolved for complainant	Implement directive 001 group
2386	Siem Reap	Svay Leu	Ta Siem	Trapeang Tuem	Resolved for complainant	Implement directive 001 group
2409	Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Leang Dai		Resolved for both complainant and defendant	Unknown
2491	Siem Reap	Siem Reab			Resolved by compensation	Unknown
2783	Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Ballangk		Resolved by compensation	Provincial Hall
1941	Preah Siha-nouk	Mittakpheap	Sangkat Muoy	Phum Bei	Resolved for complainant	Unknown
2483	Preah Sihanou	Mittakpheap	Sangkat Bei	Phum Muoy	Resolved for complainant	Government
2142	Stung Treng	Sesan	Kampun	Katout	Resolved for complainant	Implement directive 001 group
2717	Svay Rieng	Chantrea	Chantrea	Taeng Mau	Resolved for defendant	Unknown
2721	Svay Rieng	Romeas Haek	Kokir	Trapeang Skon	Resolved for complainant	Unknown
Total land dispute Cases						81

Appendix 3: Causes of Land Disputes 2012

ID of land dispute	Province	District	Commune	Village	Date Incident	Taken Reason
2757	Banteay Meanchey	Malai	Ta Kong		2/29/2012	Other
2681	Battambang	Phnom Preak, Sampov Lun	Chakrei, Chrey Sema, Serey Meanchey		2/27/2012	Plantation / Farming
2664	Kampong Cham	Dambae	Trapeang Pring	Chambak	1/12/2012	Plantation / Farming
2588	Kampong Chhnang	Sameakki Mean Chey	Krang Lvea	Ou Kakhob	11/1/2012	Social Land Concession
2689	Kampong Speu	Basedth	Tuol Ampil	Prey Sra-laeng	10/17/2012	Plantation / Farming
2764	Kampong Speu	Aoral			2/27/2012	Economic Land Concession
2728	Kampong Thom	Sandan	Ngan		6/27/2012	Economic Land Concession
2617	Kampot	Chhuk			9/1/2012	Plantation / Farming
2590	Koh Kong	Srae Ambel	Chi Kha Leu		7/26/2012	Plantation / Farming
2591	Koh Kong	Botum Sakor	Kandaol	Thnong	6/7/2012	Plantation / Farming
2593	Koh Kong	Kiri Sakor	Kaoh Sdach	Peam Kay	10/1/2012	Plantation / Farming
2596	Koh Kong	Smach Mean Chey	Smach Mean Chey	Smach Mean Chey	1/21/2012	Plantation / Farming
2584	Kratie	Chhloung	Kampong Damrei	Prama	1/1/2012	Plantation / Farming
2572	Mondulkiri	Pechr Chenda	Bu Sra		1/1/2012	Economic Land Concession
2627	Oddar Meanchey	Samraong			1/5/2012	Plantation / Farming
2629	Oddar Meanchey	Anlong Veang	Anlong Veang		2/8/2012	Plantation / Farming
2630	Oddar Meanchey	Samraong	Kriel	Chheu Kram	6/8/2012	Plantation / Farming
2776	Oddar Meanchey	Banteay Ampil	Beng		10/17/2012	Other
2701	Phnom Penh	Mean Chey	Chak Angrae Kraom		1/9/2012	Other
2704	Phnom Penh	Dangkao	Chaom Chao	Kuk Cham-bark	1/8/2012	Residency
2705	Phnom Penh	Prampir Meakkara	Veal Vong		3/1/2012	Residency
2707	Phnom Penh	Dangkao			2/13/2012	Residency
2709	Phnom Penh	Tuol Kouk	Boeng Kak Pir		11/10/2012	Other
2600	Preah Vihear	Choam Khsant	Kantuot		10/19/2012	Plantation / Farming
2751	Preah Vihear	Tbaeng Mean chey	Prame	Prame	4/8/2012	Economic Land Concession
2632	Pursat	Krakor	Anlong Tnaot		7/30/2012	Residency
2633	Pursat	Veal Veang	Krapeu Pir		5/16/2012	Plantation / Farming

2636	Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Phteah Rung		8/8/2012	Residency
2643	Pursat	Kraker	Anlong Tnaot	Tuol Mkak	1/16/2012	Economic Land Concession
2530	Ratanakiri	Lumphat	Seda		2/21/2012	Social Land Concession
2531	Ratanakiri	Andoung Meas	Nhang	Chang	9/13/2012	Plantation / Farming
2731	Ratanakiri	Ou Ya Dav	Lum Choar	Pralai	1/3/2012	Economic Land Concession
2733	Ratanakiri	Ou Ya Dav	Ya Tung	Ten Ngol	9/4/2012	Economic Land Concession
2538	Siem Reap	Banteay srei	Khun Ream		10/11/2012	Other
2539	Siem Reap	Angkor Chum			12/25/2012	Plantation / Farming
2540	Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Ballangk	Khmar Sang-cream	6/20/2012	Plantation / Farming
2541	Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Kandaek	Trapeang Tuem	6/21/2012	Other
2542	Siem Reap	Varin	Srae Nouy	Voat	8/29/2012	Residency
2543	Siem Reap	Svay Leu, Prasat Bakong	Ta Siem, Kandaek	Trapeang Tuem, Lak, Khun Moukh	6/21/2012	Other
2544	Siem Reap	Siem Reab	Sala Kamraeuk	Voat Damnak	8/8/2012	State Development area
2769	Siem Reap	Banteay srei	Khun Ream		11/10/2012	Plantation / Farming
2667	Svay Rieng	Svay Chrum	Chheu Teal		8/22/2012	Plantation / Farming
2671	Svay Rieng	Romeas Haek			7/7/2012	Plantation / Farming
2718	Svay Rieng	Svay Chrum	Chheu Teal		8/22/2012	Plantation / Farming
2773	Takeo	Treang	Prey Sloek	Niel	1/28/2012	Other
2774	Takeo	Treang	Angk Kaev	Ou Kralang Duol	5/28/2012	Other
Total						46

Appendix 4: Forced Displacement in 2013

Land dispute cases have been forced to move people from dispute area							
ID of land dispute	Province	District	Commune	Village	Date Incident	Land Households	Land Num People
2743	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Rumdaoh	Thnal Kaong	11/23/2013	272	1193
2745	Preah Vihear	Chhaeb	Sangkae Muoy	Sangkae	4/21/2013	45	179
2746	Preah Vihear	Rovieng	Romony	Ou Pour	10/11/2013	110	183
2753	Preah Vihear	Kuleaen	Kuleaen Tboung	Kuleaeng Tboung	6/25/2013	65	213
Total						492	1768