



CAMBODIA: THE HUMAN IMPACT OF FOREST CONFLICT



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COVER PHOTO: "CRY OF THE FOREST," COURTESY OF ABIC, CAMBODIA.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
FA	Forest Administration
FMP	Forest Management Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ha	hectares
km	kilometers
km ²	square kilometers
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SEIA	Social and Environmental Impact Assessment
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

I.0 COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Cambodia, a member of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), is located between 10° and 15° latitude north and 102° and 108° longitude east, covering 181,035 square kilometers (km²). The country shares borders with Thailand to the west, Vietnam to the east, Laos to the northeast, and the Gulf of Siam lies south.

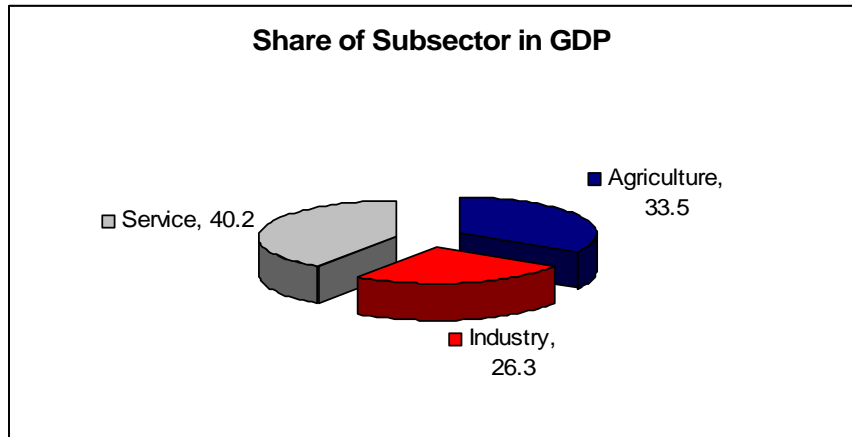
The country's central plain comprises three-quarters of the total land area, and averages 10 to 30 meters above sea level. Major rivers include the Mekong, Tonle Sap, and Bassac. To the north is the sandstone Dangrek mountain range, and to the southwest is the Cardamom mountain range, where the highest peak is 1,524 meters.

Cambodia is inhabited by approximately 13.8 million people, 95 percent of which are Khmer. The population growth rate is 1.8 percent per year. Economic development is slow; annual growth averages below 7 percent, starting from a low base of 3.5 percent in 1993. Poverty remains a major concern. Economic wealth is unevenly distributed, and the gap between the poor and rich is widening. Seventy-eight percent of the population live on less than US \$2.0 per day. Eighty percent live in the rural areas of the country and rely on agriculture for their livelihoods.

Total land area	181,035 km ²
Forest cover	10.01 million hectares
Agricultural land	5.3 million hectares
Population	13.81 million
Female population	51.5 percent
Population growth rate	1.8 percent
Population density	76.3 person/km ²
Life expectancy	57.4 (2002)
Literacy rate	69.4 (2002)
Infant mortality	96 per 1,000 live births (2002)
Maternal mortality	450 per 100,000 live births (2002)
GDP	US \$4 billion (2002)
GDP growth rate	About 6.0 percent
Government revenue to GDP ratio	10.4 percent
Inflation	1.22 percent
Fiscal deficit	7 percent
Debt	14.8 percent of GDP
HDI ranking	130th
GDP per capita	US \$300
Poverty incidence	28 percent

Agriculture remains important for the country's economy and poverty alleviation effort. It constitutes around 34 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employing nearly 75 percent of the labor force. Despite its significant role in the economy and poverty alleviation, agricultural growth is disappointingly slow, while value-adding activities in the sector remain extremely limited. Primary causes of this poor performance in the agricultural

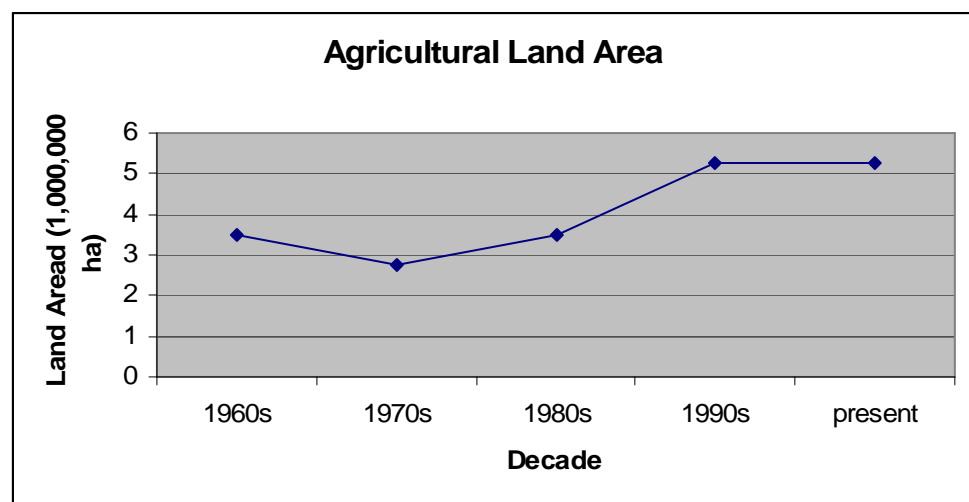
sector may be attributed to the lack of sustainably managing natural resources such as land, forest, water, and fisheries. This report is concerned with land and forest resources, which will be briefly analyzed and discussed in the sections that follow.



2.0 LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT

In the 1960s, 16.5 percent of Cambodian territory was used for agricultural production; 2.5 million ha was used for rice production alone. Total land area under agricultural activities has expanded from 3.57 million ha in the 1960s to 5.31 million ha in 2005. The increase in agricultural land area almost doubled in three decades. This sharp increase began in the 1990s when the country started to gain peace, stability, and security.

Currently, land area cultivated for rice is up to the pre-war level (2.5 million ha). In addition to rice, other crops account for about 3.0 million ha—including rubber plantations, which cover more than 70,000 ha. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) plans to expand the amount of land allocated to rubber plantations to about 350,000 ha.



The expansion of agricultural land correlates with an increase in population and rural workers who need land for subsistence survival, and correlates with the government's promotion of agricultural development, whose goals include reducing poverty and boosting economic development. A number of instruments have been put in place to achieve these goals. The Land Law was enacted in 2001 followed by passage of the Land Policy. The Land Law clearly defines land ownership and rights; and land policy, administration, and management.

Two types of land ownership are allowed according to the Land Law: (a) private land ownership, and (b) communal ownership. While the titling process is being carried out for private ownership, communal ownership is hampered by a lack of resources and a legal framework. Only few pilot projects are being tested for communal ownership, which is critically important for ethnic/indigenous minorities. In order to support the RGC's policy on poverty reduction and economic development, the Land Law provides for social and economic land concession programs. The former's goal is to distribute land to poor farmers who are landless or land poor. The latter program is targeted at agro-industrial companies to encourage them to employ poor, rural workers, and to boost economic development. While few pilot social land concessions are being implemented, economic land concessions have proliferated.

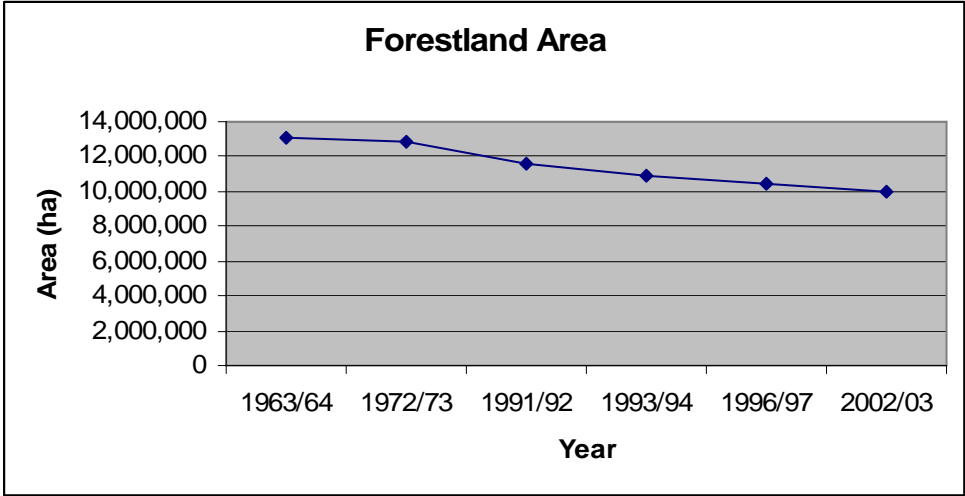
The economic concessions were granted even prior to the passage of the Land Law in 2001. The first concessions were granted in 1992. By 2000, the economic land concessions accounted for 932,976 ha. Because a number of them stood idle, some were revoked. The land area under the economic land concessions was then reduced to 803,046 ha in 2002. Economic land concession coverage has since expanded. Currently, it covers 889,467 ha, including the concessions requested for cancellation. Thirty-three

percent of the concessions exceed the size limit defined by the Land Law, which could be considered illegitimate. Illegal land grabs and occupation, especially by the powerful and the rich, has also increased.

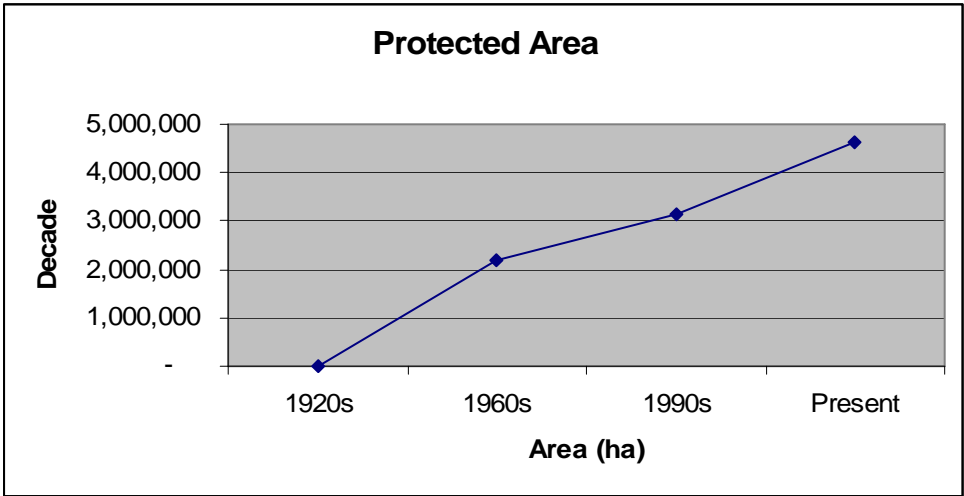
Description	Area, ha	Location
Economic land concessions with signed contracts with MAFF	773,877	Stung Treng, Kampong Speu, Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Koh Kong, Kampong Cham, Sihanoukville, Kampot, Ratanakiri
Economic land concessions without signed contracts with MAFF	115,590	Kampong Speu, Kampong Cham, Kampot, Pursat, Ratanakiri, Takeo, Koh Kong, Battambang, Mondulakiri
Total	889,467	(49 concessions)

3.0 FOREST COVER AND MANAGEMENT

Prior to the war, a large area of Cambodia was forested. In the 1960s, 73.83 percent of Cambodia was covered with forest. Protected forests constituted 52 percent, while forest reserves (172 sites) covered approximately 22 percent of the country's total land area. The area under forest has declined dramatically since the early 1990s. In 1994, only 62 percent of Cambodia's land was covered with forest, and in 1997 the forest cover dropped to 58.6 percent. Presently, forest comprises about 56 percent, (about 10 million ha). Protected forests and protected areas account for 4.6 million ha.



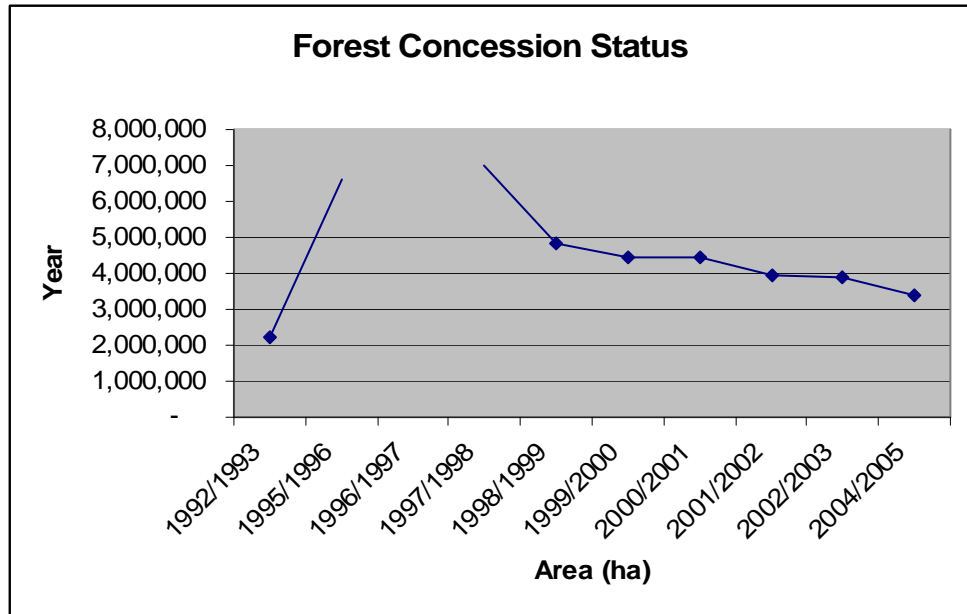
The drastic decline in forest cover during the 1990s can be attributed to both legal and illegal logging. While the country was not yet fully at peace and secure, the Khmer Rouge logged off their controlled areas along Cambodia-Thai border. The army logged in areas under their control; concessionaires in most cases clear cut their concessions carelessly to maximize operational profits; and local villagers, for their survival and daily



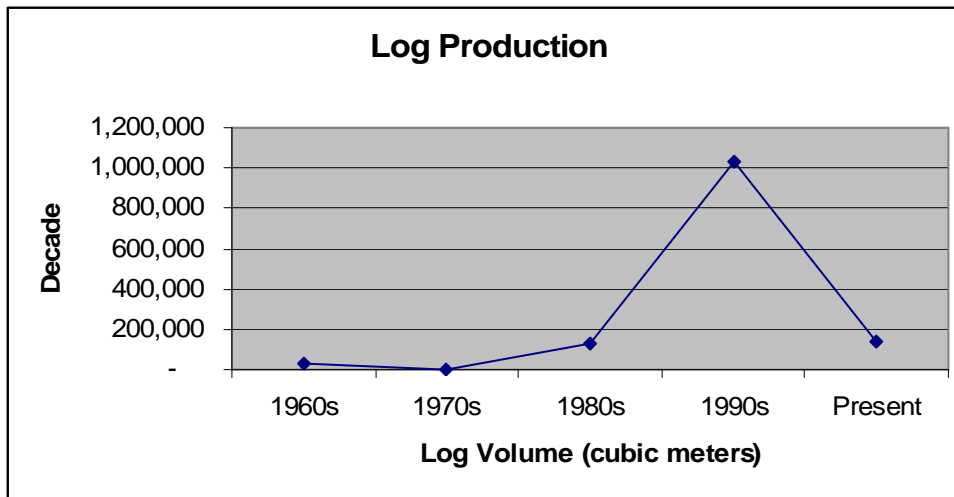
subsistence needs, also got involved in logging operations. The degradation of forest cover during the 1990s and early 2000s is estimated at one percent per year. Such a decline in forest is of grave concern for everyone concerned with the exception of illegal logging and forest concession operators. The first forest

concessions were granted in 1994. The number of concessions, area covered, and logs cut peaked during the period from 1996 to 1998. In 1997 and 1998, the amount of land granted to forest concessions was around 7 million ha.

In 1999, for sustainable use and management of forest resources, the RGC, through the Forest Administration (FA), put in place the Code of Practice in Forestry and guidelines for sustainable management of the forestry sector. The Forestry Law was passed in 2002. To aid enforcement of the Forestry Law, the RGC issued a moratorium on logging and demanded that all forest concessionaires prepare Forest Management



Plans (FMP), and Social and Environmental Impact Assessments (SEIA) if they wish to maintain their concessions. The RGC would review the FMPs and SEIAs and decide on the fate of the concessions.



While the review of and decisions on the FMPs and SEIAs are progressing, many forest concessions have been cancelled. Currently, 18 forest concessions remain valid, covering some 3.4 million ha. There are many controversial reasons behind the cancellation of the forest concessions.

The FA has claimed that many forest concessions have been cancelled because they do not have FMPs and SEIAs. Many nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), however, have cast doubts on this claim. They believe that many of the cancelled forest concessions are no longer profitable, as they have no more valuable timber left standing, and royalties on the concessions are much higher than before. Logging and forest concessions are some of the sources of corruption.

Prior to 1999, log or timber royalty was priced at US \$20-25/m³. Export tax was 10%. The official royalty rate before the moratorium in 2002 was US \$54/m³. The kickback increased this rate. The under the table payment included:

1. US \$10/m³ to someone at the Council of Ministers; the Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries; and the then Department of Forestry and Wildlife;
2. US \$5/m³ to the provincial governor;
3. US \$10/m³ to local armed forces and local personnel of the then Department of Forestry and Wildlife. The log-to-timber conversion rate was around 50%. Then, the final price of timber sold on the local market was US \$230-250/m³, which had to cover operational, transportation and processing costs.

A Forestry Official (September 2005)

According to the Forestry Law, communities are allowed to have community forests, which are supported by the Community Forestry Sub-Decree. Presently, there are 274 community forests covering an area of 218,647 ha. However, not many of them are officially recognized and many of them have been established on degraded forestland.

4.0 LAND AND FOREST CONFLICTS AND THEIR IMPLICATION

Current land and forest use and management practices have degraded Cambodia’s natural forest resources (see Appendix 1: Maps) and have created conflicts. These conflicts have taken many different forms. Major types of conflict are briefly described below in Table 3.

Table 3. Types of Conflict and their Causes	
Type of Conflict	Causes
Communities vs. Concessionaires	<p>Generally, allocation of concessions has been done on the map at the national level, which in most cases overlap with community settlements and their use areas</p> <p>Concessionaires usually restrict communities’ access to areas they rely on for livelihoods. Denial of customary user rights is very common</p> <p>Concessionaire operations destroy livelihood opportunities of local communities due to unsustainable forest extraction, overlapping resource uses, reduction of income-generation possibilities (e.g., logging of resin-producing trees), logging in spiritual forests, and insufficient/no allocation of community forest areas for local communities</p> <p>Poor participation in planning and management</p>
Communities vs. Military	<p>Illegal logging, land occupation, and land grabs degrade livelihood opportunities of local communities and destroy local culture and tradition</p> <p>Intimidation by armed personnel</p>
Communities vs. Government Agencies	<p>Allocation of concessions and/or protected areas has been made on map at national level</p> <p>Lack of transparent and participatory mechanism in planning and concession granting process</p>
Communities vs. Communities	<p>Overlapping resource use areas</p> <p>Unclear village territories</p> <p>Encroachment</p>
Concessionaires vs. Concessionaires	<p>Overlapping claim due to unclear demarcation</p> <p>Encroachment</p>

Type of Conflict	Causes
Communities vs. NGOs	Land development Restriction and/or denial of customary access Different religious belief/practices
Communities vs. Outsiders	Illegal activities (e.g., logging and land grabbing or occupation)
Concessionaries vs. Government Agencies	Tax/royalty evasion
Government Agencies vs. Government Agencies	Abuse in power Unclear and overlapping mandates Overlapping claims of responsibility over same areas

These conflicts have adversely affected many people, especially the poor who are dependent on land and forest-related livelihood activities. Local communities want their forest, land and livelihoods protected. Some of the communities have made appeals to government institutions, civil society organizations and donor agencies for support, while others deal with the issues on their own.



At a workshop on indigenous people's right in Ratanakiri last month, high-ranking officials asked if we wanted development for our communities to reduce poverty. I replied:

Development may be good. It generates employment and reduces poverty. But our people do not want it. We find that when there is a development project [e.g., forest concessions] our forest belongs to companies. Access to the forest will be denied. Then they cut trees and occupy all the land.

The companies hire us only when we are young, healthy, and strong. When we are ill and grow older they do not take care of us and hire us anymore. Then we will have nothing left to survive; and we will become even poorer.

Although now we are poor we could still get food from the jungle when forest remains. We do not have to pay anyone to access the forest harvesting fruits, vegetables, herbs, nuts, leaves, etc. When we are self-employed we have a lot of freedom we get used to. We could go to the forest whenever we choose to. We do not have to ask for permission to take leave and we do not feel threatened to move around. When we are sick we just stay at home. If we want to go we go. Freedom is important.

Once the forest belongs to companies, all the forest will be gone. Our future generations—our children and grandchildren—will not have a chance to see a forest. Our communities rely on forests for housing and livelihoods. For example, we collect leaves for roofing, small woods for poles and columns/pillars. If the forest is gone, what will we have? We will not have leaves and woods for our homes. We do not produce tiles and cements for our housing. That will be too bad for us and we will be poorer.

Stieng ethnic woman group in Kratie (August 2005)

Logging of local forest for housing by the poor is banned. Sometimes, we cannot even access for non-timber forest products for livelihoods. However, military and police can do anything they like with the forest. Traditionally, we can collect some wood for housing and fuel; but not anymore. We want to get some wood for housing and fuel. We do not clear cut our local forest; and for fuel we only collect small trees and/or twigs.

The military and police are logging illegally; but we cannot file any complaints against them to anyone. If we do so, we may get killed. Recently, an NGO told us that we could set up community forest to protect our forest. We have informally set up one which works to protect local forest from abuse, because we want to save it for livelihoods of ours and our future generations. The community forest committee is supposed to patrol the forest and prepare report on or lodge any complaints about forest abuse to responsible agencies. It is a hard work. When it made report about the forest situation, one of the active members was shot just a few days ago. One of his hand was handicapped (his wife was mourning during the discussion). We are small people, and they can do anything to harm us. Who cares?

Logging has happened in the area for more than 7 years. If the central government and any agencies could help, we want them to help halt the logging activities and maintain the rules of law. We want to have access to wood for housing. We also want to have some forest left for our future generations' livelihoods. Without forest how will they live and what could they live on?

Kuy ethnic communities in Preah Vihear (July 2005)



With support from USAID through ABiC during August 2004-May 2005, our community network provided legal extension on the land and forest laws. Our network was able to patrol our forest regularly, and to curb illegal logging and to save resin-producing trees, which are important for our livelihoods.

Now we do not have any support. We cut down legal extension activities and we cannot conduct regular forest patrol anymore. Currently, illegal logging occurs like hell. We have appealed for support with various NGOs/donors, but nothing has come. We want ABiC to

help again or our forest will disappear; and we will be living in poverty forever.

Representatives of Community Forest Network in Kratie (August 2005)

About half of the population in this commune is landless. This is not due to the lack of land, but due to poor demarcation of the area included into the Apsara's Historic Landscape Management Zone. Former rice land and chamcar fields are placed under the Apsara's Historic Landscape. Hundreds of hectares of land which were used before the war are being taken away by the Apsara's plan. When they assigned the area as Historic Landscape, they only worked with the map in Phnom Penh. They never came down here to see what really happened and how land was used.

We have forwarded several requests, through our commune council, for the return of the land for their livelihoods. However, until now there has been no answer yet. If such formerly used land is released no one is landless here. As many of us are landless we depend on local forest for livelihoods. Around 10% of us for collect non-timber forest products and fuel-wood sales to support our families. Forest-related livelihoods, for our communities, are just second to farming.

We sometimes need wood for house construction. But we cannot take them from the forest as we could in the past. Most often collecting fuel wood is also banned. However, the powerful, the military and the police can do anything they want. They have arms they protect illegal logging operation and they threaten us.

We want the government to help in this issue. Give us something to leave on otherwise we will die. Please stop illegal logging and allow local people to get access to the forest for livelihoods and house building.

Khmer communities in Preah Vihear (July 2005)

The land management policies of [the government] benefit the companies and officials in the government, not the people. The concessions created a few jobs, but villagers lost more jobs [than were created] and [their] farmland.

A representative of communities in Pursat was quoted by the Cambodia Daily
(September 9, 2005)

The government's land policy helps people only on paper.

A resident in Banteay Meanchey was quoted by the Cambodia Daily
(September 9, 2005)

A big military man fooled some Tumpuon people into "selling" him large area of land. This is strictly forbidden among the Tumpuon, as it is among us, but this big military man forced all the villagers to place their thumbprints on a document none of them could understand, and he gave them all gifts. Now the people have to fight him in Phnom Penh, and I do not think they can win.

Tumpuon ethnic communities in Ratanakiri (2001)

A few years ago a foreign logging company started logging in the forest where we hunt for wild animals, chop down trees for our own use or to earn some money and where we gather other things for our own use. Immediately soldiers with guns were sent to tell us that we could not chop trees down in this area, and that if we did they would shoot us. To frighten us they fired their guns into the air and disappeared. From time to time these soldiers come through the village, searching underneath our houses for small logs and demanding food and drink.

Phnong ethnic communities in Mondulkiri (2001)

The land we occupy is not for logging companies to chop down trees or other commercial activities to take place. This land is sacred land, this is where the spirits, both good and bad, dwell and to disturb this land will create disharmony in our communities.

Jarai ethnic communities in Ratanakiri (2001)

People affected by land and forest conflicts during the 1990s and during this decade number around 1.7 million (see Appendix 2: Assessment Method and Assumptions). They are victims because of forced evictions for urban development, economic land concessions, forest concessions, illegal logging and land grabs. Of these victims, 150,587 have been directly affected by land conflicts and 681,477 have been seriously affected by forest conflicts as their forest-related livelihood activities have been eroded or totally lost.

While the economy cannot generate adequate employment in other sectors, the loss of forest or natural resources dependent livelihoods means that rural Cambodians who generally depend on access to common property resources (such as forests) remain poor or become even poorer. An unofficial, preliminary finding of the World Bank's Poverty Assessment of Cambodia for 2005 seems to reveal that [ethnic minority] communities in the northeast area of Cambodia, whose livelihoods depend dominantly on access to forests, remain very poor. Poverty in this particular region of the country has worsened due to a two-year drought. The same study also noted that access to common property resources such as forests and fisheries is degraded, and that poverty may be associated with such degraded access to the common property resources.

The conflicts in land and forest, over the years, have created a lot of resentments [against government policies and actions]. Some groups lodge complaints through the government system, e.g., through the executive, legislative and judiciary entities, for assistance and resolution, but often without much result. The majority of the victims, who are ordinary citizens, look to the NGOs and United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights for help. Many victimized communities appealed to the King for support and assistance. When their problems are not addressed, several communities have organized demonstrations and protests. In some instances, local communities have even demanded the replacement of local government leaders for their roles in the issues.

The RGC has at times acknowledged the problem. The Prime Minister raised the forest-related issues at the National Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in 2002, and he raised land-related issues at the National Land Forum in 2004. He even warned that a farmers' revolution could take place if conflicts in land and natural resources continue, and landlessness and poverty rise. Some line agencies expressed worries about the problem as well.

The Land and Cadastral Committee closed 829 cases of land conflicts. Four thousand people involved have filed complaints. Most of the land conflicts are caused by the powerful and rich who have abused the poor. The grabs of state land, even not affecting the poor, really show the abuse of power and authority in occupying land illegally for one's gain and ownership/possession, which sets bad examples and causes degradation of natural resources. For example, a fish habitat is lost due to the fact that mangrove forest was cleared and the shore was filled up.

H.E. Im Chhun Lim, Senior Minister and Minister of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction was quoted by Koh Santepheap Newspaper (September 10-11, 2005)

Mismanagement of land and forest does not only create conflict and force the rural, land and forest dependent communities into poverty, but also creates problems, including soil erosion, sedimentation of natural water bodies and uncontrolled flooding, destruction of the forest bed, reduction in forest cover and drought, loss of biodiversity, climate change, and environmental crisis. According to Roger Mortett (1997), the amount of soil eroded in 1996 due to deforestation in Cambodia was 240.8 million tons. He estimated that 120.4 million m³ of soils was carried away [into natural streams and various catchment areas of the country due to unmanageable logging operations]. Forest degradation threatens habitats for rare and endangered species of wildlife, including those that are globally threatened.

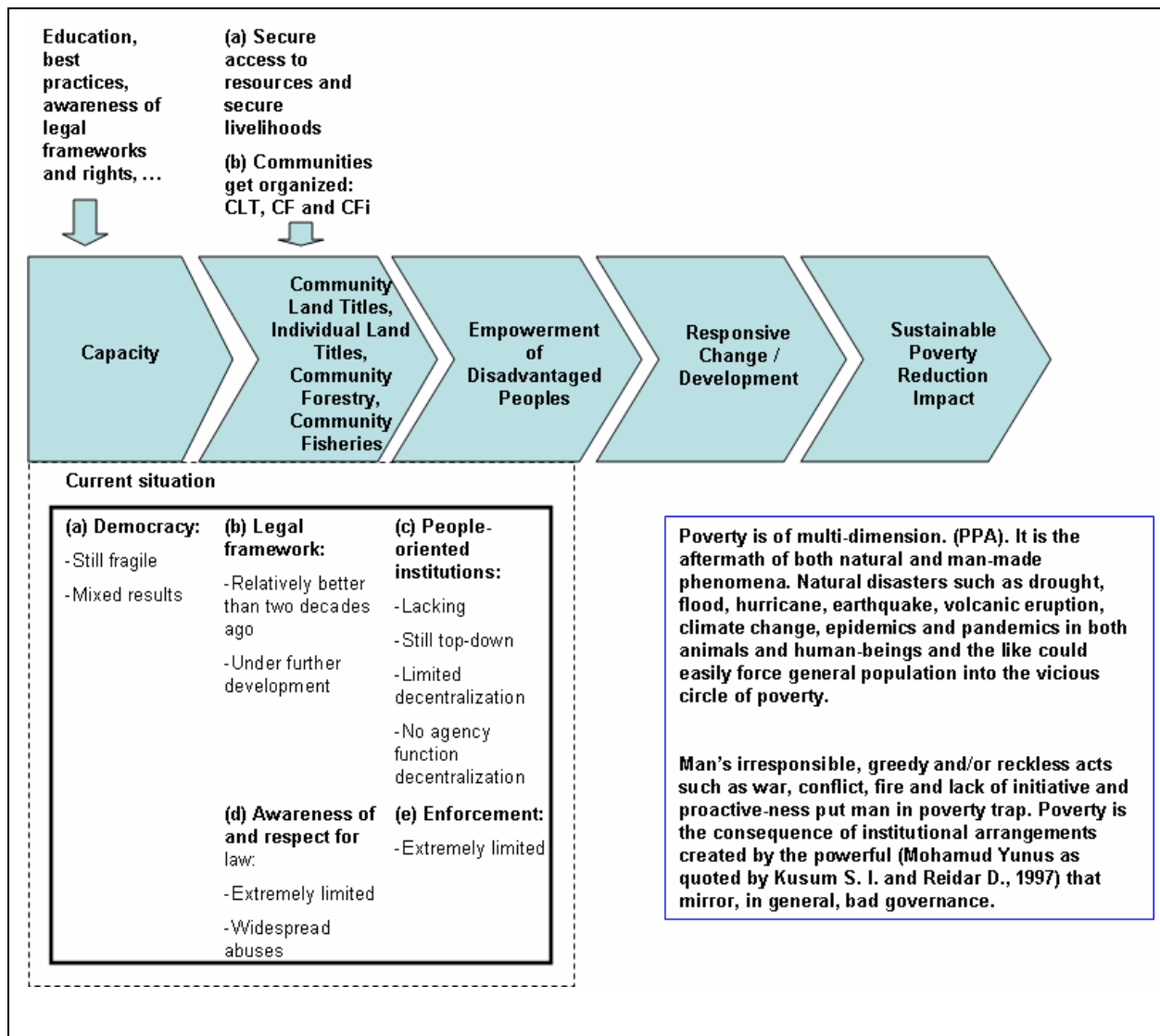
5.0 WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

If poor practices and governance in the use and management of land and forest were allowed to continue, further degradation of land and forest resources will never end, and more serious conflicts could not be avoided. This will undermine the country's stability, peace, and development, which have progressed since 1993. In order to help safeguard the current stability, acknowledging that current development is not yet equitable, and ensuring proper utilization and protection of the last remaining natural resources (“participative development and real community empowerment”) should be considered.

Certain conditions are in place for this to occur: for example, decentralization and improved education. But the institutional capacity of the communities must be increased. When all these have been achieved, what may be left to ensure “participative development and community empowerment” really happens may be as simple as attainment of the “rule of law”. The rule of law could be achieved as long as:

- (a) Democracy is in place (e.g., truly elected government exists, a multi-political party system performs, and civil society organizations and the private sector are active and dynamic);
- (b) The appropriate legal framework (e.g., law, regulations, rules) exist;
- (c) People-oriented institutions exist and function;
- (d) Understanding of the legal framework and respect for the law is ensured (this could be done through providing legal education, learning and training to all citizens); and
- (e) The legal framework is enforced (e.g., independent judicial system and law enforcement agencies implement and enforce the law).

All these could happen only if all concerned stakeholders and major players, including the RGC, donor community/international community, NGOs/civil society, and local communities coordinate efforts and collaborate constructively. This will create an enabling environment for disadvantaged and ordinary citizens to get empowered, and finally allow them to move out of poverty and sustain their livelihoods. Note that efforts in reforming management of natural resources such as land, forest, and fisheries has been made by the RGC, and in its Rectangular Strategy, this reform agenda is further reflected.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX I. MAPS

Figure I. Protected Areas, Protected and Reserve Forest Areas, and Concession Areas in Cambodia

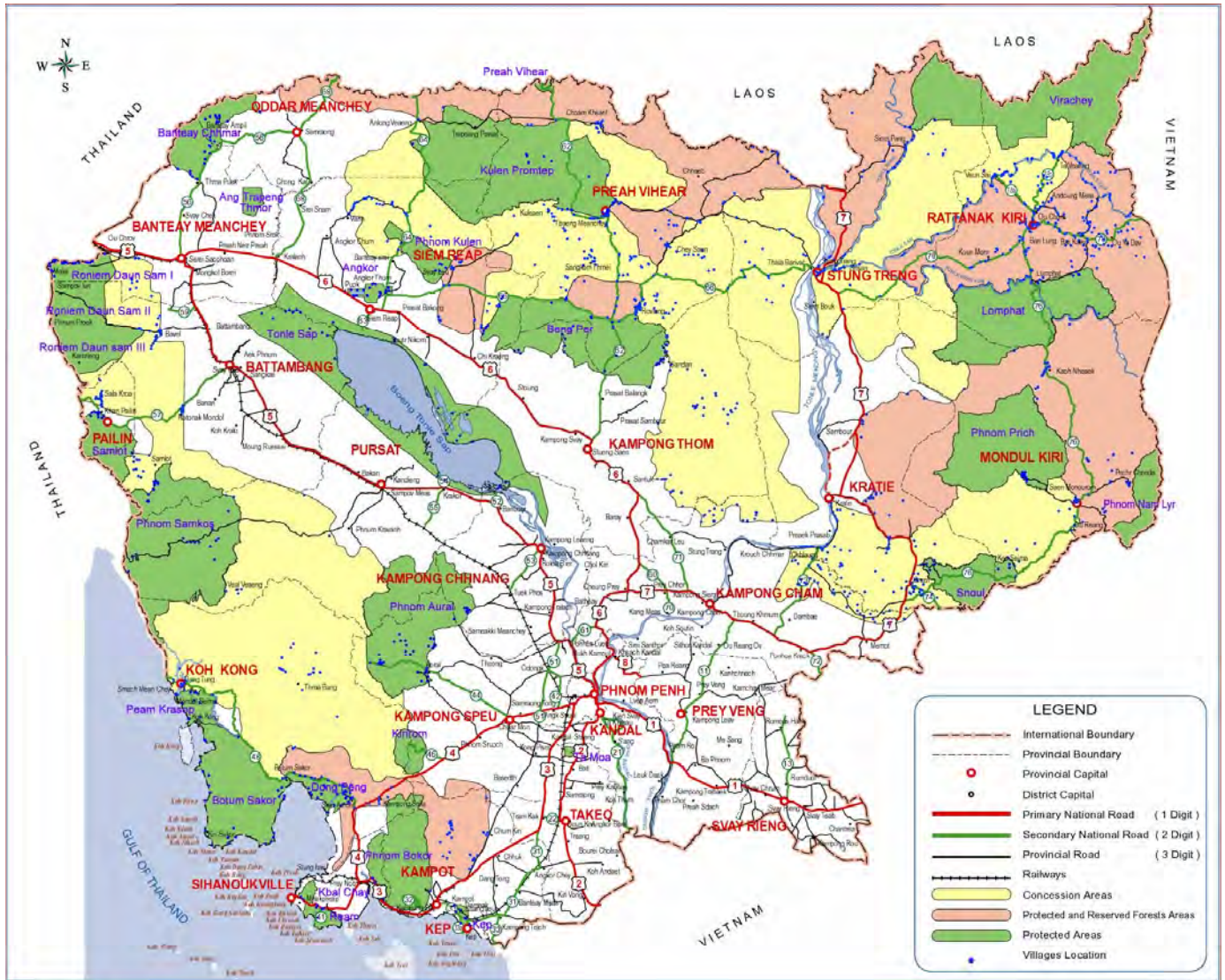
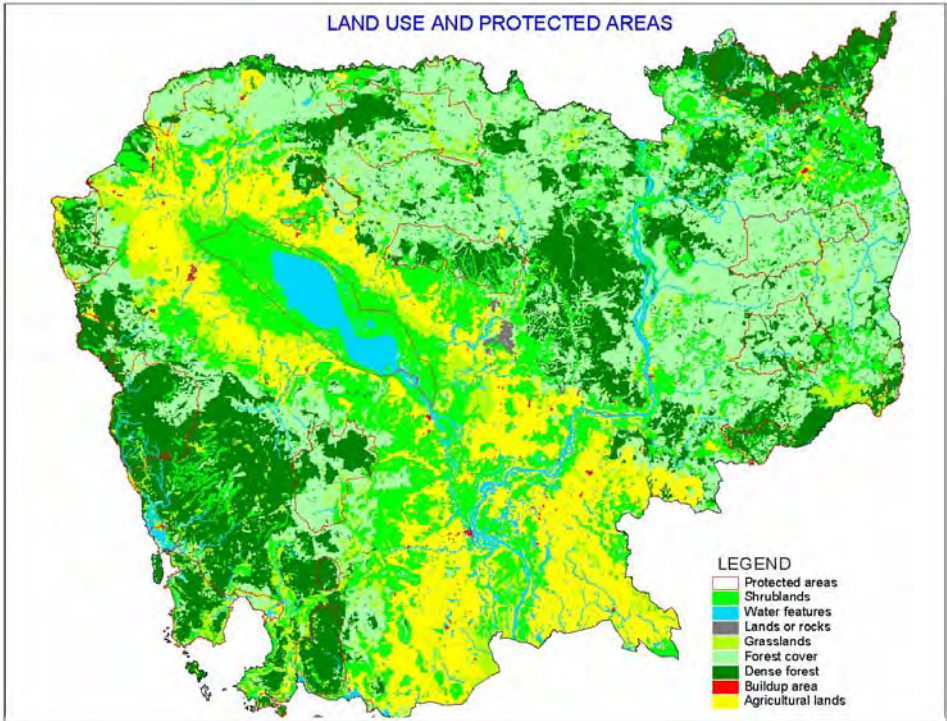


Figure 3. Land Use and Protected Areas in Cambodia



APPENDIX 2. METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS FOR ASSESSMENT OF AFFECTED GROUPS OF FOREST AND LAND CONFLICTS

ASSESSMENT AND ESTIMATION APPROACHES

Assessment of victims of land conflicts

Approach: Quasi-census

Relevant documents that reported on victims of land concessions, land grabs, and forced evictions were reviewed. Primary sources of information include the reports of the UN Human Rights Office in Cambodia and the *Cambodia Daily*. The number of affected people reported in these materials were recorded, counted and noted as the number of affected people for the present report.

In addition, the number of people involved in land concessions, which was partially available from the MAFF [unofficial] report was also used for this purpose. In cases where the number of affected people at the same land concessions was reported by MAFF, the reports of the previous two sources were referenced. Only one set of numbers of affected people at the same location was used in cases with two or more sources reporting. The reports of the UN Human Rights Office took precedence, as extensive studies of about 11 concessions were done for these reports.

Applicable and reference period and frame:

The period between 1996 and 2005 was considered for land conflict. This time period could be referred to as the late 1990s and current decade. The first land conflict that appeared during this reference period was in 1996. The land conflict framework consists of economic land concessions, illegal land grabs by the powerful, certain military development zones, and forced evictions for urban development.

Assessment of victims of forest conflicts

Three approaches were used. They were used for crosschecking purposes, and comparison and validation of the results. These approaches are briefly outlined below.

Approach 1: Partial quasi-census

This approach is called partial quasi-census because only villages and populations located within forest concession, protected and reserved areas were counted and considered affected. Those villages and populations situated outside forest concession, protected and reserved areas were not counted (see Appendix 4 for tables).

Steps:

1. Identify locations of forest concession, protected areas and reserved forests.

2. Map all relevant areas, e.g., forest concessions, protected and reserved areas.
3. Identify locations of villages and communes in concerned areas.
4. Using data on the population in the villages and communes in the concerned areas, calculate the number of affected people.

Main assumptions:

1. Both legal and rampant illegal logging operations have happened in forest concession, protected, and reserved areas. These activities have caused conflicts between the loggers, including concessionaires, and local communities that are located in the concerned areas.
2. All villages in the concerned areas are immediately affected by either legal or illegal logging operations.
3. All families and populations in the concerned villages are negatively affected. They are all assumed to rely upon forest-related livelihoods, e.g., harvest of forest and non-forest products, in addition to farming.
4. Families and populations which are not located within the forest concession, protected, and reserved areas are not impacted upon. They are assumed to be mostly independent of forest-related livelihood activities.
5. Only people living within forest concession, protected, and reserved areas prior to 2001 are considered victims of both legal and illegal logging operations that have happened in the concerned areas. New settlers in new villages, which could be situated in these areas, are not included in the impact assessment.

Approach 2: Estimate A

In this approach only families and populations, which rely heavily on forests, are counted and considered affected. The primary indicator was the heavy reliance of households' livelihood and income on the collection of resin (dry or liquid). These households were considered immediate recipients of the adverse impact caused by degradation of forest.

Steps:

1. This approach used the estimate reported in the World Bank's Cambodia Rural Sector Strategy Note: Towards a Rural Sector (2004). This particular document noted that 100,000 households [in rural Cambodia] depend on the collection of resin.
2. Using average size of rural households of Cambodia, the number of affected persons is estimated.

Main assumptions:

1. Both legal and illegal logging operations are responsible for the loss of resin-producing trees.
2. Only families and people relying on the harvest of resin are affected. These families and people are considered immediate victims of the logging operations.
3. The estimates used from the World Bank document cited above are complete and reliable.

Approach 3: Estimate B

This approach relies on estimate of households/families dependent on forest-related activities, which was estimated during a ABiC land study (2004). Two estimates were conducted using two different methods. While one estimate was based on a survey of 1,200 (HHS) rural households, another was based on 120 focus group discussions (FGD) with more than 1,800 key informants. The survey and focus discussions were conducted in rural areas of the major four agro-ecological zones of Cambodia. The study recorded forest-related livelihood activities as primary, secondary, and tertiary sources of families' survival. In this case, both immediate and non-immediate communities are counted and considered affected by logging operations.

Steps:

1. Use estimate from HHS: 12.8% of families in rural Cambodia depend on the forest for their livelihood and/or subsistence survival.
2. Use estimate from FGD: 28.8% of families in rural Cambodia depend on the forest for their livelihood and/or subsistence survival.
3. Using these proportions and data on population of provinces where the concerned areas are located, derive estimate of affected population.

Main assumptions:

1. Families and people living in provinces where forest concession, protected, and reserved areas exist are affected.
2. Using HHS, only 12.8% of the families in these provinces are affected. These people are directly dependent on forests.
3. Using FGD, only 28.8% of the families in these provinces are affected. These people include both those who are dependent directly and indirectly on forests.
4. These families rely on forests not only for the collection of resin, but for other non-timber forest and timber products for their daily survival.

Approach 4: Estimate C

This approach uses an estimate recorded in a study by the Cambodia Development Resource Institute (2004): Focusing on Cambodia's High Value Forests – Livelihoods and Management. This particular study noted: "According to the Independent Forest Sector Review (IFSR 2004), nearly a third of the population (3.8 million people) lives within 5 km of a forest, and on average they depend on forest products for roughly 10-20 percent of their income".

Steps:

1. Take the record above as best and reliable estimate.
2. Estimate proportion of people living within 5 km of forest.
3. Use the estimated proportion of people living within 5 km of forest
4. Using this proportion and data on population in the provinces of concerned areas, compute number of affected people.

Main assumptions

1. All populations living within 5 km of forest depend on forest-related livelihood activities.
2. All populations living within 5 km of forest provinces where forest concession, protected and reserved area are located are thus affected by illegal and legal logging operations.

Common assumptions for assessment and estimate of victims of forest conflict

1. Forest concession, protected, and reserved areas have narrowed down opportunities for and restricted access to forest-related livelihood activities of local communities living within the areas.
2. Logging operations, both legal and illegal, have occurred in forest concession, protected and reserved areas.
3. These logging operations have decreased opportunities for forest-dependent livelihood activities, and as a result have created conflict. Forest concessionaires might restrict traditional and customary access of local people to forest and take hold of burial and spirit/sacred forest. Both legal and illegal logging are responsible for the cutting of resin-producing trees and degrading availability of non-timber forest products such as fruits, nuts, wild vegetables, roots and tubers, wild mushrooms, honey, herbs for traditional medicines, rattans, wildlife, leaves for roofing, woods for housing, which are the main source of local communities' livelihoods.

Applicable and reference period for assessment and estimate of number of affected people of forest conflict

The applicable and reference period for the assessment and estimate of number of people affected by forest conflict is the 1990s and current decade. This time period is used because the forest concessions came into existence in the early 1990s and are still in existence, although some have been cancelled.

Common assumptions for assessment and estimate of victims of both land and forest conflicts

1. No outward migration or emigration out of the villages is considered.
2. Population growth follows national trend, in particular:
 - a. 1990-1998: 2.5% (Source: Cambodia Population Census 1998), and
 - b. 1999-2005: 1.8% (Source: Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2004).
3. Average family size in rural Cambodia is 5.5 persons.
4. Settlements in the forest concession, protected and reserved areas, and economic land concessions pre-existed 1990s.

Who are not included in the assessment and estimate?

Those not included in the assessment above are:

1. People affected by hydro-power projects;
2. People affected by fishery conflicts;
3. People affected by mineral exploitation; and
4. Others affected by other projects not considered above.

Sources of population data used in the assessment

Available data on population used in the assessment and estimate to derive number of affected people include:

1. The 1998 Census;
2. Population projection for 2004; and
3. Seila Commune Database 2004.

Results

Land conflicts

Number of affected people: 150,587 persons

NB: In this approach 732,667 persons are directly affected since they live in the villages that are located within the concerned areas, the areas that have encountered both legal and illegal logging operations.

Forest conflicts

Approach 1:

Number of affected people, both directly and indirectly: 1,516,958 persons

Number of directly, affected people: 825,893 persons

Approach 2:

Number of affected people: 550,000 persons (resin dependent households)

Approach 3:

Estimate B1:

Number of people affected by forest conflicts: 761,764 persons (people directly dependent on forest)

Estimate B2:

Number of people affected by forest conflicts: 1,713,969 persons

Approach 4:

Number of people affected by forest conflicts: 1,785,384 persons

Total results

People directly affected by land conflicts: 150,587 persons

Approach 1: Victims of forest conflicts plus those of land conflicts (double counting is avoided)

Result: 1,578,016 persons

Approach 3, Estimate B2: Victims of forest conflicts plus those of land conflicts (double counting is avoided)

Result: 1,775,027 persons

Approach 3: Victims of forest conflicts plus those of land conflicts (double counting is avoided)

Result: 1,846,442 persons

People directly/ seriously affected by land conflicts: 150,587 persons

People directly/ seriously affected by forest conflicts

Approach 1: 732,667 persons

Approach 2: 550,000 persons

Approach 3, Estimate B1: 761,764 persons

Average result:

Victims [serious] of land conflicts: 150,587 persons

Victims [serious] of forest conflicts: 681,477 persons

Victims of both land and forest conflicts: 1,733,162 persons (These people include those heavily dependent and those less heavily dependent on forest for livelihoods)

Summary Result: The victims of forest and land conflicts in Cambodia during 1990s to 2005 number around 1.7 million people.

Double Counting and Possible Sources of Errors

Double counting

In global figures of people affected by land and forest conflicts double counting is minimized in Approach 1, Approach 3 and Approach 4. The number of people potentially affected by the forest conflicts, in these three approaches, is derived by province, while the quasi-census result of the number of people affected by the land conflicts is recorded by province and sometimes by district and/or

commune. The number of victims of the land conflicts recorded in the same provinces or districts to that of the forest conflicts is cancelled or/uncounted. In this sense, double counting for the final total result is minimized. Some 95,526 people affected by land conflicts are excluded from the final, summary result for they are from the same districts and provinces where number of people affected by forest conflicts is derived. However, note that double counting cannot be totally avoided as no census of the victims of the conflicts is executed.

Sources errors

Errors for the above estimate can never be avoided. Some of the potential sources of errors, which could be responsible for overestimates and underestimates of the number of victims of forest and land conflicts presented above, could be briefly given as follows:

1. There are always statistical sampling and technical errors in all sampling studies. There is no exception for the studies from which the proportion of people relying on forest-related livelihoods this report uses for its estimates.
2. At different locations of the conflicts population growth rate during 1990-1998, and 1998-2004 may not be 2.5% and 1.8%, respectively.
3. Family size may not be exactly 5.5 at different locations of the conflicts.
4. All assumptions made under each approach used to derived number of affected people are invalidated.
5. The issue is dynamic, but the estimate is static. This can be treated as a source of error in the estimation.

APPENDIX 3. GENERAL INFORMATION

FOREST CONCESSIONS

Current Forest Concession Areas (2005)			
Name	Province/Municipality	Area (ha)	Remarks
COLEXIM Enterprise	Kampong Thom	147,187	
CASOTIM Enterprise	Kratie	131,380	
SL International Ltd.(1)	Kratie, Kampong Cham, Mondul Kiri	467,484	
SL International Ltd.(2)	Kampong Speu, Koh Kong	298,598	
Pheapimex Funchang Cambodia Co. Ltd(1)	Kratie, Kampong Thom	137,475	
Pheapimex Funchang Cambodia Co. Ltd(2)	Stung Treng	221,250	
Pheapimex Funchang Cambodia Co. Ltd(3)	Stung Treng, Ratanakiri	350,000	
Cambodia Chemdar Plywood Mfg Co, Ltd	Preah Vihear	103,300	
Sam Rong Wood Industry Pte, Ltd.	Siem Reap	200,050	
Everbright C/G Wood Co., Ltd.	Kratie, Stung Treng	136,376	
Super Wood IPPEP Ltd	Pursat, Kampong Speu	94,418	
Timas Resources Ltd.	Kampong Cham, Kratie, Preah Vihear	161,450	2 locations
Siveroad Wood Products Ltd.(1)	Koh Kong, Pursat	215,460	
Siveroad Wood Products Ltd.(1)	Koh Kong	100,000	
You Rysaco Company	Pursat, Battambang	214,000	
TPP Cambodia Timber Product Pte., Ltd	Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Pursat	395,900	2 locations
Total		3,374,328	

Forest concessions by decade	
Decade	Area (ha)
1990s	6,584,321.0
Present	3,374,328.0

Forest concessions by year	
Year	Area (ha)
1992/1993	2,200,000
1995/1996	6,584,321
1996/1997	6,331,599
1997/1998	6,979,959
1998/1999	4,806,913
1999/2000	4,422,689

Forest concessions by year	
Year	Area (ha)
2000/2001	4,422,689
2001/2002	3,933,989
2002/2003	3,874,029
2004/2005	3,374,328

PROTECTED AREAS

Protected areas		
Decade	Area (1,000,000 ha)	Percent of country land area
1920s	10,800	0.06
1960s	2,200,000	12.15
1990s	3,141,698	17.35
Early 2000s	4,624,971	25.55

Habitat type	45
Mamal taxa	35
Birds, incl. 39 globally threatened	600

COMMUNITY FORESTRY

Community forestry (2005)					
Year	Area (ha)	Community unit	Village	Commune	District
2002	55568	150	344	96	55
2004	218687	274	614	157	76

LOG PRODUCTION

Log production	
Year	Log production (m³)
1960-1970, average/year	350,000.0
1971-1980, average/year	10,000.0
1981	19,000.0
1982	68,000.0
1983	68,000.0
1984	70,000.0
1985	97,000.0
1986	127,000.0
1987	167,000.0

Log production	
Year	Log production (m³)
1988	200,000.0
1989	300,000.0
1990	300,000.0
1991	600,000.0
1992	900,000.0
1993	1,500,000.0
1994	1,500,000.0
1995	1,500,000.0
1996	1,040,000.0
1997	1,040,000.0
1998	1,040,000.0
1999	921,000.0
2000	179,000.0
2001	123,000.0
2002	125,000.0
2003	125,000.0
2004	125,000.0

Average, m³/yr	Decade	Log production (m³)
350,000.0	1960s	31,818
10,000.0	1970s	1,000
124,000.0	1980s	124,000
1,034,100.0	1990s	1,034,100
135,400.0	Present	135,400

APPENDIX 4. VICTIMS OF CONFLICT AND POPULATIONS WITHIN POTENTIAL CONFLICT AREAS

Victims of land conflicts - from records		
Province	Village, commune or district reported	No. of Victims
BBG	Ampil Pram Doeum commune, Bavel district	8,635
BBG	Samlot district	1,200
BBG	Lovea commune, Bavel district	616
BMC	Sophy commune	4,226
BMC	Kbal Spean village, O Chriv district	1,199
BMC	Malai district	1,540
BMC	Psar Ra village	4,455
BMC	Samaki Meanchey village	4,967
KGTM	Tumring commune	8,800
KND	Takhmao district	418
KPT	Chhouk district	935
KRT	Snuol district	1,265
KRT	Srae Roneam commune	1,249
KSP	Thpong	536
KSP	O Kontrom and Kbal Tunsong Chas communes	567
KSP	Traeng Trayoeng commune	1,221
KSP	Oural and Phnom Sruoch districts	11,349
KSP	KSP Military zone	1,683
KSP	O Commune	908
MDK	O Reang	3,880
MDK	Pou Chri commune, Pich Chreada district	275
PNP	Boeng Trabek commune	550
PNP	Daun Penh district, Hospital sale	924
PNP	Boeng Kbal Damrey lake, Russei Keo district (Se-pe-se village)	2,349
PNP	Koh Pich island	134
PNP	Tonle Bassac commune	197
PNP	Borey Keila	1,060
PNP	Fine Arts University	83
PNP	Forced eviction in Jan 2004	253
PNP	Forced eviction in Aug 2004	1,304
PNP	Hem Cheat Cinema	550

Victims of land conflicts - from records

Province	Village, commune or district reported	No. of Victims
PNP	Russei Keo district	2,998
PST	Krakor district	21,727
RAT	RAT Rubber plantations	1,100
RAT	Lumphat district	1,100
RAT	O Yadao district, 1996, would displace people	4,500
RAT	Bor Keo district, land swindle, 1999	26,777
RAT	Military chief cheated villagers	900
SHV	O Chheuteal Beach	721
SHV	National Route 4	506
SHV	14 homes bulldozed for tree planting	77
SHV	Sokha Beach - Sokha Hotel	495
SHV	Mittapheap district	2,200
SRP	Chong Kaosou village, Slorkram commune	814
SRP	Kulen Promtep (OMC, PVH, SRP)	20,000
STR	Stung Treng	2,345
Total		153,584

NB:

According to Minister of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, more than 4,000 families file complaints about land conflicts (i.e., more than **22,000** persons were affected). Those removed by forced evictions never filed complaints. Note also that there are many other families that do not lodge formal complaints to government agencies.

Number of people affected by land conflicts excluded from final tally of number of people affected by both forest and land conflicts accounts for **61,058** as they are or were from same geographic locations, i.e., village, commune, district and province.

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
I	Mongkol Borei	Soea	Ballangk Chrey	168	138	306
I	Ou Chrov	Kuttasat	Koub Touch	851	820	1671
I	Ou Chrov	Kuttasat	Kaoh Char	283	266	549
I	Ou Chrov	Kuttasat	Kuttaksat	1042	1097	2139
I	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Kouk Samraong	249	254	503
I	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Kbal Tonsaong	410	425	835
I	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Banteay Chhmar Lech	419	445	864
I	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Thma Daekkeh	551	563	1114
I	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Thlok	206	218	424
I	Thma Puok	Banteay Chhmar	Kouk Samraong Kaet	422	492	914
I	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	Kouk Romiet	381	397	778
I	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	Ta Lei	186	213	399
I	Thma Puok	Kouk Romiet	Prey Veang	756	845	1601

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
I	Thma Puok	Kumru	Ta Yueng	568	612	1180
I	Thma Puok	Kumru	Svay Chrum	218	198	416
I	Thma Puok	Kumru	Kandaol	399	407	806
I	Malai	Boeng Beng	Tuol Pongro	191	239	430
I	Malai	Boeng Beng	Kaoh Snuol	380	365	745
I	Malai	Boeng Beng	Khla Ngoab	219	184	403
I	Malai	Boeng Beng	Banteay Ti Muoy	241	224	465
I	Malai	Boeng Beng	Santepheap	334	323	657
I	Malai	Malai	Ou Sampor Muoy	316	324	640
I	Malai	Malai	Ou Sampor	303	302	605
I	Malai	Malai	Kbal Tumnob	538	495	1033
I	Malai	Malai	Banteay Ti Pir	351	344	695
I	Malai	Ou Sampor	Ou Sralau	165	170	335
I	Malai	Ou Sampor	Phnum Kaubei	153	129	282
I	Malai	Ou Sampor	Chheu Teal	171	159	330
I	Malai	Ou Sampor	Bueng Reang	125	96	221
I	Malai	Ou Sampor	Svay Prey	162	150	312
I	Malai	Ou Sampor	Chan Kiri	219	188	407
I	Malai	Ou Sampor	Thmei	107	102	209
I	Malai	Ou Sralau	Doung	261	265	526
I	Malai	Ou Sralau	Veal Hat	599	604	1203
I	Malai	Ou Sralau	Kandal	406	359	765
I	Malai	Ou Sralau	Kbal Spean	372	376	748
I	Malai	Ou Sralau	Trasek Chrum	392	387	779
I	Malai	Ou Sralau	Dambouk Vil	343	305	648
I	Malai	Ou Sralau	Voat Chas	331	315	646
I	Malai	Ou Sralau	Thmei	716	636	1352
I	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Sangkae	384	350	734
I	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Phum Roung	109	122	231
I	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Chrey	275	221	496
I	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Lvea	559	514	1073
I	Malai	Tuol Pongro	Chambak	399	394	793
I	Malai	Ta Kong	Chaeng Maeng	160	145	305
I	Malai	Ta Kong	Ballangk Cheung	972	964	1936
I	Malai	Ta Kong	Paoy Angkor	224	194	418
I	Malai	Ta Kong	Srah Phluoh	164	181	345
I	Malai	Ta Kong	Kcheay	156	137	293
I	Malai	Ta Kong	Ta Kong	30	21	51

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
2	Bavel	Bavel	Tumnob Tuek	718	703	1421
2	Bavel	Bavel	Sangkae Vear	563	584	1147
2	Bavel	Bavel	Peam	627	742	1369
2	Bavel	Bavel	Kampong Pnov	810	900	1710
2	Bavel	Bavel	Stueng Dach	713	709	1422
2	Bavel	Bavel	Kouk	500	505	1005
2	Bavel	Bavel	Sla Khlanh	766	853	1619
2	Bavel	Bavel	Kampong Chhnang Muoy	614	715	1329
2	Bavel	Bavel	Kampong Chhnang Pir	332	372	704
2	Bavel	Prey Khpos	Meakkloea	604	624	1228
2	Bavel	Prey Khpos	Prey Khpos	944	1030	1974
2	Bavel	Ampil Pram Daeum	Dangkao Kramang	414	401	815
2	Bavel	Ampil Pram Daeum	Siem	412	409	821
2	Bavel	Ampil Pram Daeum	Ampil	492	557	1049
2	Bavel	Ampil Pram Daeum	Sthapor	360	377	737
2	Bavel	Ampil Pram Daeum	Ta Khiev	342	354	696
2	Bavel	Ampil Pram Daeum	Buo Run	497	527	1024
2	Bavel	Ampil Pram Daeum	Doung	183	141	324
2	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Suon Sla	832	914	1746
2	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Kdol Kraom	361	379	740
2	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	San	398	394	792
2	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Peam	157	178	335
2	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Kandal	274	257	531
2	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Buor	531	520	1051
2	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Thmei	181	183	364
2	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Tuol Krasang	310	319	629
2	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Kdol Leu	391	415	806
2	Bavel	Kdol Ta Haen	Ta Haen	322	379	701
2	Aek Phnum	Prey Chas	Prey Chas	627	624	1251
2	Aek Phnum	Prey Chas	Peam Seima	337	337	674
2	Aek Phnum	Prey Chas	Anlong Sandan	140	146	286
2	Aek Phnum	Prey Chas	Kaoh Chiveang	250	242	492
2	Aek Phnum	Prey Chas	Bak Prea	745	799	1544
2	Aek Phnum	Kaoh Chiveang	Thvang	763	717	1480
2	Aek Phnum	Kaoh Chiveang	Kampong Prahok	847	797	1644
2	Aek Phnum	Kaoh Chiveang	Preaek Toal	1297	1295	2592
2	Aek Phnum	Kaoh Chiveang	Kbal Taol	1541	1427	2968
2	Rotanak Mondol	Sdau	Samlout	909	924	1833

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
2	Rotanak Mondol	Sdau	Sdau	1764	1869	3633
2	Rotanak Mondol	Sdau	Srae Andoung	626	609	1235
2	Rotanak Mondol	Sdau	Dangkot	397	408	805
2	Rotanak Mondol	Andaeuk Haeb	Ou Ronghaen	848	945	1793
2	Rotanak Mondol	Andaeuk Haeb	Ta Sanh	483	471	954
2	Rotanak Mondol	Andaeuk Haeb	Thma Prus	425	435	860
2	Rotanak Mondol	Andaeuk Haeb	Anlong Puok	245	278	523
2	Rotanak Mondol	Traeng	Kilou	395	406	801
2	Rotanak Mondol	Traeng	Kilou Samprambe	848	930	1778
3	Dambae	Dambae	Thnal	275	276	551
3	Dambae	Seda	Kampong Reang	556	559	1115
3	Dambae	Seda	Veal Touch	98	98	196
3	Dambae	Seda	Svay Kambet	98	118	216
3	Dambae	Seda	Krasang	133	127	260
3	Dambae	Seda	Sampoar	118	107	225
3	Dambae	Seda	Andoung Lngieng	100	106	206
3	Dambae	Seda	Ta Kaev	126	124	250
3	Dambae	Seda	Tuol Pras	77	74	151
3	Dambae	Seda	Chi Neang	120	116	236
3	Dambae	Seda	Chhung Ta Sau	230	256	486
3	Dambae	Trapeang Pring	Trapeang Pring	447	512	959
3	Dambae	Trapeang Pring	Kampraeus	316	279	595
3	Dambae	Trapeang Pring	Srae Prang	293	306	599
3	Dambae	Trapeang Pring	Bos Khnaor	112	124	236
3	Dambae	Trapeang Pring	Chi Trun	255	237	492
3	Dambae	Trapeang Pring	Tuol Sambour	176	148	324
3	Krouch Chhmar	Chhuk	Phka Doung	541	564	1105
3	Memot	Choam Ta Mau	Chumnum Pol	264	299	563
3	Memot	Choam Ta Mau	Sampov Lun	496	491	987
3	Memot	Choam Ta Mau	Srae Ta Pich	192	212	404
3	Memot	Choam Ta Mau	Koun Krapeu	127	116	243
3	Memot	Choam Ta Mau	Bos Ta Oem	586	573	1159
3	Memot	Kampoan	Tuek Tum	158	157	315
3	Memot	Kampoan	Srae Saom Thmei	265	245	510
3	Memot	Kampoan	Srae Saom Chas	194	202	396
3	Memot	Kampoan	Srae Kandal	317	352	669
3	Memot	Memong	Kabbas	126	146	272
3	Memot	Rumchek	Rumchek	369	379	748

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
3	Memot	Rumchek	Chheu Khloem	240	251	491
3	Memot	Rumchek	Khprob	260	234	494
3	Memot	Rumchek	Kampey	419	455	874
3	Memot	Rumchek	Pnov	264	215	479
3	Memot	Rumchek	Srae Pongro	117	124	241
3	Memot	Rumchek	Khliech	85	90	175
3	Memot	Rumchek	Kantuot	166	178	344
3	Memot	Tonlung	Spean Changkum	113	98	211
3	Memot	Tonlung	Beng Kaong	180	203	383
3	Stueng Trang	Areaks Tnaot	Areaks Tnaot	348	385	733
3	Stueng Trang	Areaks Tnaot	Lvea	702	730	1432
3	Stueng Trang	Areaks Tnaot	Kilou Dab	278	236	514
3	Stueng Trang	Dang Kdar	Santich Kaeut	936	878	1814
3	Stueng Trang	Dang Kdar	Santich Lech	608	633	1241
3	Stueng Trang	Dang Kdar	Santich Kandal	468	474	942
3	Stueng Trang	Dang Kdar	Hong Prama	146	146	292
3	Stueng Trang	Dang Kdar	Phum Thmei	180	171	351
3	Stueng Trang	Dang Kdar	Srae Rumduol	243	232	475
3	Stueng Trang	Dang Kdar	Phum Ou Pir	1548	1525	3073
3	Stueng Trang	Dang Kdar	Ta Ream	351	367	718
3	Stueng Trang	Dang Kdar	Sdau	66	63	129
3	Stueng Trang	Khprob Ta Nguon	Veal Bampong	288	319	607
3	Stueng Trang	Ou Mlu	Ou Bralaoh	220	231	451
3	Stueng Trang	Ou Mlu	Samraong	421	398	819
3	Stueng Trang	Tuol Sambuor	Tuol Sambuor	515	525	1040
3	Stueng Trang	Tuol Sambuor	Poun	296	304	600
3	Stueng Trang	Tuol Sambuor	Srae Ampov	168	174	342
3	Stueng Trang	Tuol Sambuor	Veal Preah	138	128	266
4	Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	Krasang Doh Laeung	460	528	988
4	Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	Doung Sla	118	167	285
4	Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	Tang Khsach	65	90	155
4	Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	Tang Khya	216	247	463
4	Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	Ngoy	37	59	96
4	Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	Chipuk	123	121	244
4	Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	Moung	87	131	218
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Prey Phdau	169	228	397
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Phlov Kou	253	324	577
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Chrak Teak	256	278	534

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Peam Lvea	253	325	578
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Lnguem	218	242	460
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Chan Ping	160	224	384
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Srae Thmei	117	128	245
5	Aoral	Sangkae Satob	Chumnoab	123	156	279
5	Aoral	Sangkae Satob	Kantuot	250	335	585
5	Aoral	Sangkae Satob	Ta Daes	178	212	390
5	Aoral	Ta Sal	Ta Sal	356	335	691
5	Aoral	Ta Sal	Anlong Sangkae	106	141	247
5	Aoral	Ta Sal	Kaoh Run	50	53	103
5	Aoral	Ta Sal	Knong Ay	131	137	268
5	Aoral	Ta Sal	Roung Masin	313	345	658
5	Aoral	Ta Sal	Choam	113	141	254
5	Aoral	Ta Sal	Thmei	88	106	194
5	Aoral	Ta Sal	Doun Chon	71	70	141
5	Aoral	Ta Sal	Khteh	131	158	289
5	Aoral	Ta Sal	Tang Bampong	104	102	206
5	Aoral	Ta Sal	Tram Sloek	25	30	55
5	Aoral	Ta Sal	Souriya	33	31	64
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Choam Leu	50	72	122
5	Thpong	Yea Angk	Kraviek	118	97	215
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Samraong	41	55	96
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Kbal Damrei	91	89	180
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Kaoh Doun Tei	56	59	115
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Chambak	197	222	419
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Trang	51	59	110
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Putrea	87	102	189
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Leak Tan	37	47	84
5	Aoral	Trapeang Chour	Ta Nel	58	75	133
5	Thpong	Amleang	Chreav	279	266	545
6	Baray	Bak Sna	Bak Sna Kraom	724	744	1468
6	Baray	Bak Sna	Bak Sna Leu	251	309	560
6	Baray	Bak Sna	Andaot	818	892	1710
6	Baray	Bak Sna	Daom	207	160	367
6	Baray	Kokir Thum	Tuk Pir	423	430	853
6	Kampong Svay	Phat Sanday	Kampong Chamlang	278	268	546
6	Kampong Svay	Phat Sanday	Phat Sanday	288	301	589
6	Kampong Svay	Phat Sanday	Neang Sav	570	558	1128

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
6	Kampong Svay	Phat Sanday	Tuol Neang Sav	568	539	1107
6	Kampong Svay	Phat Sanday	Kaoh Ta Pov	1545	1489	3034
6	Prasat Balangk	Sa Kream	Prich	50	41	91
6	Prasat Balangk	Sa Kream	Srae Veal	190	177	367
6	Prasat Balangk	Sa Kream	Ou Angkor	137	153	290
6	Prasat Balangk	Sa Kream	Trapeang Pring	303	298	601
6	Prasat Balangk	Sa Kream	Kien Teak	456	539	995
6	Prasat Balangk	Sa Kream	Veal Chas	162	166	328
6	Prasat Balangk	Sa Kream	Peam Atit	93	95	188
6	Prasat Sambour	Sraeung	Svay	205	186	391
6	Prasat Sambour	Sraeung	Sraeung	256	235	491
6	Sandan	Dang Kambet	Srae Khsach	129	132	261
6	Sandan	Dang Kambet	Srae Veal Khang Lech	148	130	278
6	Sandan	Dang Kambet	Srae Veal Khang Kaeut	315	307	622
6	Sandan	Dang Kambet	Sampoar Touch	100	120	220
6	Sandan	Dang Kambet	Sampoar Thum	191	200	391
6	Sandan	Klaeng	Klaeng	393	454	847
6	Sandan	Mean Ritth	Kanti	187	221	408
6	Sandan	Mean Ritth	Boeng	196	209	405
6	Sandan	Mean Ritth	Sam Aong	112	150	262
6	Sandan	Mean Ritth	Choam Svay	251	274	525
6	Sandan	Mean Ritth	Tboung Tuek	519	551	1070
6	Sandan	Mean Ritth	Trapeang Tralach	143	142	285
6	Sandan	Mean Ritth	Rang Khnay	131	148	279
6	Sandan	Mean Chey	Thmei	302	363	665
6	Sandan	Ngan	Dang Tuek	156	195	351
6	Sandan	Ngan	Khmaer	249	272	521
6	Sandan	Ngan	Krang Daeum	142	146	288
6	Sandan	Sandan	Danghet	353	371	724
6	Sandan	Sandan	Chhuk	136	140	276
6	Sandan	Sandan	Krasang	307	331	638
6	Sandan	Sandan	Prasat Andaet	289	271	560
6	Sandan	Sandan	Kbal Khla	83	83	166
6	Sandan	Sandan	Prey Kokir	195	207	402
6	Sandan	Sochet	Rumchek	118	121	239
6	Sandan	Sochet	Krang	166	162	328
6	Sandan	Sochet	Pou ROUNG	153	174	327
6	Sandan	Sochet	Trayang	94	91	185

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
6	Sandan	Sochet	Ansar	91	103	194
6	Sandan	Sochet	Pren	120	113	233
6	Sandan	Sochet	Srae Pring	32	34	66
6	Sandan	Tum Ring	Leaeng	141	175	316
6	Sandan	Tum Ring	Roneam	49	66	115
6	Sandan	Tum Ring	Ronteah	229	165	394
6	Sandan	Tum Ring	Tum Ar	200	190	390
6	Sandan	Tum Ring	Kbal Damrei	90	104	194
6	Sandan	Tum Ring	Samraong	132	138	270
6	Sandan	Tum Ring	Sralau Tong	145	139	284
6	Sandan	Tum Ring	Khaos	106	122	228
6	Santuk	Kraya	Kraya	438	442	880
6	Santuk	Kraya	Trapeang Pring	295	350	645
6	Santuk	Kraya	Dang Kdar	601	655	1256
6	Santuk	Kraya	Ta Menh	498	581	1079
6	Santuk	Kraya	Sopheak Mongkol	444	432	876
6	Stoung	Peam Bang	Pov Veuy	218	209	427
6	Stoung	Peam Bang	Pechakrei	94	101	195
6	Stoung	Peam Bang	Peam Bang	410	418	828
6	Stoung	Peam Bang	Ba Lat	182	197	379
6	Stoung	Peam Bang	Doun Sdaeng	156	160	316
6	Stoung	Popok	Sambuor	317	349	666
6	Stoung	Popok	Kaoh Samraong	49	69	118
6	Stoung	Popok	Popok	493	601	1094
7	Chhuk	Ta Kaen	Chamkar Morn	144	92	236
7	Chhuk	Ta Kaen	Cheam Sralem	93	79	172
7	Chhuk	Ta Kaen	Veal Krasang	98	109	207
7	Chhuk	Ta Kaen	Chey Ta Svay	112	102	214
7	Chhuk	Ta Kaen	Damnak Trayueng	302	287	589
7	Chhuk	Ta Kaen	Trapeang Bei	352	325	677
7	Chhuk	Ta Kaen	Sraka Neak	124	105	229
7	Chhuk	Ta Kaen	Kh pob	118	128	246
7	Chhuk	Ta Kaen	Chey Sena	73	87	160
7	Chhuk	Ta Kaen	Trapeang Kdei	104	95	199
7	Chhuk	Ta Kaen	Trapeang Run	215	270	485
7	Chhuk	Lbaeuk	Srae Chrov	494	492	986
7	Chhuk	Lbaeuk	Tuol	610	691	1301
7	Chhuk	Lbaeuk	Trapeang Kuy	546	631	1177

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
7	Chhuk	Lbaeuk	Trapeang Thma	512	540	1052
7	Chhuk	Lbaeuk	Trapeang Kokir	916	938	1854
7	Chhuk	Trapeang Plang	Kaoh Sla	300	279	579
7	Chhuk	Trapeang Plang	Dom Phdau	90	93	183
7	Chhuk	Trapeang Plang	Tuol Doun Tey	89	84	173
7	Chhuk	Trapeang Plang	Srae Leav	71	77	148
7	Chhuk	Trapeang Plang	Trapeang Sdau	144	152	296
7	Chhuk	Trapeang Plang	Prey Peay	139	139	278
7	Chhuk	Trapeang Bei	Trapeang Lbaeuk	995	1019	2014
7	Chum Kiri	Trapeang Reang	Trapeang Veang	1252	1382	2634
7	Chum Kiri	Trapeang Reang	Ta Reach	404	425	829
7	Chum Kiri	Trapeang Reang	Trapeang Skon	239	315	554
7	Chum Kiri	Trapeang Reang	Ou	604	724	1328
7	Dang Tong	L'ang	Damnak Ampil	785	807	1592
7	Kampot	Koun Satv	Kampong Nong	590	690	1280
7	Kampot	Meakprang	Moat Peam	689	718	1407
7	Kampot	Trapeang sangkae	Trapeang Thum	676	714	1390
9	Botum Sakor	Andoung Tuek	Andoung Tuek	1935	1839	3774
9	Botum Sakor	Andoung Tuek	Chi Meal	268	198	466
9	Botum Sakor	Andoung Tuek	Prai	73	74	147
9	Botum Sakor	Andoung Tuek	Chi Treh	159	174	333
9	Botum Sakor	Andoung Tuek	Prateal	151	150	301
9	Botum Sakor	Andoung Tuek	Ta Meakh	359	378	737
9	Botum Sakor	Andoung Tuek	Ta Ok	147	120	267
9	Botum Sakor	Kandaol	Kandaol	211	224	435
9	Botum Sakor	Kandaol	Prolean	257	288	545
9	Botum Sakor	Kandaol	Tam Kan	271	306	577
9	Botum Sakor	Kandaol	Thnong	177	200	377
9	Botum Sakor	Ta Nuon	Bak Ronoas	109	99	208
9	Botum Sakor	Ta Nuon	Preaek Khyang	119	107	226
9	Botum Sakor	Ta Nuon	Ta Nun	113	90	203
9	Botum Sakor	Ta Nuon	Tuol Pou	190	190	380
9	Botum Sakor	Thma Sa	Chamlang Kou	501	527	1028
9	Botum Sakor	Thma Sa	Chamkar Leu	282	299	581
9	Botum Sakor	Thma Sa	Srae Thmei	333	312	645
9	Botum Sakor	Thma Sa	Srae Trav	317	320	637
9	Botum Sakor	Thma Sa	Thma Sa	2771	2727	5498
9	Thma Bang	Chi Phat	Tuek L'ak	104	77	181

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
9	Kiri Sakor	Kaoh Sdach	Peam Kay	118	117	235
9	Kiri Sakor	Kaoh Sdach	Preaek Smach	544	502	1046
9	Kiri Sakor	Phnhi Meas	Phnhi Meas	83	68	151
9	Kiri Sakor	Phnhi Meas	Kien Kralanh	70	66	136
9	Kiri Sakor	Phnhi Meas	Ta Ni	93	105	198
9	Kiri Sakor	Preaek Khsach	Preaek Khsach	337	274	611
9	Kiri Sakor	Preaek Khsach	SamraongTa Kaev	149	133	282
9	Kiri Sakor	Preaek Khsach	Yeay Saen	94	109	203
9	Kaoh Kong	Chrouy Pras	Chrouy Pras	324	309	633
9	Kaoh Kong	Chrouy Pras	Thmei	487	426	913
9	Kaoh Kong	Chrouy Pras	Khlang Peaeng	123	75	198
9	Kaoh Kong	Kaoh Kapi	Phum Ti Muoy	578	526	1104
9	Kaoh Kong	Kaoh Kapi	Phum Ti Pir	274	228	502
9	Kaoh Kong	Kaoh Kapi	Kaoh Sralau	687	663	1350
9	Kaoh Kong	Ta Tai Kraom	Kaoh Andaet	165	142	307
9	Kaoh Kong	Ta Tai Kraom	Anlong Vak	355	297	652
9	Kaoh Kong	Trapeang Rung	Dei Tumneab	274	242	516
9	Smach Mean Chey	Smach Mean Chey	Phum Ti Muoy	1507	1323	2830
9	Smach Mean Chey	Smach Mean Chey	Phum Ti Pir	1162	1237	2399
9	Smach Mean Chey	Smach Mean Chey	Phum Ti Bei	1847	1944	3791
9	Smach Mean Chey	Smach Mean Chey	Boeng Khun Chhang	599	348	947
9	Smach Mean Chey	Smach Mean Chey	Smach Mean Chey	453	403	856
9	Smach Mean Chey	Dang Tong	Phum Ti Muoy	2036	2005	4041
9	Smach Mean Chey	Dang Tong	Phum Ti Pir	1509	1448	2957
9	Smach Mean Chey	Dang Tong	Phum Ti Bei	665	656	1321
9	Smach Mean Chey	Dang Tong	Phum Ti Buon	3448	3460	6908
9	Smach Mean Chey	Stueng Veang	Stueng Veang	1016	1082	2098
9	Smach Mean Chey	Stueng Veang	Preaek Svay	204	198	402
9	Mondol Seima	Bak Khlang	Bak Khlang Muoy	617	689	1306
9	Mondol Seima	Bak Khlang	Bak Khlang Pir	1451	1594	3045
9	Mondol Seima	Bak Khlang	Bak Khlang Bei	705	611	1316
9	Mondol Seima	Bak Khlang	Boeng Kachhang	242	226	468
9	Mondol Seima	Bak Khlang	Kaoh Pao	174	150	324
9	Mondol Seima	Bak Khlang	Neang Kok	1885	1858	3743
9	Mondol Seima	Peam Krasaob	PhumTi Muoy	222	167	389
9	Mondol Seima	Peam Krasaob	Phum Ti Pir	500	408	908
9	Mondol Seima	Tuol Kokir Leu	Kaoh Chak	96	87	183
9	Mondol Seima	Tuol Kokir Leu	Ta Chat	182	179	361

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
9	Mondol Seima	Tuol Kokir Leu	Tuol Kokir Leu	116	113	229
9	Mondol Seima	Tuol Kokir Leu	Tuol Kokir Kraom	113	110	223
9	Srae Ambel	Boeng Preav	Ou Chrov	549	574	1123
9	Srae Ambel	Boeng Preav	Boeng Preav	696	746	1442
9	Srae Ambel	Boeng Preav	Chrouy	396	422	818
9	Srae Ambel	Boeng Preav	Phlaong	158	176	334
9	Srae Ambel	Boeng Preav	Sala Mneang	626	591	1217
9	Srae Ambel	Boeng Preav	Tuek Paong	367	352	719
9	Srae Ambel	Chi Kha Kraom	An Chh'aeut	342	313	655
9	Srae Ambel	Chi Kha Kraom	Chambak	131	107	238
9	Srae Ambel	Chi Kha Kraom	Khsach Kraham	334	326	660
9	Srae Ambel	Chi Kha Kraom	Nea Pisei	202	230	432
9	Srae Ambel	Chi Kha Kraom	Ta Baen	172	207	379
9	Srae Ambel	Chi Kha Leu	Chhuk	239	266	505
9	Srae Ambel	Chi Kha Leu	Chi Kha	388	402	790
9	Srae Ambel	Chi Kha Leu	Ta Ni	309	345	654
9	Srae Ambel	Chi Kha Leu	Trapeang Kandaol	145	157	302
9	Srae Ambel	Chi Kha Leu	Preaek Chik	144	149	293
9	Srae Ambel	Chrouy Svay	Chheu Neang	178	211	389
9	Srae Ambel	Chrouy Svay	Chrouy Svay Khang Lech	314	293	607
9	Srae Ambel	Chrouy Svay	Kampong Sdam	113	129	242
9	Srae Ambel	Chrouy Svay	Phnum Sralau	181	214	395
9	Srae Ambel	Dang Peaeng	Ban Tiet	452	436	888
9	Srae Ambel	Dang Peaeng	Dang Peaeng	411	445	856
9	Srae Ambel	Dang Peaeng	Prang	297	351	648
9	Srae Ambel	Dang Peaeng	Preah Angk Kaev	693	623	1316
9	Srae Ambel	Dang Peaeng	Ta Thaong	173	179	352
9	Srae Ambel	Dang Peaeng	Kamlot	1519	1339	2858
9	Srae Ambel		Chamkar Kraom	209	220	429
9	Srae Ambel	Srae Ambel	Khlong	500	480	980
9	Srae Ambel	Srae Ambel	Srae Ambel	2059	2270	4329
9	Srae Ambel	Srae Ambel	Trapeang	3634	3864	7498
9	Srae Ambel	Srae Ambel	Treak	196	210	406
9	Srae Ambel	Srae Ambel	Veal Cheung	292	298	590
9	Srae Ambel	Srae Ambel	Veal Tboung	353	394	747
9	Thma Bang	Pralay	Chamnar	129	147	276
9	Thma Bang	Pralay	Pralay	136	149	285
9	Thma Bang	Pralay	Samraong	141	148	289

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
9	Thma Bang	Pralay	Toap Khley	90	93	183
9	Thma Bang	Chumnoab	Chumnoab	65	80	145
9	Thma Bang	Chumnoab	Chrak Ruessei	82	82	164
9	Thma Bang	Ruessei Chrum	Preaek Svay	131	130	261
9	Thma Bang	Thmor Donpove	Kaoh	349	291	640
9	Thma Bang	Ruessei Chrum		46	64	110
9	Thma Bang	Chi Phat	Kokir Chrum	222	222	444
9	Thma Bang	Chi Phat	Trapeang Chheu Trav	194	130	324
9	Thma Bang	Ta Tey Leu	Kandal	107	133	240
9	Thma Bang	Ta Tey Leu	Spean Kdar	4	4	8
9	Thma Bang	Ta Tey Leu	Trapeang Khnar	91	99	190
9	Kampong Seila	Chamkar Luong	Samdach Ta	393	367	760
9	Kampong Seila	Kampong Seila	Cham Srei	659	635	1294
9	Kampong Seila	Kampong Seila	Krang At	1262	1144	2406
9	Kampong Seila	Kampong Seila	Thmei	497	549	1046
9	Kampong Seila	Kampong Seila	Veal	867	851	1718
9	Kampong Seila	Ou Bak Roteh	Stueng Samraong	1020	1140	2160
10	Chhloung	Chhloung	Chhney	251	288	539
10	Chhloung	Chhloung	Kampong Srae	306	311	617
10	Chhloung	Chhloung	Kandal	810	804	1614
10	Chhloung	Chhloung	Kaoh Kandaor	692	762	1454
10	Chhloung	Damrei Phong	Boeng Kieb	191	195	386
10	Chhloung	Damrei Phong	Bos	371	329	700
10	Chhloung	Damrei Phong	Krouch	113	110	223
10	Chhloung	Damrei Phong	Prey Kou	431	479	910
10	Chhloung	Damrei Phong	Prahuot	150	153	303
10	Chhloung	Damrei Phong	Pralay Triek	234	259	493
10	Chhloung	Damrei Phong	Srae Sdach	85	84	169
10	Chhloung	Damrei Phong	Srae Triek	291	301	592
10	Chhloung	Han Chey	Hanchey Bei	1296	1406	2702
10	Chhloung	Han Chey	Hanchey Buon	688	654	1342
10	Chhloung	Kampong Damrei	Prama	251	264	515
10	Chhloung	Kampong Damrei	Roliek	245	251	496
10	Chhloung	Kampong Damrei	Veal Kansaeng	336	366	702
10	Chhloung	Kanhchor	Preaek Chamlak	880	738	1618
10	Chhloung	Khsach Andaet	Preaek Samraong Ti Muoy	570	608	1178
10	Chhloung	Pongro	Dang Kdaong	575	609	1184
10	Chhloung	Pongro	Pongro Muoy	1411	1412	2823

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
10	Chhloung	Pongro	Pongro Pir	1306	1507	2813
10	Chhloung	Pongro	Pongro Bei	663	711	1374
10	Chhloung	Pongro	Tnaot	935	1096	2031
10	Chhloung	Preaek Saman	Chhak Kantoung	214	229	443
10	Chhloung	Preaek Saman	Dei Thmei	588	602	1190
10	Chhloung	Preaek Saman	Lvea Thum	485	479	964
10	Kracheh	Bos Leav	Bos Leav Kraom	392	382	774
10	Kracheh	Bos Leav	Bos Leav Leu	413	460	873
10	Kracheh	Bos Leav	Preah Konlong	284	294	578
10	Kracheh	Bos Leav	Preaek Kov	270	301	571
10	Kracheh	Bos Leav	Preaek Ta Am	965	964	1929
10	Kracheh	Bos Leav	Preaek Ta Thoeng	296	318	614
10	Kracheh	Bos Leav	Ta Luh	489	529	1018
10	Kracheh	Kantuot	a Loch	504	500	1004
10	Kracheh	Kantuot	Antong Vien	466	480	946
10	Kracheh	Kantuot	Srae Non	200	229	429
10	Kracheh	Roka Kandal	Ti Pir	1291	1349	2640
10	Kracheh	Thma Andaeuk	L'ak	272	326	598
10	Kracheh	Thmei	Chranaol	351	341	692
10	Kracheh	Thmei	Khnach	666	676	1342
10	Kracheh	Thmei	Krasang	223	207	430
10	Kracheh	Thmei	Mean Chey	245	259	504
10	Kracheh	Thmei	B'ier	457	478	935
10	Kracheh	Thmei	Svay Chrum	146	138	284
10	Kracheh	Thmei	Thmei	477	423	900
10	Kracheh	Thmei	Tnaot	315	303	618
10	Kracheh	Thmei	Treab	406	415	821
10	Kracheh	Thmei	Veal Sambour	378	355	733
10	Sambour	Kbal Damrei	Changhab	259	292	551
10	Sambour	Kbal Damrei	Ou Pou	76	77	153
10	Sambour	Kbal Damrei	Ou Ta Noeng	262	293	555
10	Sambour	Kbal Damrei	Srae Sbov	336	317	653
10	Sambour	Kbal Damrei	Srae Traeng	511	496	1007
10	Sambour	Roluos Mean Chey	Srae Roluos	890	904	1794
10	Sambour	Srae Chis	Srae Tnaot	253	273	526
10	Snuol	Khsuem	Mil	309	314	623
10	Snuol	Khsuem	Choeng	212	210	422
10	Snuol	Khsuem	Doung	182	190	372

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
10	Snuol	Khsuem	Khsuem Knong	211	202	413
10	Snuol	Khsuem	Khsuem Krau	724	623	1347
10	Snuol	Khsuem	Samrang	235	258	493
10	Snuol	Khsuem	Srae Roneam	513	451	964
10	Snuol	Khsuem	Srae Thmei	544	546	1090
10	Snuol	Pir Thnu	Cheung Khle	185	205	390
10	Snuol	Pir Thnu	Cheung Khlu	328	346	674
10	Snuol	Pir Thnu	Thma Hal Dei Kraham	211	232	443
10	Snuol	Pir Thnu	Pravanh	409	418	827
10	Snuol	Pir Thnu	Thma Hal Veal	243	240	483
10	Snuol	Pir Thnu	Trapeang Srae	198	203	401
10	Snuol	Pir Thnu	Chrab	251	258	509
10	Snuol	Pir Thnu	Pir Thnu	261	298	559
10	Snuol	Snuol	Kat Dai	606	634	1240
10	Snuol	Snuol	Kbal Snuol	2239	2239	4478
10	Snuol	Snuol	Krong	600	601	1201
10	Snuol	Snuol	Preaek Kdei	430	416	846
10	Snuol	Snuol	Snuol Khang Kaeut	319	373	692
10	Snuol	Snuol	Thpong	377	411	788
10	Snuol	Snuol	Snuol Khang Lech	392	397	789
10	Snuol	Snuol	Roung Chak	562	532	1094
10	Snuol	Snuol	Kbal Thpong	132	135	267
10	Snuol	Snuol	Thpong Leu Kraom	220	205	425
10	Snuol	Snuol	Trapeang Leak	162	145	307
10	Snuol	Srae Char	Roha	680	670	1350
10	Snuol	Srae Char	Kbal Trach	384	408	792
10	Snuol	Srae Char	Mak Kandal	438	436	874
10	Snuol	Srae Char	Mean Chey	232	243	475
10	Snuol	Srae Char	Treak	340	327	667
10	Snuol	Srae Char	S'at	532	511	1043
10	Snuol	Srae Char	Chivat	301	308	609
10	Snuol	Srae Char	Kamlaek	283	298	581
10	Snuol	Svay Chreah	Thnal	567	544	1111
10	Snuol	Svay Chreah	Voat	294	309	603
10	Snuol	Svay Chreah	Sambuor	387	432	819
10	Snuol	Svay Chreah	Ta Saom	621	613	1234
10	Snuol	Svay Chreah	Srae Char	201	179	380
10	Snuol	Svay Chreah	Ta Pum	327	323	650

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
10	Snuol	Svay Chreah	Doun Mea	231	259	490
10	Snuol	Svay Chreah	Rumpuk	559	578	1137
11	Kaev Seima	Chong Phlah	Pu Tung	75	92	167
11	Kaev Seima	Chong Phlah	Pu Hong	263	237	500
11	Kaev Seima	Chong Phlah	Khnhaeng	151	159	310
11	Kaev Seima	Chong Phlah	Tuol Lvea	295	257	552
11	Kaev Seima	Chong Phlah	Tuol Sralov	208	145	353
11	Kaev Seima	Chong Phlah	Tuol Poun	207	192	399
11	Kaev Seima	Chong Phlah	O Khla	230	146	376
11	Kaev Seima	Me Mang	Pu Ngoul	116	123	239
11	Kaev Seima	Me Mang	Pu Char	69	74	143
11	Kaev Seima	Me Mang	Pu Nhav	131	113	244
11	Kaev Seima	Me Mang	Pu Keh	204	223	427
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Chhuk	Khmaom	153	152	305
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Chhuk	Chak Cha	79	89	168
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Chhuk	Ronaeng	90	92	182
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Chhuk	Daeum Svay	204	216	420
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Chhuk	Preah	77	77	154
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Chhuk	Khtong	166	180	346
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Chhuk	Tuol	119	114	233
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Khtum	Ou Am	542	352	894
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Khtum	Srae Ampil	92	95	187
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Khtum	Srae Khtum	64	80	144
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Khtum	Ou Rona	60	58	118
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Khtum	Srae Lvi	67	88	155
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Khtum	Chhnaeng	132	132	264
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Preah	Kati	112	106	218
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Preah	Pu Char	88	102	190
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Preah	Pu Kong	108	115	223
11	Kaev Seima	Srae Preah	Ou Chrar	37	31	68
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Nang Khi Loek	Peam Chimiet	224	208	432
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Nang Khi Loek	Nang Buo	269	268	537
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Nang Khi Loek	Kaoh Meayeu Leu	134	129	263
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Nang Khi Loek	Kaoh Meayeu Kraom	161	173	334
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Ou Buon Leu	Tuol	151	151	302
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Ou Buon Leu	Ou Buon Leu	113	111	224
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Roya	Roya	119	138	257
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Roya	Thang Pang	49	60	109

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Roya	Memom	71	75	146
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Roya	Kdaoy	92	87	179
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Roya	Rovak	134	132	266
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Roya	Mchu Nga	87	84	171
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Sokh Sant	Klang Lae	96	113	209
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Sokh Sant	Ou Anhoar	156	174	330
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Sokh Sant	Srae Thum	122	131	253
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Sokh Sant	Chi Klab	245	273	518
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Srae Huy	Srae Huy	100	120	220
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Srae Huy	Ou Chul	302	321	623
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Srae Sangkom	Ti Muoy	231	191	422
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Srae Sangkom	Ti Pir	88	102	190
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Srae Sangkom	Ti Bei	105	115	220
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Srae Sangkom	Ti Buon	165	176	341
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Srae Sangkom	Ti Pram	175	183	358
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Srae Sangkom	Ti Pram Muoy	132	146	278
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Srae Sangkom	Ti Pram Pir	99	105	204
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Srae Sangkom	Ti Pram Bei	160	171	331
11	Kaoh Nheaek	Srae Sangkom	Ti Pram Buon	435	437	872
11	Ou Reang	Dak Dam	Pu Antraeng	191	206	397
11	Ou Reang	Dak Dam	Pu Rolaes	168	171	339
11	Ou Reang	Dak Dam	Pu Chhab	126	145	271
11	Ou Reang	Saen Monourom	Pu Hieb	335	365	700
11	Ou Reang	Saen Monourom	Andoung Kraloeng	151	168	319
11	Ou Reang	Saen Monourom	Pu Tru	98	99	197
11	Ou Reang	Saen Monourom	Pu Rang	131	119	250
11	Pechr Chenda	Krang Teh	Krang Teh	214	221	435
11	Pechr Chenda	Krang Teh	Lav Romiet	88	94	182
11	Pechr Chenda	Krang Teh	Pou Ropet	81	80	161
11	Pechr Chenda	Krang Teh	Tram Kach	112	121	233
11	Pechr Chenda	Bu Chri	Mae Pai	78	97	175
11	Pechr Chenda	Bu Chri	Chri Yang	79	73	152
11	Pechr Chenda	Bu Chri	Choung Phang	166	167	333
11	Pechr Chenda	Bu Chri	Pu Tang	154	142	296
11	Pechr Chenda	Srae Ampum	Pu Krouch	115	109	224
11	Pechr Chenda	Srae Ampum	Pu Leae	125	132	257
11	Pechr Chenda	Srae Ampum	Pu Kreaeng	82	90	172
11	Pechr Chenda	Srae Ampum	Phum Cham	44	40	84

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
11	Pechr Chenda	Bu Sra	Pu Tit	180	172	352
11	Pechr Chenda	Bu Sra	Pu Rang	173	157	330
11	Pechr Chenda	Bu Sra	Bu Sra	134	159	293
11	Pechr Chenda	Bu Sra	Pu Til	76	94	170
11	Pechr Chenda	Bu Sra	Lmeh	162	158	320
11	Pechr Chenda	Bu Sra	Pu Char	161	154	315
11	Pechr Chenda	Bu Sra	Pu Lu	236	238	474
11	Pechr Chenda	Bu Sra	Ti Prambei	96	75	171
11	Saen Monourom	Monourom	Daeum Sral	218	200	418
11	Saen Monourom	Monourom	Chrey Saen	240	218	458
11	Saen Monourom	Sokh Dom	Mean Leaph	228	198	426
11	Saen Monourom	Sokh Dom	Daoh Kramom	278	264	542
11	Saen Monourom	Sokh Dom	Svay Chek	167	139	306
11	Saen Monourom	Sokh Dom	Lav kar	268	251	519
11	Saen Monourom	Spean Mean Chey	Ou Spean	162	159	321
11	Saen Monourom	Spean Mean Chey	Chambak	354	346	700
11	Saen Monourom	Spean Mean Chey	Kandal	662	632	1294
11	Saen Monourom	Spean Mean Chey	Chamkar Tae	214	201	415
11	Saen Monourom	Romonea	Pu Trom	179	178	357
11	Saen Monourom	Romonea	Pu Tang	231	256	487
11	Saen Monourom	Romonea	Pu Lung	179	216	395
11	Saen Monourom	Romonea	Srae I	169	162	331
13	Chey Saen	S'ang	S'ang	593	572	1165
13	Chey Saen	S'ang	Tuek Lich	163	180	343
13	Chey Saen	S'ang	Kouk	294	326	620
13	Chey Saen	Tasu	Tasu	349	420	769
13	Chey Saen	Tasu	Thmei	215	184	399
13	Chey Saen	Tasu	Samraong	265	279	544
13	Chey Saen	Khyang	Khyang	372	424	796
13	Chey Saen	Khyang	Meun Reach	476	468	944
13	Chey Saen	Khyang	Slaeng	579	531	1110
13	Chey Saen	Chrach	Pakdevoat	222	235	457
13	Chey Saen	Chrach	Chrach	293	336	629
13	Chey Saen	Chrach	Chamraeun	163	180	343
13	Chey Saen	Chrach	Phlaoch	199	219	418
13	Chey Saen	Chrach	Pramoul Phdom	183	206	389
13	Chey Saen	Chrach	Damnak Trach	112	130	242
13	Chey Saen	Yhmea	Thmea	737	693	1430

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
13	Chey Saen	Yhmea	Srae Veal	217	239	456
13	Chey Saen	Yhmea	Phneak Roluek	164	167	331
13	Chey Saen	Putrea	Putrea	407	444	851
13	Chey Saen	Putrea	Peuk	1054	1165	2219
13	Chey Saen	Putrea	Bar	250	260	510
13	Chhaeb	Chhaeb Muoy	Chhaeb Lech	589	644	1233
13	Chhaeb	Chhaeb Muoy	Chhaeb Kaeut	446	490	936
13	Chhaeb	Chhaeb Muoy	Krasang	264	312	576
13	Chhaeb	Chhaeb Pir	Kunakpheap Muoy	188	196	384
13	Chhaeb	Chhaeb Pir	Kunakpheap Pir	131	134	265
13	Chhaeb	Chhaeb Pir	Narong	174	215	389
13	Chhaeb	Chhaeb Pir	Dang Phlet	358	345	703
13	Chhaeb	Sangkae Muoy	Sangkae	296	293	589
13	Chhaeb	Sangkae Muoy	Sra'aem	264	272	536
13	Chhaeb	Sangkae Pir	Kalaot	133	167	300
13	Chhaeb	Sangkae Pir	Sambour	146	173	319
13	Chhaeb	Sangkae Pir	Chouk Chey	177	220	397
13	Chhaeb	Mlu Prey Muoy	Mlu Prey	159	170	329
13	Chhaeb	Mlu Prey Muoy	Kdol	180	234	414
13	Chhaeb	Mlu Prey Muoy	Pou Teab	203	209	412
13	Chhaeb	Mlu Prey Pir	Boh	312	372	684
13	Chhaeb	Mlu Prey Pir	Praeus K'ak	180	195	375
13	Chhaeb	Kampong Sralau Muoy	Kampong Sralau	463	414	877
13	Chhaeb	Kampong Sralau Muoy	Kampong Pou	136	160	296
13	Chhaeb	Kampong Sralau Muoy	Kampong Sangkae	143	172	315
13	Chhaeb	Kampong Sralau Muoy	Kham Keut	184	225	409
13	Chhaeb	Kampong Sralau Muoy	Suong	67	83	150
13	Chhaeb	Kampong Sralau Pir	Kampong Chrey	134	148	282
13	Chhaeb	Kampong Sralau Pir	Kampong Krasang	151	166	317
13	Chhaeb	Kampong Sralau Pir	Kampong Sami	96	105	201
13	Chhaeb	Kampong Sralau Pir	Kampong Preah Ent	218	273	491
13	Choam Khsant	Choam Ksant	Choam Khsant	1132	1257	2389
13	Choam Khsant	Choam Ksant	Kouk Sralau	204	243	447
13	Choam Khsant	Choam Ksant	Veal Pou	187	220	407
13	Choam Khsant	Choam Ksant	Veal Thum	156	158	314
13	Choam Khsant	Tuek Kraham	Tuek Kraham	287	299	586
13	Choam Khsant	Tuek Kraham	Chat Tang	197	240	437
13	Choam Khsant	Tuek Kraham	Sangkom Thmei	250	188	438

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
13	Choam Khsant	Tuek Kraham	Trapeang Thum	187	215	402
13	Choam Khsant	Tuek Kraham	Ou Khsan	208	242	450
13	Choam Khsant	Pring Thum	Krala Peas	343	400	743
13	Choam Khsant	Pring Thum	Tmat Paeuy	318	373	691
13	Choam Khsant	Rumdaoh Srae	Srae	314	377	691
13	Choam Khsant	Rumdaoh Srae	Kouk	315	336	651
13	Choam Khsant	Rumdaoh Srae	Rolum Thma	306	342	648
13	Choam Khsant	Rumdaoh Srae	Svay	360	416	776
13	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Yeang	126	140	266
13	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Kaong Yaong	151	209	360
13	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Reaksmei	186	207	393
13	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Kampenh	80	91	171
13	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Antil	169	157	326
13	Choam Khsant	Yeang	Choam Srae	333	409	742
13	Choam Khsant	Kantuot	Kantuot	45	71	116
13	Choam Khsant	Kantuot	Sra'aem	241	285	526
13	Choam Khsant	Kantuot	Anlong Veaeng	35	67	102
13	Choam Khsant	Kantuot	Char	72	103	175
13	Kuleaen	Kuleaen Tboung	Kuleaeng Tboung	929	1013	1942
13	Kuleaen	Kuleaen Tboung	Krabau	471	525	996
13	Kuleaen	Kuleaen Cheung	Kuleaeng Cheung	899	854	1753
13	Kuleaen	Kuleaen Cheung	Pyuor Chruk	545	571	1116
13	Kuleaen	Thmei	Thnal Baek	424	413	837
13	Kuleaen	Thmei	Prakev	174	145	319
13	Kuleaen	Thmei	Pongro	194	218	412
13	Kuleaen	Thmei	Dan	95	87	182
13	Kuleaen	Thmei	Damnak Kantuot	87	82	169
13	Kuleaen	Phnum Penh	Pnov	319	338	657
13	Kuleaen	Phnum Penh	Bos	617	689	1306
13	Kuleaen	Phnum Penh	Srabal	458	483	941
13	Kuleaen	Phnum Tbaeng Pir	Chhuk	273	320	593
13	Kuleaen	Phnum Tbaeng Pir	Sralay	159	171	330
13	Kuleaen	Phnum Tbaeng Pir	Baribour	284	298	582
13	Kuleaen	Phnum Tbaeng Pir	Kdak	384	411	795
13	Kuleaen	Srayang	Srayang Cheung	46	58	104
13	Kuleaen	Srayang	Srayang Tboung	39	51	90
13	Kuleaen	Srayang	Kaoh Ker	113	118	231
13	Kuleaen	Srayang	Mrech	178	178	356

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
13	Rovieng	Robieb	Rovieng Cheung	310	327	637
13	Rovieng	Robieb	Tnaot Mlu	486	526	1012
13	Rovieng	Robieb	Tang Trak	457	514	971
13	Rovieng	Robieb	Bak Kdaong	359	395	754
13	Rovieng	Robieb	Boeng	129	136	265
13	Rovieng	Robieb	Ou	156	178	334
13	Rovieng	Reaksmei	Damnak Chen	143	135	278
13	Rovieng	Reaksmei	Ta Tong	136	144	280
13	Rovieng	Reaksmei	Chambak Ph'aem	157	167	324
13	Rovieng	Reaksmei	Trapeang Ruessei	156	166	322
13	Rovieng	Rohas	Thkaeng	291	330	621
13	Rovieng	Rohas	Kampot	126	131	257
13	Rovieng	Rohas	Sangkae Roung	149	148	297
13	Rovieng	Rohas	Kok Poun	115	114	229
13	Rovieng	Rohas	Chamlang	132	135	267
13	Rovieng	Rohas	Anlong Svay	178	199	377
13	Rovieng	Rung Roeang	Thnal Kaeng	515	479	994
13	Rovieng	Rung Roeang	Rovieng Tboung	313	331	644
13	Rovieng	Rung Roeang	Boh Pey	292	319	611
13	Rovieng	Rung Roeang	Srae Thum	389	453	842
13	Rovieng	Rik Reay	Pal Hal	241	289	530
13	Rovieng	Rik Reay	Boh	243	216	459
13	Rovieng	Rik Reay	Doung	306	295	601
13	Rovieng	Ruos Roan	Chhnuon	314	332	646
13	Rovieng	Ruos Roan	Tomloab	246	270	516
13	Rovieng	Ruos Roan	Ruessei Srok	204	225	429
13	Rovieng	Rotanak	Ker	428	498	926
13	Rovieng	Rotanak	Khnar	107	118	225
13	Rovieng	Rotanak	Samret	246	262	508
13	Rovieng	Rotanak	Sampreang	71	84	155
13	Rovieng	Rotanak	Prey Snuol	54	66	120
13	Rovieng	Rieb Roy	Slaeng Toul	83	85	168
13	Rovieng	Rieb Roy	Srae	98	105	203
13	Rovieng	Rieb Roy	Bangkan	218	271	489
13	Rovieng	Reaksa	Doun Ma	241	274	515
13	Rovieng	Reaksa	Samraong	129	112	241
13	Rovieng	Reaksa	Preal	140	144	284
13	Rovieng	Reaksa	Kak Poun	128	116	244

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
13	Rovieng	Reaksa	Rumdaoh	76	75	151
13	Rovieng	Reaksa	Sanlung Chey	94	90	184
13	Rovieng	Reaksa	Poleakkam	103	117	220
13	Rovieng	Reaksa	Sralau Sraong	177	151	328
13	Rovieng	Rumdaoh	Thnal Kaong	456	476	932
13	Rovieng	Rumdaoh	Svay Pat	65	63	128
13	Rovieng	Rumdaoh	Kouk Ampil	131	134	265
13	Rovieng	Rumdaoh	Ovloek	314	334	648
13	Rovieng	Romtom	Trapeang Totuem	316	349	665
13	Rovieng	Romtom	Ou Tralaok	283	290	573
13	Rovieng	Romtom	Tuol Rovieng	214	204	418
13	Rovieng	Romtom	Bangkaeun Phal	188	202	390
13	Rovieng	Romtom	Svay Damnak Chas	271	268	539
13	Rovieng	Romtom	Svay Damnak Thmei	136	165	301
13	Rovieng	Romoniy	Rumchek	362	438	800
13	Rovieng	Romoniy	Ou Pou	7	10	17
13	Rovieng	Romoniy	Chi Aok	361	299	660
13	Rovieng	Romoniy	Phnum Daek	386	309	695
13	Rovieng	Romoniy	Srae Thnong	129	151	280
13	Sangkom Thmei	Chamraeun	Pratheat	374	384	758
13	Sangkom Thmei	Chamraeun	Tbaeng	601	638	1239
13	Sangkom Thmei	Chamraeun	Dar	349	385	734
13	Sangkom Thmei	Chamraeun	Saen Kong	532	594	1126
13	Sangkom Thmei	Chamraeun	Srei Sranaoh	253	303	556
13	Sangkom Thmei	Ro'ang	Andoung Phlu	464	426	890
13	Sangkom Thmei	Ro'ang	Khnar	165	203	368
13	Sangkom Thmei	Ro'ang	Stueng	400	483	883
13	Sangkom Thmei	Ro'ang	Kdei	458	430	888
13	Sangkom Thmei	Ro'ang	Boeng	220	211	431
13	Sangkom Thmei	Ro'ang	Knaor	248	260	508
13	Sangkom Thmei	Phnum Tbaeng Muoy	Samlanh	455	542	997
13	Sangkom Thmei	Phnum Tbaeng Muoy	Kbal Khla	132	164	296
13	Sangkom Thmei	Sdau	Ta Bas	452	499	951
13	Sangkom Thmei	Sdau	Sdau	108	111	219
13	Sangkom Thmei	Sdau	Soch	113	137	250
13	Sangkom Thmei	Sdau	Trapeang Thlok	71	101	172
13	Sangkom Thmei	Sdau	Trapeang Khcheaeng	83	88	171
13	Sangkom Thmei	Ronak Ser	Ta Seng Kandal	367	350	717

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
13	Sangkom Thmei	Ronak Ser	Ta Seng Cheung	264	286	550
13	Sangkom Thmei	Ronak Ser	Trapeang Reang	70	77	147
13	Sangkom Thmei	Ronak Ser	Svay	175	209	384
13	Sangkom Thmei	Ronak Ser	koukThkov	75	64	139
13	Sangkom Thmei	Ronak Ser	Rumlum Slaeng	134	121	255
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Kampong Pranak	Samraong	446	490	936
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Kampong Pranak	Thmei	226	279	505
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Kampong Pranak	Kouk Beng	220	261	481
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Kampong Pranak	Andoung Pou	522	515	1037
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Kampong Pranak	La Ed	489	480	969
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Kampong Pranak	Damnak	549	573	1122
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Kampong Pranak	Srah Chhuk	320	352	672
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Kampong Pranak	Kandal	315	308	623
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Kampong Pranak	Kampong Chamlang	192	211	403
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Kampong Pranak	Tuol Tumnob	366	367	733
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pal Hal	Ma Saet	345	286	631
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pal Hal	Ou Khlaeng Poar	165	129	294
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pal Hal	Tumnob	57	47	104
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pal Hal	Pal Hal	307	332	639
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pal Hal	Peareakkech	1115	1134	2249
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pal Hal	Sthapor	591	555	1146
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pal Hal	Sameakki	214	237	451
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pal Hal	Aekakpheap	275	271	546
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pal Hal	Akphivoat	85	70	155
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pal Hal	Chamkar Sramov	564	654	1218
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Chhean Mukh	Bak Kam	238	223	461
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Chhean Mukh	Sedthkakech	209	226	435
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Chhean Mukh	Moha Phal	296	298	594
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pou	Pou	497	517	1014
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pou	Sralau Tung	211	212	423
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Pou	Pou Khoean	149	167	316
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Prame	Boh Thum	269	351	620
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Prame	Prame	280	339	619
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Prame	Srae Prang	217	269	486
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Preah Khleang	Anlong Svay	314	357	671
13	Tbaeng Mean chey	Preah Khleang	Krang Doung	288	312	600
15	Bakan	Me Tuek	Dei Roneat	398	375	773
15	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prahal	222	263	485

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
15	Krakor	Ansa Chambak	Kampong Thkoul	456	403	859
15	Krakor	Kampong Luong	Phum Buon	891	956	1847
15	Krakor	Sna Ansa	Kampong Prak	84	101	185
15	Phnum Kravanh	Samraong	Ta Deh	232	257	489
15	Veal Veang	Ou Saom	Ou Saom	60	133	193
15	Veal Veang	Ou Saom	Kandal	28	87	115
15	Veal Veang	Ou Saom	Chhay Louk	59	131	190
15	Veal Veang	Ou Saom	Kien Chongruk	57	127	184
15	Veal Veang	Krapeu Pir	Krapeu Pi Leu	77	206	283
15	Veal Veang	Krapeu Pir	Krapeu Pi Kraom	66	127	193
15	Veal Veang	Krapeu Pir	Samlanh	8	13	21
15	Veal Veang	Anlong Reab	Kandal	58	127	185
15	Veal Veang	Anlong Reab	Krang Rongieng	57	154	211
15	Veal Veang	Anlong Reab	Chamka Chrey khang Cheung	39	102	141
15	Veal Veang	Anlong Reab	Chamka Chrey Khang Tbong	83	218	301
15	Veal Veang	Anlong Reab	Dei Kraham	77	187	264
15	Veal Veang	Pramaoy	Cheuteal Chrum	47	102	149
15	Veal Veang	Pramaoy	Pchoek Chrum	46	89	135
15	Veal Veang	Pramaoy	Stueng Thmei	246	661	907
15	Veal Veang	Pramaoy	Pramaoy	229	542	771
15	Veal Veang	Pramaoy	Tumpor	29	71	100
15	Veal Veang	Thma Da	Aekpheap	49	101	150
15	Veal Veang	Thma Da	Kandal	82	179	261
15	Veal Veang	Thma Da	Sankom Thmei	41	85	126
16	Andoung Meas	Malik	Malik	214	203	417
16	Andoung Meas	Malik	Katae	145	150	295
16	Andoung Meas	Malik	Ka Hal	136	153	289
16	Andoung Meas	Malik	Loum	233	206	439
16	Andoung Meas	Mai Hie	Tang Chi	115	118	233
16	Andoung Meas	Mai Hie	Dal	189	162	351
16	Andoung Meas	Mai Hie	Tang Se	261	275	536
16	Andoung Meas	Mai Hie	Nhang	172	193	365
16	Andoung Meas	Nhang	Ka Chut	204	201	405
16	Andoung Meas	Nhang	Nay	128	113	241
16	Andoung Meas	Nhang	Muy	155	165	320
16	Andoung Meas	Nhang	Peng	67	78	145
16	Andoung Meas	Nhang	Chang	183	161	344
16	Andoung Meas	Nhang	Ta Nga	143	128	271

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
16	Andoung Meas	Nhang	Chay	196	214	410
16	Andoung Meas	Nhang	Ket	184	216	400
16	Andoung Meas	Ta Lav	Ta Lav	169	196	365
16	Andoung Meas	Ta Lav	In	84	104	188
16	Andoung Meas	Ta Lav	Ka Nat	236	243	479
16	Andoung Meas	Ta Lav	Kat	107	87	194
16	Andoung Meas	Ta Lav	Ka Nong	98	111	209
16	Ban Lung	Kachanh	Phum Muoy	514	522	1036
16	Ban Lung	Kachanh	Phum Pir	739	673	1412
16	Ban Lung	Kachanh	Phum Bei	285	298	583
16	Ban Lung	Kachanh	Phum Buon	431	426	857
16	Ban Lung	Labansiek	Phum Muoy	2634	2621	5255
16	Ban Lung	Labansiek	Phum Pir	641	615	1256
16	Ban Lung	Labansiek	Phum Bei	895	847	1742
16	Ban Lung	Labansiek	Phum Buon	266	255	521
16	Ban Lung	Labansiek	Phum Pram	455	480	935
16	Ban Lung	Labansiek	Phum Prammuoy	452	407	859
16	Ban Lung	Labansiek	Phum Prampir	267	287	554
16	Ban Lung	Yeak Laom	Lon	199	225	424
16	Ban Lung	Yeak Laom	Phnum	101	96	197
16	Ban Lung	Yeak Laom	Sil	139	149	288
16	Ban Lung	Yeak Laom	La Pou	299	312	611
16	Ban Lung	Yeak Laom	Chri	174	161	335
16	Bar Kaev	Kak	Reung Touch	75	70	145
16	Bar Kaev	Kak	Sala	131	114	245
16	Bar Kaev	Kak	Ka Chak	166	181	347
16	Bar Kaev	Kak	Kak	141	162	303
16	Bar Kaev	Kak	Yeun	235	231	466
16	Bar Kaev	Kak	Chrung	104	119	223
16	Bar Kaev	Ke Chong	Reu Han	159	156	315
16	Bar Kaev	Ke Chong	Reu Khun	156	181	337
16	Bar Kaev	Ke Chong	Krieng	205	212	417
16	Bar Kaev	Ke Chong	Dal	121	129	250
16	Bar Kaev	Ke Chong	Pa Ar	152	169	321
16	Bar Kaev	Ke Chong	Ka Lai	116	107	223
16	Bar Kaev	Ke Chong	Ray	108	125	233
16	Bar Kaev	Ke Chong	Chrung	136	128	264
16	Bar Kaev	Ke Chong	Sa Lev	28	27	55

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
16	Bar Kaev	Laming	Trom	323	352	675
16	Bar Kaev	Laming	Su	99	113	212
16	Bar Kaev	Laming	Nhal	156	172	328
16	Bar Kaev	Laming	Khmang	131	154	285
16	Bar Kaev	Laming	Phum Muoy	595	527	1122
16	Bar Kaev	Lung Khung	Lung Khung	465	533	998
16	Bar Kaev	Lung Khung	Pa Ar	187	196	383
16	Bar Kaev	Lung Khung	Pa Yang	147	150	297
16	Bar Kaev	Lung Khung	Chreak	69	77	146
16	Bar Kaev	Seung	Ya Sam	158	180	338
16	Bar Kaev	Seung	Soeng	168	186	354
16	Bar Kaev	Seung	Chaet	94	92	186
16	Bar Kaev	Seung	Kli	71	79	150
16	Bar Kaev	Seung	Yaem	264	282	546
16	Bar Kaev	Seung	Smach	50	53	103
16	Bar Kaev	Ting Chak	Tuy	137	143	280
16	Bar Kaev	Ting Chak	Kab	220	225	445
16	Bar Kaev	Ting Chak	Lut	252	241	493
16	Bar Kaev	Ting Chak	Pa Nal	131	138	269
16	Koun Mom	Serei Mongkol	Srae Pok Thum	196	214	410
16	Koun Mom	Serei Mongkol	Srae Pok Touch	272	320	592
16	Koun Mom	Serei Mongkol	Neang Dei	62	60	122
16	Koun Mom	Srae Angkroong	Phum Muoy	156	176	332
16	Koun Mom	Srae Angkroong	Phum Pir	193	208	401
16	Koun Mom	Srae Angkroong	Phum Bei	242	232	474
16	Koun Mom	Ta Ang	Ta Ang Ka Tae	210	216	426
16	Koun Mom	Ta Ang	Ta Ang Pok	240	240	480
16	Koun Mom	Ta Ang	Tus	130	120	250
16	Koun Mom	Ta Ang	Sek	151	173	324
16	Koun Mom	Ta Ang	Ta Kab	113	118	231
16	Koun Mom	Toen	Teun	216	271	487
16	Koun Mom	Toen	La En	220	249	469
16	Koun Mom	Toen	Ta Heuy	237	250	487
16	Koun Mom	Toen	Kam Bak	138	151	289
16	Koun Mom	Trapeang Chres	Phum Muoy	385	360	745
16	Koun Mom	Trapeang Chres	Phum Pir	192	182	374
16	Koun Mom	Trapeang Chres	Ou Plong	313	318	631
16	Koun Mom	Trapeang Chres	Ko Hokseb	144	136	280

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
16	Koun Mom	Trapeang Chres	Sangkum	111	111	222
16	Koun Mom	Trapeang Kraham	Phum Muoy	185	161	346
16	Koun Mom	Trapeang Kraham	Phum Pir	90	100	190
16	Koun Mom	Trapeang Kraham	Phum Bei	127	123	250
16	Lumphat	Chey Otdam	Ou Kan	126	160	286
16	Lumphat	Chey Otdam	Srae Chhuk	222	205	427
16	Lumphat	Chey Otdam	Sam Kha	131	112	243
16	Lumphat	Chey Otdam	Dei Lou	252	229	481
16	Lumphat	Chey Otdam	Thmei	278	338	616
16	Lumphat	Chey Otdam	Lumphat	402	377	779
16	Lumphat	Ka Laeng	Syas	225	270	495
16	Lumphat	Ka Laeng	Ka Laeng	141	166	307
16	Lumphat	Ka Laeng	Ka Nang Ket	116	108	224
16	Lumphat	La Bang Muoy	Kam Phlenh	133	136	269
16	Lumphat	La Bang Muoy	Ka Tueng	93	105	198
16	Lumphat	La Bang Muoy	Ka Tieng	154	153	307
16	Lumphat	La Bang Muoy	Ka Lang	70	68	138
16	Lumphat	La Bang Pir	Ka Tieng	162	184	346
16	Lumphat	La Bang Pir	Ka Chanh	161	163	324
16	Lumphat	Pa Tang	Ui	176	180	356
16	Lumphat	Pa Tang	Pruok	205	223	428
16	Lumphat	Pa Tang	Ba Tang	409	444	853
16	Lumphat	Pa Tang	Cheng Ra	163	164	327
16	Lumphat	Seda	Thmei	227	246	473
16	Lumphat	Seda	Ba Kat	135	150	285
16	Lumphat	Seda	Kaeng San	162	136	298
16	Lumphat	Seda	Sakmotr Leu	306	327	633
16	Lumphat	Seda	Poum	139	118	257
16	Lumphat	Seda	Le	187	187	374
16	Lumphat	Seda	Sakmotr Kraom	257	291	548
16	Ou Chum	Cha Ung	Char Ung Ket	84	93	177
16	Ou Chum	Cha Ung	Char Ung Chan	170	184	354
16	Ou Chum	Cha Ung	Phlay Ampil	276	280	556
16	Ou Chum	Cha Ung	Thuoy Tum	92	116	208
16	Ou Chum	Cha Ung	Cha Ung Kau	208	230	438
16	Ou Chum	Chan	Chan	68	91	159
16	Ou Chum	Chan	Kan Saeung	111	149	260
16	Ou Chum	Chan	Kreh	81	82	163

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
16	Ou Chum	Chan	Ta Ngach	65	81	146
16	Ou Chum	Chan	Svay	83	90	173
16	Ou Chum	Chan	Khmaeng	153	162	315
16	Ou Chum	Chan	Krala	151	166	317
16	Ou Chum	Chan	Khlong	74	89	163
16	Ou Chum	Aekakpheap	Pa Chon Thum	390	395	785
16	Ou Chum	Aekakpheap	Pa Ao	188	216	404
16	Ou Chum	Aekakpheap	Oum	87	106	193
16	Ou Chum	Aekakpheap	Krouch	172	198	370
16	Ou Chum	Kalai	Kalai Muoy	108	109	217
16	Ou Chum	Kalai	Kalai Pir	164	182	346
16	Ou Chum	Kalai	Kalai Bei	126	131	257
16	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	Tang Nangleh	388	345	733
16	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	Tharang Chong	264	278	542
16	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	Svay	204	213	417
16	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	Kreaen	141	159	300
16	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	L'eun	123	131	254
16	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	Tang Pleng	117	123	240
16	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	Kamal	151	175	326
16	Ou Chum	Ou Chum	Meh	136	142	278
16	Ou Chum	Sameakki	Ka Meaen	263	289	552
16	Ou Chum	Sameakki	Prak	177	177	354
16	Ou Chum	Sameakki	Ba Nhuk	184	164	348
16	Ou Chum	Sameakki	Ping	82	88	170
16	Ou Chum	L'ak	L'ak	181	191	372
16	Ou Chum	L'ak	Kralong	44	48	92
16	Ou Chum	L'ak	Kouk	117	113	230
16	Ou Chum	L'ak	Kam	177	194	371
16	Ou Chum	L'ak	Phum Pir	137	146	283
16	Ou Ya Dav	Bar Kham	Tung	79	95	174
16	Ou Ya Dav	Bar Kham	Deh	54	42	96
16	Ou Ya Dav	Bar Kham	Plor	142	153	295
16	Ou Ya Dav	Bar Kham	Phnong	180	162	342
16	Ou Ya Dav	Bar Kham	Kok Chray	111	112	223
16	Ou Ya Dav	Bar Kham	Pril	131	131	262
16	Ou Ya Dav	Lum Choar		168	147	315
16	Ou Ya Dav	Lum Choar	Ka Te	159	153	312
16	Ou Ya Dav	Lum Choar	Trang	64	59	123

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
16	Ou Ya Dav	Lum Choar	Un	329	306	635
16	Ou Ya Dav	Pak Nhai	Pak Thum	510	446	956
16	Ou Ya Dav	Pak Nhai	Pak Touch	120	108	228
16	Ou Ya Dav	Pak Nhai	Pak Por	151	160	311
16	Ou Ya Dav	Pak Nhai	Lom	333	328	661
16	Ou Ya Dav	Pate	Plang	139	140	279
16	Ou Ya Dav	Pate	Kong Thum	343	367	710
16	Ou Ya Dav	Pate	Pa Ar	76	94	170
16	Ou Ya Dav	Pate	Yu	79	91	170
16	Ou Ya Dav	Sesant	Pa Tang	94	93	187
16	Ou Ya Dav	Sesant	Phi	175	186	361
16	Ou Ya Dav	Sesant	Pa Dal	176	197	373
16	Ou Ya Dav	Saom Thum	Saom Klueng	405	447	852
16	Ou Ya Dav	Saom Thum	Saom Trak	333	363	696
16	Ou Ya Dav	Saom Thum	Saom Kol	214	202	416
16	Ou Ya Dav	Ya Tung	Ten Ngol	254	278	532
16	Ou Ya Dav	Ya Tung	Peak	211	234	445
16	Ou Ya Dav	Ya Tung	TenSoh	89	107	196
16	Ou Ya Dav	Ya Tung	Dar	175	165	340
16	Ou Ya Dav	Ya Tung	Sam	116	122	238
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Leu	Chan	60	85	145
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Leu	Chuoy	137	166	303
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Leu	Ta Bouk	142	146	288
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Leu	Bangket	115	117	232
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Leu	Sanh	78	59	137
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Leu	Ke Kuong	67	92	159
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Leu	Rieng Vinh	87	90	177
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Leu	Phlueu Thum	89	96	185
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Leu	Phlueu Touch	64	67	131
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Leu	Ta Veang	287	355	642
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Kraom	Tumpuon Reung Thum	188	184	372
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Kraom	Kaoh Pong	19	15	34
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Kraom	Sieng Say	78	100	178
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Kraom	Pha Yang	107	100	207
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Kraom	Keh Kuong Touch	60	46	106
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Kraom	Ta Ngach	46	56	102
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Kraom	Phav	221	259	480
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Kraom	Tumpuon Reung Touch	83	73	156

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Kraom	Vieng Chan	44	60	104
16	Ta Veang	Ta Veang Kraom	Tun	93	94	187
16	Veun Sai	Ban Pong	Pong	387	418	805
16	Veun Sai	Ban Pong	Hvang	480	510	990
16	Veun Sai	Hat Pak	Hat Pak	324	337	661
16	Veun Sai	Hat Pak	Veun Hay	115	123	238
16	Veun Sai	Hat Pak	Lam Pat	38	41	79
16	Veun Sai	Ka Choun	Ka Choun Leu	172	169	341
16	Veun Sai	Ka Choun	Ka Choun Kraom	163	156	319
16	Veun Sai	Ka Choun	Vang	69	74	143
16	Veun Sai	Ka Choun	Vay	47	56	103
16	Veun Sai	Ka Choun	Tiem Leu	121	118	239
16	Veun Sai	Ka Choun	Tiem Kraom	135	117	252
16	Veun Sai	Kaoh Pang	Pa Daeng	111	114	225
16	Veun Sai	Kaoh Pang	Lam Av	96	105	201
16	Veun Sai	Kaoh Pang	Ta Ngach	55	64	119
16	Veun Sai	Kaoh Peak	Kaoh Peak	390	383	773
16	Veun Sai	Kaoh Peak	Phak Nam	398	484	882
16	Veun Sai	Kaoh Peak	Khuon	204	228	432
16	Veun Sai	Kok Lak	La Lai	130	137	267
16	Veun Sai	Kok Lak	Rak	217	234	451
16	Veun Sai	Kok Lak	La Meuy	202	199	401
16	Veun Sai	Kok Lak	Trak	95	98	193
16	Veun Sai	Pa Kalan	Pa Kalan	291	333	624
16	Veun Sai	Pa Kalan	Kampong Cham	167	152	319
16	Veun Sai	Phnum Kok	Kok Lav	100	88	188
16	Veun Sai	Phnum Kok	Kok Prov	92	95	187
16	Veun Sai	Phnum Kok	Kalai Ta Rueng	72	61	133
16	Veun Sai	Phnum Kok	Kalai	70	74	144
16	Veun Sai	Phnum Kok	Tiem Kraom	111	126	237
16	Veun Sai	Veun Sai	Veun Sai	223	241	464
16	Veun Sai	Veun Sai	Pak Kae	112	123	235
16	Veun Sai	Veun Sai	I Tub	127	125	252
16	Veun Sai	Veun Sai	Thmei	130	127	257
16	Veun Sai	Veun Sai	Ka Lan	425	411	836
16	Veun Sai	Veun Sai	Kang Nak	186	213	399
17	Angkor Thum	Leang Dai	Leang Dai	373	370	743
17	Angkor Thum	Leang Dai	Phlong	568	609	1177

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
17	Banteay srei	Khun Ream	Khnar Roveas	156	201	357
17	Banteay srei	Khun Ream	Kamprum	1091	1116	2207
17	Banteay srei	Khun Ream	Khun Ream	217	227	444
17	Banteay srei	Preak Dak	Preah Dak	697	710	1407
17	Banteay srei	Preak Dak	Thnal Bandaoy	395	439	834
17	Banteay srei	Preak Dak	Ta Trai	270	321	591
17	Banteay srei	Preak Dak	Thnal Totueng	342	379	721
17	Banteay srei	Preak Dak	Ou Totueng	641	681	1322
17	Chi Kraeng	Anlong Samnar	Moat Khla	406	448	854
17	Chi Kraeng	Anlong Samnar	Stueng Chrov	76	69	145
17	Chi Kraeng	Khvav	Ou	551	569	1120
17	Chi Kraeng	Khvav	Khvav	950	996	1946
17	Chi Kraeng	Khvav	Preah Theat	301	258	559
17	Chi Kraeng	Khvav	Sraong	384	377	761
17	Chi Kraeng	Khvav	Krang	313	384	697
17	Chi Kraeng	Khvav	Pou Ring	447	478	925
17	Chi Kraeng	Khvav	Rovieng	328	361	689
17	Chi Kraeng	Pongro Leu	Trapeang Phluoh	218	242	460
17	Chi Kraeng	Pongro Leu	Chek	375	463	838
17	Chi Kraeng	Pongro Leu	Kreang	226	289	515
17	Chi Kraeng	Pongro Leu	Kbal Damrei	455	504	959
17	Chi Kraeng	Pongro Leu	Kumru	278	266	544
17	Chi Kraeng	Pongro Leu	Dob Tnaot	286	303	589
17	Chi Kraeng	Pongro Leu	Sralau Sraong	80	99	179
17	Chi Kraeng	Pongro Leu	Prey Chhkar	550	586	1136
17	Puok	Doun Kaev	Kouk Thmei	123	136	259
17	Puok	Kaev Poar	Peam Ta Uor	590	559	1149
17	Puok	Khnat	Pralay	280	319	599
17	Puok	Pou Treay	Pou	137	173	310
17	Puok	Pou Treay	Treay	515	523	1038
17	Puok	Tuek Vil	Chrey	427	462	889
17	Puok	Tuek Vil	Banteay Chheu	448	392	840
17	Prasat Bakong	Kampong Phluk	Kouk Kdol	355	396	751
17	Prasat Bakong	Kampong Phluk	Tnaot Kambot	385	432	817
17	Prasat Bakong	Kampong Phluk	Dei Kraham	408	400	808
17	Siem Reab	Kouk Chak	Kouk Chan	265	291	556
17	Siem Reab	Kouk Chak	Khvien	500	572	1072
17	Siem Reab	Kouk Chak	Kouk Beng	479	514	993

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
17	Siem Reab	Kouk Chak	Kouk Tnaot	879	1018	1897
17	Siem Reab	Kouk Chak	Nokor Krau	1140	1183	2323
17	Siem Reab	Nokor Thum	Rohal	503	499	1002
17	Siem Reab	Nokor Thum	Srah Srang Cheung	357	403	760
17	Siem Reab	Nokor Thum	Srah Srang Tbound	289	249	538
17	Siem Reab	Nokor Thum	Kravan	282	326	608
17	Soutr Nikom	Kampong Khleang	Ta Chranieng	560	614	1174
17	Soutr Nikom	Kampong Khleang	Ou Ta Puk	388	451	839
17	Soutr Nikom	Ta Yaek	Trav Bak	467	481	948
17	Soutr Nikom	Ta Yaek	Paoy Smach	514	581	1095
17	Soutr Nikom	Ta Yaek	Baval	926	975	1901
17	Svay Leu	Boeng Mealea	Boeng Mealea	650	504	1154
17	Svay Leu	Boeng Mealea	Tuek Lich	216	210	426
17	Svay Leu	Kantuot	Kantuot	142	118	260
17	Svay Leu	Kantuot	Khnar Krau	265	279	544
17	Svay Leu	Khnanh Phnum	Ta Penh	205	220	425
17	Svay Leu	Khnanh Phnum	Khla Khmum	84	107	191
17	Svay Leu	Khnanh Phnum	Thma Chruonh	128	134	262
17	Svay Leu	Khnanh Phnum	Sangkae Lak	135	137	272
17	Svay Leu	Khnanh Phnum	Anlong Thum	256	319	575
17	Svay Leu	Svay Leu	Chob Leu	554	489	1043
17	Svay Leu	Svay Leu	Chob Kraom	377	399	776
17	Svay Leu	Svay Leu	Trapeang Khnar	404	396	800
17	Svay Leu	Svay Leu	Bet Phka	198	211	409
17	Svay Leu	Svay Leu	Chheh Chan	173	184	357
17	Svay Leu	Svay Leu	Trapeang Svay	265	281	546
17	Svay Leu	Svay Leu	Angkanh	581	589	1170
17	Svay Leu	Ta Siem	Ta Siem	268	319	587
17	Svay Leu	Ta Siem	Dambouk Khpos	95	106	201
17	Svay Leu	Ta Siem	Rohal	423	464	887
17	Svay Leu	Ta Siem	Trapeang Tuem	112	136	248
17	Varin	Prasat	Kanhchan Run	453	545	998
17	Varin	Prasat	Tumneab Svay	295	328	623
17	Varin	Prasat	Kab Dai	513	603	1116
17	Varin	Prasat	Prasat	237	297	534
17	Varin	Prasat	Vien	391	428	819
17	Varin	Lvea Krang	Kouk Chan	329	368	697
17	Varin	Lvea Krang	Ou Tey	307	357	664

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
17	Varin	Lvea Krang	Kouk Kandal	365	371	736
17	Varin	Srae Nouy	Srae Nouy	374	417	791
17	Varin	Srae Nouy	Srae Pou	166	180	346
17	Varin	Srae Nouy	Lvea Krang	302	421	723
17	Varin	Srae Nouy	Kouk Voat	180	229	409
17	Varin	Srae Nouy	Sakmot	267	331	598
17	Varin	Srae Nouy	Voat	461	525	986
17	Varin	Svay sa	Ou	322	333	655
17	Varin	Svay sa	Char	131	145	276
17	Varin	Varin	Nel	96	120	216
17	Varin	Varin	Rumduol	200	225	425
17	Varin	Varin	Varin	955	1119	2074
17	Varin	Varin	Kouk Phnum	455	523	978
17	Varin	Varin	Kouk Srok	306	355	661
18	Mittakpheap	Sangkat Muoy	Mondol Muoy	1049	969	2018
18	Mittakpheap	Sangkat Muoy	Mondol Pir	755	751	1506
18	Prey Nob	Bet Trang	Chamnaot Ream	437	484	921
18	Prey Nob	Bet Trang	Kokir	355	394	749
18	Prey Nob	Ream	Ong	836	881	1717
18	Prey Nob	Ream	Smach Daeng	1430	1479	2909
18	Prey Nob	Ream	Thma Thum	774	888	1662
18	Prey Nob	Sameakki	Ta Aong Thum	265	280	545
18	Prey Nob	Tuek L'ak	Tuol	576	607	1183
18	Prey Nob	Tuek Thla	Preaek Pras	880	834	1714
19	Sesan	Kampun	Kamphun	676	728	1404
19	Sesan	Kampun	Ban Mai	150	171	321
19	Sesan	Kampun	Katout	104	107	211
19	Sesan	Kampun	Sesan	144	150	294
19	Sesan	Kbal Romeas	Kbal Romeas	201	187	388
19	Sesan	Kbal Romeas	Srae Sranok	190	178	368
19	Sesan	Kbal Romeas	Krabei Chrum	307	324	631
19	Sesan	Kbal Romeas	Chrab	320	290	610
19	Sesan	Phluk	Phluk	321	335	656
19	Sesan	Phluk	Ban Bung	78	95	173
19	Sesan	Samkhuoy	Ba Daeum	283	311	594
19	Sesan	Samkhuoy	Samkhuoy	158	184	342
19	Sesan	Samkhuoy	Srae Ta Pan	203	195	398
19	Sesan	Samkhuoy	Hang Savat	238	241	479

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
19	Sesan	Sdau	Phum Muoy	288	274	562
19	Sesan	Sdau	Phum Pir	211	188	399
19	Sesan	Srae Kor	Phum Muoy	268	280	548
19	Sesan	Srae Kor	Phum Pir	237	280	517
19	Sesan	Ta Lat	Svay Rieng	461	464	925
19	Sesan	Ta Lat	Khsach Thmei	461	486	947
19	Sesan	Ta Lat	Rumpoat	70	78	148
19	Sesan	Ta Lat	Ta Lat	131	131	262
19	Siem Bouk	Ou Mreah	Ou Mreah	27	31	58
19	Siem Bouk	Ou Mreah	Ou Chralang	68	64	132
19	Siem Bouk	Ou Ruessei Kandal	Ou Ruessei Kandal	150	150	300
19	Siem Pang	Preaek Meas	Khes Svay	329	335	664
19	Siem Pang	Preaek Meas	Khes Kraom	323	346	669
19	Siem Pang	Preaek Meas	Pong Kriel	208	234	442
19	Siem Pang	Preaek Meas	Kham Phouk	222	238	460
19	Siem Pang	Sekong	Siem Pang	550	486	1036
19	Siem Pang	Sekong	Kaeng Nhey	289	291	580
19	Siem Pang	Sekong	Chantuh	245	285	530
19	Siem Pang	Sekong	Samma	269	294	563
19	Siem Pang	Sekong	Ban Muong	231	224	455
19	Siem Pang	Sekong	Ban huoy	128	125	253
19	Siem Pang	Sekong	Dan Loung	190	198	388
19	Siem Pang	Sekong	Lun	107	107	214
19	Siem Pang	Santepheap	Kirivongsa Leu	226	241	467
19	Siem Pang	Santepheap	Kirivongsa Kraom	127	133	260
19	Siem Pang	Santepheap	Ou Chay	229	284	513
19	Siem Pang	Santepheap	Titeam	125	160	285
19	Siem Pang	Santepheap	Kiri Bas Leu	156	168	324
19	Siem Pang	Santepheap	Kiri Bas Kraom	161	203	364
19	Siem Pang	Srae Sambour	Kanhchanh Kouk	301	332	633
19	Siem Pang	Srae Sambour	Kanhchanh Tuek	239	262	501
19	Siem Pang	Srae Sambour	Srae Ruessei	333	354	687
19	Siem Pang	Srae Sambour	Peam Khes	270	209	479
19	Siem Pang	Srae Sambour	Ket Moeang	122	133	255
19	Siem Pang	Srae Sambour	Samroung	37	39	76
19	Siem Pang	Srae Sambour	Na Oung	126	113	239
19	Siem Pang	Thma Kaev	Nheang Sum	359	370	729
19	Siem Pang	Thma Kaev	Pha Bang	461	490	951

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
19	Siem Pang	Thma Kaev	Lakay	238	262	500
19	Stueng Traeng	Stueng Traeng	Preaek	2834	2747	5581
19	Stueng Traeng	Stueng Traeng	Trapeang Pring	1100	1064	2164
19	Stueng Traeng	Stueng Traeng	Kandal	815	810	1625
19	Stueng Traeng	Stueng Traeng	Spean Thma	921	911	1832
19	Stueng Traeng	Stueng Traeng	Reacheanukoul	1763	1712	3475
19	Stueng Traeng	Sarh Ruessei	Thma Leat	511	510	1021
19	Stueng Traeng	Sarh Ruessei	Leu	326	350	676
19	Stueng Traeng	Sarh Ruessei	Srae Pou	825	847	1672
19	Stueng Traeng	Sameakki	Thmei	340	388	728
19	Stueng Traeng	Sameakki	Hang Khou Suon	372	430	802
19	Stueng Traeng	Sameakki	Hang Khou Ban	350	361	711
19	Stueng Traeng	Sameakki	Kaoh Khan Din	294	331	625
19	Stueng Traeng	Sameakki	Kham Phan	182	180	362
19	Stueng Traeng	Sameakki	Kilou Prambei	92	91	183
19	Thala Barivat	Anlong Phe	Ph'av	169	188	357
19	Thala Barivat	Anlong Phe	Anlong Phe	151	153	304
19	Thala Barivat	Anlong Phe	Toal	141	153	294
19	Thala Barivat	Anlong Phe	Veal Pou	182	172	354
19	Thala Barivat	Anlong Phe	Spong	199	208	407
19	Thala Barivat	Chamkar Leu	Rumdeng	243	268	511
19	Thala Barivat	Chamkar Leu	Chamkar Leu	237	254	491
19	Thala Barivat	Chamkar Leu	Run	108	98	206
19	Thala Barivat	Kang Cham	Kaes	140	140	280
19	Thala Barivat	Kang Cham	Doung	116	111	227
19	Thala Barivat	Kaoh Snaeng	Kaoh Kei	115	128	243
19	Thala Barivat	Anlong Chrey	Anlong Chrey	385	432	817
19	Thala Barivat	Anlong Chrey	Mon	344	374	718
19	Thala Barivat	Anlong Chrey	Sralau	53	44	97
19	Thala Barivat	Ou Svay	Ou Svay	364	348	712
19	Thala Barivat	Ou Svay	Ou Run	323	318	641
19	Thala Barivat	Preah Rumkel	Kaoh Chheu Teal Thum	228	237	465
19	Thala Barivat	Sam'ang	Sam'ang	150	179	329
19	Thala Barivat	Sam'ang	Chhvang	236	259	495
19	Thala Barivat	Srae Ruessei	Srae Ruessei	198	198	396
19	Thala Barivat	Srae Ruessei	Anlong Kramuon	133	135	268
21	Tram Kak	Trapeang Kranhung	Prey Kduoch	833	835	1668
22	Anlong Veang	Anlong Veang	Anlong Veang	1165	985	2150

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
22	Trapeang Prasat	Ph'av	Ph'av	80	87	167
22	Anlong Veang	Trapeang Prei	Rumchek	517	523	1040
22	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Pong Tuek	397	436	833
22	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Ampil	231	225	456
22	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Trom	258	261	519
22	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Rung Roeang	465	459	924
22	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Rumduol	389	437	826
22	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Yak	216	248	464
22	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Pongro	321	339	660
22	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Prey Voa	113	111	224
22	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Kouk Ritth	170	168	338
22	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Ampil Thmei	187	207	394
22	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Rumduol Thmei	69	68	137
22	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Kouk Thum	83	94	177
22	Banteay Ampil	Kouk Khpos	Thnal	155	169	324
22	Banteay Ampil	Ampil	Doun Tea	200	230	430
22	Banteay Ampil		Pongro Ta Lei	67	107	174
22	Banteay Ampil		Soupheap	104	117	221
23	Damnak Chang'aeur	Ou Krasar	Damnak Chambak	1201	1289	2490
23	Kaeb	Kaeb	Kaev Krasang	797	828	1625
23	Kaeb	Prey Thum	Damnak Chang'aeur	1133	1256	2389
23	Kaeb	Prey Thum	Kampong Tralach	705	775	1480
23	Kaeb	Prey Thum	Thmei	1043	1074	2117
24	Pailin	Pailin	Badin Niev	551	555	1106
24	Pailin	Pailin	Tuol Khiev	113	111	224
24	Pailin	Tuol Lvea	Ou Chra Kandal	151	159	310
24	Pailin	Tuol Lvea	Ou Chra Leu	85	100	185
24	Pailin	Tuol Lvea	Ou Ta Puk Kraom	368	313	681
24	Pailin	Tuol Lvea	Thmei	209	183	392
24	Pailin	Ba Yakha	Ou Chra Lech	183	195	378
24	Pailin	Ba Yakha	Ou Snguot	138	153	291
24	Pailin	Ba Yakha	Bar Yakha	169	187	356
24	Pailin	Ba Yakha	Bar Tangsu	308	317	625
24	Pailin	Ba Yakha	Bar Huy Khmer Khang Cheung	68	85	153
24	Pailin	Ba Yakha	Bar Huy Khmer Khang Tbound	105	105	210
24	Sala Krau	Sala Krau	Ronteah Pich	49	45	94
24	Sala Krau	Sala Krau	Spung	55	60	115
24	Sala Krau	Sala Krau	Veal	64	65	129

Villages and population within potential conflict areas (GIS Data - Direct victims)

Codekhet	District Name	Commune Name	Villages within conflict area	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
24	Sala Krau	Sala Krau	Tuol	70	66	136
24	Sala Krau	Sala Krau	Leav	47	47	94
24	Sala Krau	Sala Krau	Koy	80	96	176
24	Sala Krau	Stueng Trang	Ou Ruessei	116	99	215
24	Sala Krau	Stueng Trang	Thmei	74	71	145
24	Sala Krau	Stueng Trang	Phnum Touch	87	84	171
24	Sala Krau	Stueng Trang	Thnal Bat	121	145	266
24	Sala Krau	Stueng Trang	Stueng Trang	77	74	151
24	Sala Krau	Stueng Kach	Kngak	89	98	187
24	Sala Krau	Stueng Kach	Bos S'am	227	204	431
24	Sala Krau	Stueng Kach	Doung	144	139	283
24	Sala Krau	Stueng Kach	Sla	98	119	217
24	Sala Krau	Ou Andoung	Thnal Totueng	220	218	438
24	Sala Krau	Ou Andoung	Koun Phnum	82	75	157
24	Sala Krau	Ou Andoung	Thnal Kaeng	108	123	231
24	Sala Krau	Ou Andoung	Boeng Trakuon	51	64	115
Total				405,438	420,455	825,893

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