

Indigenous Peoples Due Diligence Report

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Cambodia: Livable Cities Investment Project

Prepared by Ministry of Public Works, and Transport for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 2 September 2021)

Currency unit	–	riel (KR)
KR1.00	=	\$0.00024
\$1.00	=	KR4,086

ABBREVIATIONS

AH	-	Affected Household
AHH	-	Affected Household Heads
CCS	-	Comprehensive City Survey
CWCC	-	Children and Women Commune Council
DDR	-	Due Diligence Report
EMs	-	Ethnic Minorities
FHH	-	Female-headed Household
GAP	-	Gender Action Plan
HH	-	Households
IP	-	Indigenous People
IOL	-	Inventory Of Losses
LARP	-	Land Acquisition Resettlement Plan
M	-	Male
MRF	-	Material Recovery Facility
MWPT	-	Ministry of Works and Public Transport
PP	-	Participation Plan
PSA	-	Poverty and Social Assessment
RGC	-	Royal Government of Cambodia
SES	-	Socio-Economic Survey
SCS	-	Stakeholder Communication Strategy
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedures
SPS	-	Summary Poverty reduction and social Strategy
TRTA	-	Transaction Technical Assistance
WWTP	-	Wastewater Treatment Plant

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. At the request of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is developing the Livable Cities Investment Project (LCIP) to facilitate long-term sustainable and economic growth. The project will concentrate on the three secondary cities of Bavet, Poipet, and Kampot, due to their economic potential and location at key trade and tourism zones. The project will comprise of three key outputs: (i) Output 1: policy and regulatory environment improved, (ii) Output 2: urban infrastructure improved, and (iii) Output 3: institutional effectiveness and governance improved.

2. The project was initially categorized as B for its potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IP) communities but, as there no IPs are identified during project preparation, and the ethnic groups identified in the project area IP are well integrated in the mainstream society and will benefit from the same advantages as Khmer, it is has been assessed as category C for the impact on IPs.

3. Analysis of the available official database (village database) and the information obtained by the transaction technical assistance (TRTA) during the Comprehensive City Survey (CCS) based on data from minority data sheets prepared by the local police show a minimal presence of ethnic Vietnamese in Bavet, in the border area mostly, and Cham people in a few villages of Poipet. In Kampot, 17.5% of the people interviewed as part of randomly selected villagers in the CCS were Cham/Khmer Islam and Vietnamese minorities. Additional consultation was undertaken in the three cities with local authorities and ethnic groups:

- (i) In Bavet, it is concluded that the Vietnamese minority is well integrated into the Cambodian community. Vietnamese communities in Bavet have been established for decades and speak Khmer, have a similar lifestyle as Cambodians, attend Khmer public school and visit the same pagodas as Cambodians. However, since 2013 with the new immigrant census and in 2018, with the new law on nationality, they have been removed of their Khmer ID and family book. And their status has changed to migrants; as such, they feel less involved and are more hesitant to participate in local events.
- (ii) In Poipet, the Cham minority is completely integrated into Cambodian society in terms of citizenship, language, education, and political representation. They are free to follow their religion, respect related food prescriptions, and dress code.
- (iii) In Kampot, the Cham minority is well integrated (registered and has Cambodian citizenship, speaks Khmer, sends children to Khmer School, is represented at village and commune levels). Cham people live in specific Sangkat and villages (outskirt of Kampot city), which will not be impacted by the project facilities.

4. There were no IPs identified during the CSS. Through the project, ethnic minorities (EMs) will (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) will not suffer adverse impacts because of the project, and (iii) will be able to participate actively in the project.

5. The project does not in any way directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of IPs or affects any of their territories, natural or cultural resources.

6. It is suggested that this Due Diligence Report (DDR) be applied for the whole project with targeted consultations, greater inclusion of these groups in information, consultation, and community training and monitoring.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Project description

1. At the request of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is developing the Livable Cities Investment Project (LCIP) to facilitate long-term sustainable and economic growth. The project is aligned with the government's policies and national strategies, in particular, the Government's Rectangular Strategy – Phase IV and ADB Strategy 2030.

2. The project will concentrate on the three secondary cities of Bavet, Poipet, and Kampot, due to their economic potential and location at key trade and tourism zones. The project will focus on enhancing urban planning, building community resilience, and providing infrastructure. Project outputs include

- (i) Output 1: policy and regulatory environment improved;
- (ii) Output 2: urban infrastructure improved, and;
- (iii) Output 3: institutional effectiveness and governance improved.

3. As a result of recent population growth, these cities have identified that the limited infrastructure is restricting their development potential. Existing services are no longer operating optimally and incapable of servicing demands. The LCIP proposes to adopt a holistic methodology, comprising of an integrated urban development approach, to ensure interventions consider land use, long-term city needs, asset management, and asset financing for sustainable operations.

2. Project components and project area

4. The subprojects identified to be delivered under LCIP (Output 2) include the following. The infrastructure proposed focuses on servicing the priority area in the short term (up to 2025):

- (i) **Wastewater Management in the three cities:** (i) a sewerage system (conveyance network) (ii) a Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) (iii) on-site sanitation for residential areas too far to connect or rural areas; and (iv) connection to the centralized system (after pre-treatment) for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) located in areas served by the sewer network.
- (ii) **Stormwater Drainage Subproject in Bavet and Poipet:** (i) rehabilitated existing canal in rural areas; (ii) box culverts in urban areas; and (iii) U-drains in the not yet built-up area.
- (iii) **Solid Waste Management Subproject in Bavet and Poipet** (i) an improvement of the door-to-door waste collection system in the urban area (ii) a centralized collection system, (iii) a biowaste collection system for the markets, (iv) a household hazardous waste collection at the Material Recovery Facility (MRF); (v) a sorting plant is complementing the activity of the MRF built under Greater Mekong Subregion

Southern Economic Towns Development project;¹ (vi) a composting plant; and (vii) a new landfill.

3. Objectives of the Indigenous Peoples Due Diligence Report

5. The Indigenous Peoples Due Diligence Report (IP DDR) is prepared to confirm findings of the IP safeguards due diligence conducted through surveys and comprehensive consultations as well as desk review

6. IP safeguards due diligence was conducted for the for the LCIP, and it was assessed through consultation during the feasibility study stage that in each city: (i) there are some ethnic minorities (EM) in the project target area, and they have been identified and located, (ii) they will receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits from the project and (iii) there will be no adverse impact on them in any of the city that would be different from that on the mainstream Khmer population, where the identified ethnic minorities are well integrated.

7. The IP DDR focuses on targeted consultations and greater inclusion of these groups, their concerns, and an adequate due diligence for these groups

¹ CAM: Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Towns Development Project

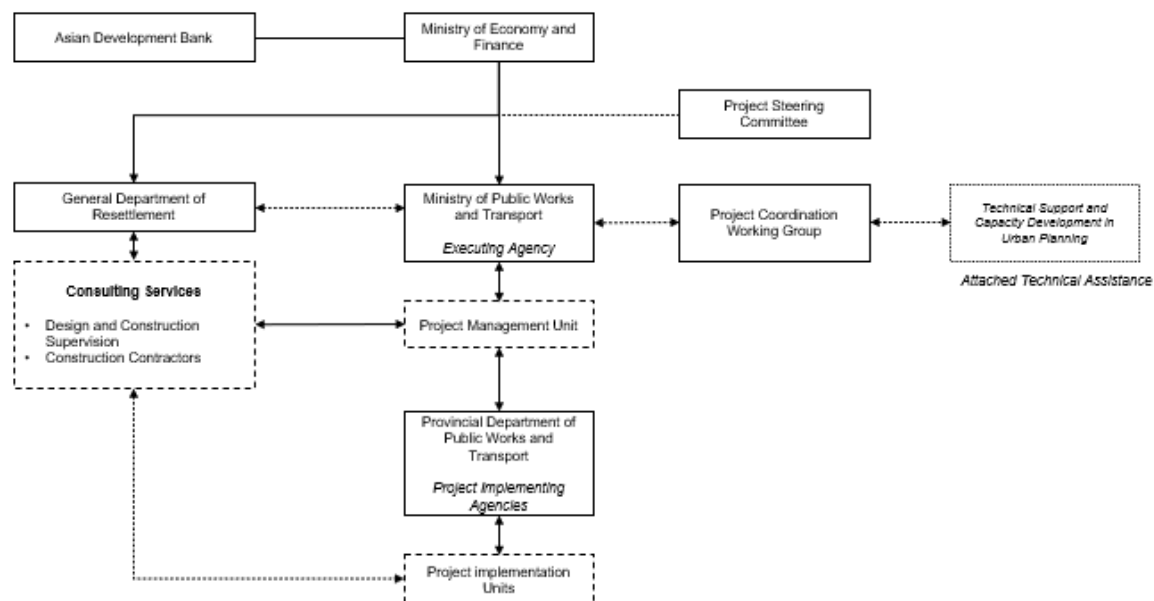
II. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

1. Project implementation arrangements

8. The project implementation structure is as follows:

- (i) Ministry of Economy, and Finance (MEF), as the borrower of ADB loan;
- (ii) Ministry of Public Works, and Transport (MPWT), as the Executing Agency (EA) of and supported by the Project Management Unit (PMU) who will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project;
- (iii) Each Province administration through the Provincial Department of Public Works, and Transport (PDPWT), will be the Implementing Agency (IA), and supported by a Project Implementation Unit (PIU), which will be established for each participating city.

Figure 1: Implementation arrangement



9. **Borrower.** As Borrower of the loan, the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) has overall responsibility for the effective management and administration of public investment projects in Cambodia. Among others, it has the responsibility to ensure that the EAs implement the projects in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the legal Financing Agreements and that the funds are used for the purpose of the loan with economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The MEF will regularly report on the project implementation and disbursements to the Bank and will ensure the preparation and allocation of the national budget. Through the General Department of Resettlement, the MEF will be actively involved in any resettlement activities.

10. **Executing Agency.** The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) as the Executing Agency for the project will be responsible for project implementation. The EA will be supported by a Project Management Unit (PMU).

11. The PMU will be held accountable for the implementation and operation of the subproject on behalf of the EA and will work as a national subproject agency. As per Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), the responsibilities of the **EA/PMU** are summarized as follows:

- (i) Implement the project.
- (ii) Carry out all project procurement activities and contract management of all contracts under the project.
- (iii) Be accountable for all financial aspects of the project and ensure compliance with the financial covenants and other obligations in the Loan Agreement.
- (iv) Monitor the progress of project implementation and submit regular reports, as required in the Loan Agreement.
- (v) Establish the PMU under a Ministerial Instruction (normally a Prakas) with the authority delegated to the Project Director and Project Manager in order to carry out the project in an efficient, effective and timely manner.

12. **Implementation Agencies.** Within the IA, a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) per targeted city is recommended to assist the PMU and coordinate the day-to-day implementation of the subprojects.

13. The IA will supervise and coordinate the implementation of the subproject investments, including the management of the institutional strengthening plan. It will also be responsible for coordination with the participating agencies and institutions to ensure broad participation in subproject related activities and further enhance subproject ownership. The PIU will ensure adequate working relations with local actors engaged by the PMU: contractors, suppliers, and service providers.

2. **Resourcing requirements**

14. A Social and Environmental Officer will be assigned at the PMU (PMU-SEO) and will be involved in the implementation and monitoring of the IP DDR for all subprojects. The PMU-SEO will be the key focal point responsible for overall coordination, monitoring, and safeguard reporting for the project's environmental and social safeguards. This officer will work closely with the PIU

15. A Social Officer will be assigned at the PIU (PIU-SO) and will be responsible for the coordination and daily implementation of the gender equality and social inclusion action plan (GESIAP), the IP DDR, participation and communication plans, and contribute to quarterly and six-month monitoring; the preparation of the quarterly safeguard reports and six-monthly safeguards interim report. The specialists will work closely with the PMU officers to ensure full and effective IP DDR implementation.

3. Capacity assessment and capacity development

16. **Capacity assessment.** At the local level, the PMU and the municipal administration and offices receive employees transferred from the corresponding ministries at the local level. A rapid capacity assessment is required when the team is in place to understand individual professional backgrounds and familiarity with IP safeguards.

17. The PMU, with the support of the provincial government and municipal administration, will give training in implementation and supervision of the IP DDR measures to PMU and PIU staff, local authorities, and community-based organizations (CBO)/civil society organizations (CSO) collaborating with the projects as well as contractors.

18. The contents of the training will include an introduction to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), a summary of IPs/EMs situation in the project area, the rationale for an IP DDR, and key points of the IP DDR for implementation as relevant.

4. Implementation process

19. **Grievance redress mechanism.** The PIU will implement the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at least two months before the start of construction to ensure that the project communities are well informed and have an opportunity to discuss any concerns. This is further to the public consultations already conducted during project preparation. IPs specific grievances will be addressed through the GRM system. Details in chapter X.

20. **Consultations and disclosures.** Consultations and disclosure activities will be maintained with affected people and other involved stakeholders to ensure continued communication, including, for example works schedule, details of activities including those that result in nuisances and disturbances, the status of claims, and other aspects.

III. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

1. Relevant laws and regulations

21. Cambodia Constitution (1993) Article 31.2 stipulates that Khmer citizens shall be equal before the laws and shall enjoy the same rights, freedom and duties, regardless of their race, color, sex, language, beliefs, religions, political tendencies, the birth of origin, social status, resources, and any position. The Constitution contains no specific reference to indigenous peoples, nor does it contain any article or provision explicitly relating to indigenous peoples' rights. The Constitution only refers to the rights of "Khmer citizens", and the generalized reference to "Khmer" citizens is meant to refer to all Cambodian citizens. Article 44 guarantees the legal right to own land equally for all Khmer citizens. Moreover, the Constitution guarantees freedom of practice of religious belief (Article 4311), which implies respect for indigenous peoples' traditional practices, even though Buddhism is officially the state religion. Beyond the Constitution, there are many elements of domestic Cambodian law that protect the rights of all Cambodians, not just indigenous peoples, to be involved in the decision-making processes that govern what happens to the land they live on.

22. The Land Law 2001 recognizes the right of indigenous communities in Cambodia to own immovable property - their land - with the collective title. While aimed at providing a general framework for land ownership in the country, the Land Law also guarantees the recognition and protection of indigenous communities ("original ethnic minority"), traditional natural resource management systems and traditional customary land, making it the only law with specific provisions recognizing indigenous peoples' land rights. Article 23 in the law defines an indigenous community as:

- (i) A group of people who manifest ethnic, social, cultural, and economic unity,
- (ii) Who practice a traditional lifestyle,
- (iii) Who cultivate the lands in their possession according to customary rules of collective use.

23. Articles 23 to 28 of the Land Law relate to the identity and rights of indigenous communities, with provisions for collective land titling. These provisions affirm the collective ownership of indigenous land, forests and other cultural and livelihood resources. It further recognizes the role of traditional authorities, mechanisms and customs in indigenous peoples' decision-making processes.

24. The Land Law precisely recognizes the collective rights of indigenous peoples in article 25: "The lands of indigenous communities are those lands where the said communities have established their residences and where they carry out traditional agriculture. The lands of indigenous communities include not only lands actually cultivated but also includes reserved [areas] necessary for the shifting of cultivation which is required by the agricultural methods they currently practice and which are recognized by the administrative authorities. The measurement and demarcation of boundaries of immovable properties of indigenous communities shall be determined according to the factual situation as asserted by the communities, in agreement with their neighbors, and as prescribed by procedures in Title VI of this law and relevant subdecrees."

25. Article 26 grants collective ownership of land to indigenous peoples, while enjoying the same rights as individual owners. It states that “the exercise of all ownership rights related to immovable properties of a community and the specific conditions of the land use shall be subject to the responsibility of the traditional authorities and mechanisms for decision-making of the community, according to their customs.”

26. The 2001 Land Law also recognizes the practice of shifting cultivation as part of the traditional land management system of indigenous communities. The law protects the land of indigenous communities from the undue interference by government authorities by ensuring indigenous peoples’ right to control, manage and utilize their land. Article 28 affirms that “no authority outside the community may acquire any rights to immovable properties belonging to an indigenous community.”

27. Article 248 of the Land Law prohibits persons from settling on traditionally occupied land of indigenous peoples, referring to indigenous territories which have not yet been granted any title. Such act is considered a penal offence under the Land Law, which can draw a fine of 10 to 25 million Riel, aside from administrative sanctions.

28. The Forest Law 2002 (Article 11, 15, 16, 40) guarantees and recognizes the right of indigenous peoples to continue the use and access to certain forest areas which these groups traditionally use and to practice their way of living in terms of enjoyment of benefits from the forest. It offers communities an opportunity to obtain user and management rights to forests in renewable periods through the Forestry Administration. This law also contains special provisions on indigenous community rights related to shifting cultivation (“nomadic agriculture”) within collectively-owned land already registered with the state.

29. Article 37 of the law stipulates that shifting cultivation practices shall be exercised as a part of the Forestry Community Development Plan. The process of demarcation and measurement for collective land titling requires the coordination between the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery (MAFF).

30. As stated in Article 11: “The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall classify, register and set boundaries for all forests within the Permanent Forest Estates. In carrying out these activities, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall coordinate with concerned local communities, concerned authorities and the Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction in order to assist in registration of land property of indigenous community and preparation of the national land use map.” Indigenous communities’ right to access non-timber forest products (NTFP) and to practice traditional land use inside permanent protected forests are also protected by this law even if the area is authorized for economic land concession (ELC). It requires no authorization to exercise traditional livelihood practices and access to NTFP.

31. Indigenous peoples’ sites of cultural or religious significance are also protected under Article 45. These include spirit forests, graveyards and ancient temples, to name a few. The destruction of spirit forests due to logging and land clearing then violates this law.

32. The Protected Area Law (2008) defines the framework of management, conservation, and development of protected areas. The purpose of the law is to ensure the management, conservation of biodiversity, and sustainable use of natural resources in protected areas. It recognizes the right of forest-dependent and indigenous peoples to sustainably use the natural resources and reside within protected areas. The law also provides for protection and recognition of indigenous peoples' rights to land and natural resources inside and around protected areas, including their safe access to traditionally used lands, and respect for their customs, beliefs and religions (Chapter 6). It refers to indigenous community's way of land use as being sustainable and to be respected. Any title given over land inside and around protected zones shall be also authorized by the Ministry of Environment and be in conformity with the Land Law of 2001.

33. The main law is the National Policy on the Development of Indigenous People: The Policy was approved by the Council of Ministers April 24, 2009 and sets out government policies related to indigenous peoples in the fields of culture, education, vocational training, health, environment, land, agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, justice, tourism and industry, mines and energy. Together with the Land Law (2001), this policy gives recognition to the rights of indigenous peoples to traditional lands, culture, and traditions.

34. The Policy on Registration and Right to Use of Indigenous Communities in Cambodia approved by the Council of Ministers on April 24, 2009, and a Sub-Decree on procedures of registration of Land of Indigenous communities was signed on June 9, 2009 by the Prime Minister. This policy takes as its basis the recognition in the Land Law of 2001, of the right of indigenous communities to possess and use the land as their collective ownership.

35. The law on nationality, 2018: The Law on Nationality, which was adopted by the National Assembly on August 20, 1996, has been revised in 2018. The law on nationality 2018 is more open or easier to get citizenship for foreigner, such as born in Cambodia territory, marriage with Cambodia girl or boy, a certain amount of investment in Cambodia, continue legally stay more than 7 years with good performance, etc.

36. Cambodia is a signatory to several international instruments that protect the rights of indigenous peoples:

- (i) the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), which recognizes the role of indigenous people in protecting biodiversity,
- (ii) the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This includes the rights to practice specific culture and the rights to means of livelihoods,
- (iii) UN Declaration on the Right of Indigenous People
- (iv) the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD).

2. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement

37. On 29 June 2009, ADB updated its safeguards policies by integrating its policies on involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and the environment into one common Safeguard

Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). The SPS was approved by the ADB Board on 20 July 2009 and became effective on 20 January 2010.²

38. The objective of ADB Safeguard Requirements 3: Indigenous Peoples is to ensure that project are designed and implemented in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them. ADB's SPS recognizes that there is no universally accepted definition of IPs exists.³

39. The Indigenous Peoples safeguard is triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of IPs or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that IPs own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset

40. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) provides an operational application of the term "Indigenous Peoples" to ADB-supported projects. For policy application purposes, "Indigenous Peoples" is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social, and cultural group possessing the following four characteristics in varying degrees:

- (i) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others.
- (ii) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and the natural resources in these habitats and territories,
- (iii) Customary, cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- (iv) A distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

141. Sociocultural groups, therefore, need to be both distinct and vulnerable to trigger the application of the term Indigenous Peoples in the SPS for ADB-supported projects.

42. The IP Safeguards Policy Principles are:

- (v) Screen early on to determine (a) whether IPs are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (b) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.
- (vi) Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on IPs. Give full consideration to options the affected IPs prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected IPs that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on IPs.

² ADB's safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

³ For ADB policy application purpose, IPs could be referred to in different countries by such terms as indigenous ethnic minorities, indigenous cultural communities, aboriginals, hill tribes, minority nationalities, scheduled tribes, or tribal groups. Such groups can be considered as IPs.

- (vii) Undertake meaningful consultations with affected IPs communities and concerned IPs organizations to solicit their participation in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and in tailoring project benefits for affected IPs communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance IPs' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the IPs' concerns.
- (viii) Ascertain the consent of affected IPs communities to the following project activities: (a) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of IPs; (b) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (c) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of IPs. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected IPs communities refers to a collective expression by the affected IPs communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.
- (ix) Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected IPs communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.
- (x) Prepare an IPs plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected IPs communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected IPs communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.
- (xi) Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected IPs communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected IPs communities and other stakeholders.
- (xii) Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (a) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that IPs have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (b) involuntary acquisition of such lands.
- (xiii) Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

43. The impacts of an ADB-supported project on IP is determined by assessing the magnitude of impact in terms of customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; socio-

economic status; cultural and communal integrity; health, education, livelihood, and social security status; and the recognition of indigenous knowledge; and the level of vulnerability of the affected IP community.

44. In accordance with the ADB Operations Manual Section F1, projects are classified into the following four categories, depending on the significance of the potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples:

- (i) Category A. A proposed project is likely to have significant impacts on indigenous peoples. An indigenous people's plan (IPP), including assessment of social impacts, is required.
- (ii) Category B. A proposed project is likely to have limited impacts on indigenous peoples. An IP DDR, including an assessment of social impacts, is required.
- (iii) Category C. A proposed project is not expected to have impacts on indigenous peoples. No further action is required.

45. **Project categorization.** The project was initially categorized as B for its potential impacts on IP communities. As the identified ethnic minorities are well integrated into the mainstream society and will benefit from the same advantages as Khmers, it is suggested that the project be categorized as C for the impact on IPs. This IPDDR is prepared to confirm that the proposed project is not expected to have impact on IPs.

3. Gap analysis

46. The national laws and regulations of Cambodia and ADB SPS (2009) are well aligned in terms of recognition of IPs rights, especially with regard to traditional land use rights. There are some differences between Cambodia's laws and regulations and ADB SPS. The major difference, resulted from different definitions, is whether to consider EMs as IPs:

- ADB's SPS (2009) recognizes that there is no universally accepted definition of IPs and it treats EMs as IPs.
- Cambodia has distinct definitions of IPs and EMs in its NPDIP (2009) and it does not necessarily treat EMs as IPs.

47. In practice, EMs (Cham, Vietnamese and Chinese)⁴ were treated as IPs in some of the ADB financed projects, such as the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project⁵, Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project⁶ as well as Provincial Roads Improvement Project.⁷ MPWT is an Executive Agency for all the three projects, same as for the proposed project (LCIP). Approach to categorization and safeguards planning in all the three projects differed. Thus, under the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project ethnic Cham and Vietnamese identified and meaningfully consulted in Kampong Chhnang villages. They lived alongside the Khmer majority and were well integrated the larger community. Design features were included to ensure the

⁴ The government is formally using the terms of Khmer Vietnamese, Khmer Chinese and Khmer Islam for these groups.

⁵ <https://www.adb.org/projects/42285-013/main#project-documents>

⁶ <https://www.adb.org/projects/50102-002/main#project-documents>

⁷ <https://www.adb.org/projects/43309-013/main#project-documents>

ethnic Cham and Vietnamese are beneficiaries and are meaningfully consulted, including its Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvements output benefiting EMs. For the Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project, an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework was prepared, as the SIA identified EMs living within the larger project area, and as some sites were not identified at the project preparation stage, a as a precautionary measure, a framework document was prepared to guide site selection and preparation process. At the same time, for the Provincial Roads Improvement Project respective mitigation measures in relation to identified Cham HHs were combined in the resettlement planning documents.

48. The Vietnamese, Chinese and Cham in Cambodia, however, are considered not fitting the standard definitions of IPs of World Bank and have not been considered as such for the bank's projects.⁸.

⁸ Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous Peoples of Cambodia, Paul Michael Taylor (2006).
<https://www.researchgate.net/pub>.

IV. INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. Baseline information

1.1. Population data

49. In November 2019, the consultants initially investigated the village data obtained from the municipalities to identify the presence of ethnic groups. The village data collected from the three municipalities show no presence of ethnic groups.

50. In the Comprehensive City Survey (CCS), conducted between December 2019 and January 2020 in each city, the proportion of IPs/EMs interviewed were identified through random selection at the Village level. The sample size for each city provides at least a 95% confidence level with a 5% margin of error. As shown in Table 1 no significant presence of minorities was observed in Bavet and Poipet but, in Kampot, 19.7% of the people interviewed (i.e., 146 HHs) as part of randomly selected villagers in the CCS were Cham/ Khmer Islam, Vietnamese or other minorities.

Table 1 Ethnicity of the head of household

Ethnic groups	Bavet (households)	Kampot (households)	Poipet (households)
Khmer	703	597	688
Chinese	6	28	27
Vietnamese	10	11	0
lao	0	0	9
Thai	0	1	3
Cham	1	105	8
Other	0	1	1
Total	720	743	736

Source: Comprehensive City Survey - Egis, 2020.

51. In June 2020, to further assess the integration of EMs in the mainstream community and the potential impacts of the project, additional consultations were conducted with local authorities in the three cities and in particular in Kampot, where the presence of Cham population was significant (list of people contacted/met in Appendix 2).

52. The key informant interviews and the visits (mosques areas) were essential to estimate the degree of integration of the different communities in the population and identify their possible specific needs. The field visits also allowed us to check the location of religious buildings to ensure they will not be affected by the project. During the consultations, the police minority datasheets, where the number of Khmer Islam (also called Cham) and Vietnamese are recorded, were provided by the local authorities.

53. The minority data sheets⁹ collected for Bavet during the consultations indicate the presence of Vietnamese ethnics in Sangkat Bavet (6.1% of total families, 208 HHs), with a maximum in Village Bavet Kandal (8.9% of families, 69 HHs), near the Vietnamese border. Their

⁹ Provided by the Police and Sangkat offices

proportion remains minimal (2% of all HHs), and the population is living in the same area as Khmer people. The data table is provided in Appendix 1.1.

54. In Poipet, the minority data sheets¹⁰ collected during the consultations indicate the presence of Cham or Khmer Islam. It is minimal at the city level, with only 2% of Cham families in total. The Cham population concentrates in a few villages. In terms of people, the proportion of Cham per village is maximum in Nimit 3 village, at 18% (80HHs) , and 11% (49 HHs) , and 13% (207 HHs) of people in Ou Chrouv and Paliliay. The data table is provided in Appendix 1.2

55. The minority data sheets collected in Kampot during the consultations indicate the presence of Cham or Khmer Islam. Cham households are mostly located in 2 Sangkats: Sangkat Troeuy Koh where 56% of HHs (855 HHs) are Cham and Sangkat Andong Khmer (18.8% of Cham HHs, 492 HHs). Don Toik village's population is almost entirely Cham (99.6% of HHs, 379 HHs). 80.4% of households in Sre Village (319 HHs) are Cham and 34% in Bung Ta Pream village- Sangkat Troeuy Koh (157 HHs). The other villages with a high proportion of Cham are Ta Deb (65% of HHs, 280 HHs) and Tvee Kang Choeung, with 27.5% of HHs (175 HHs)-Sangkat Andong Khmer. The data table is provided in appendix 1.3.

1.2. Basic Resettlement Plans

56. A socio-economic survey (SES) and an Inventory of Losses (IOL) of 100% of Affected Households (AHs), was conducted in September-November 2020 for the wastewater and landfill works components. The SES respondents consisted of affected household heads (AHHs) or household (HH) representatives. The SES questionnaire contained demographic variables (age, marital status, employment, and gender of respondents), means of employment of APs, households' monthly income and expenditures. The SES provides baseline information on the socio-economic situation of the AHs/APs in gender disaggregated format.

57. In Poipet, there are no IPs impacted by the subproject. One (1) ethnic Chinese AHH and two (2) Cham AHHs are impacted by the Project. However, the level of language capabilities, having same rights as mainstream citizens and integration to the Cambodian society could not be established during IOL/SES with the 3 AHHs due to AHHs not being available personally for the SES interview.

58. In Bavet, there are no IPs impacted by the subproject. One (1) ethnic Vietnamese AH is impacted by the Project. However, the AHH can read, write and speak Khmer, and is fully integrated the society. The AHH practice their culture, religion (is freely practicing Buddhist religion same like the mainstream population) and norms, while enjoying equal rights and are regarded as Cambodian citizens. The AHH has lived in his current location for 21 years and is partially impacted by the subproject on their brick fence only.

59. In Kampot, there are 7 ethnic Cham Muslim AHs (30 APs) impacted by the project. However, the AHHs can read, write and speak Khmer, and are fully integrated in the society. Cham practice their culture, religion and norms, while enjoying equal rights and are regarded as

¹⁰ Ibid

Cambodian citizens. Cham, as one of the mainstream Cambodian ethnic groups, are not considered vulnerable.

60. During the detailed measurement survey (DMS), data will be verified whether the AHs are considered an IP, based on possession of the characteristics of IP, as per ADB SPS (2009) Safeguard Requirement 3 (para. 6) and reconfirmed.

2. Information on social, cultural, and political characteristics

2.1. General

61. Literature about IPs/EMs and specifically about the two minorities identified in the project target area helps to draw the general profile of the Cham and Vietnamese population in Cambodia. There is actually very little information about the situation of Cham and Vietnamese population in secondary and border cities. Knowledge of the country and field assessments suggest that the situation of Vietnamese people living in the project target area differs significantly from the description that is made about the situation of Vietnamese people living in floating villages on the Tonle Sap, for instance.

62. **Ethnic Cham:** in Cambodia, Cham is between 1 and 2 percent of the Cambodian population. They are concentrated around Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampot, and Phnom Penh. Ethnic Cham is of Malay-Polynesian origins. Most are Muslims and speak the Cham language, which belongs to the Austronesian family. Another distinct group of Cham is sometimes called Chvea. They speak mainly Khmer and may have originated from middle of Vietnam and Java. Both groups belong to the Shafi branch of Sunni Islam. A third group is known as the Jahed. Also, Sunni Muslims, speak Cham, and they write in the Cham script (which other Cham no longer do). In the countryside, Cham lives in their own villages, often directly next to Cambodian villages. In the cities, Cham is clustered in their neighborhoods or suburbs. Cham maintain their distinctive style of dress: women have long hair and cover their heads with scarves; men wear skullcaps and often grow beards. The emphasis on matrilineal descent is stronger than among the Khmer. They were severely persecuted during the period of Khmer Rouge rule in 1975-1979. The Khmer Rouge also set out to destroy their culture, burning Qur'ans, prohibiting Cham from speaking their language, and forcing them to eat pork, while also consciously setting out to erase their traditional way of life by dispersing communities across the country. Many Cham were executed simply based on their identity. Since then, their situation has evolved, and Cham people are fully integrated into the Cambodian society- they have Cambodian citizenships and are represented at the political level.

63. **Ethnic Vietnamese:** estimates on the number of Ethnic Vietnamese are estimated at 0.1 percent of the population in 2013 (14,678); these and other similar figures are generally considered to be far lower than the community's actual size. The category of "ethnic Vietnamese in Cambodia" comprises many different profiles, including, amongst others: ethnic Vietnamese married to Cambodians, Cambodians of Vietnamese origin, recent immigrants from Vietnam to Cambodia, and descendants of ethnic Vietnamese with intergenerational links to Cambodia. While many members of this community possess Cambodian identity documentation and, therefore, a claim to Cambodian citizenship, many do not enjoy recognition as citizens of

Cambodia and have faced decades-long challenges in substantiating their legal status in Cambodia.

2.2. Profile of IPs/EMs in the project target area

2.2.1. Bavet

64. The minority data sheets collected during the consultations indicate the presence of Vietnamese ethnics in Sangkat Bavet (6% of total families), with a maximum in Village Bavet Kandal (9% of families), near the Vietnamese border. Their proportion remains minima (2% of the permanent population), and the population lives along with Khmer people.

65. The number of EMs (Vietnamese) interviewed in the CCS is insignificant and does not allow for specific analysis. However, it is observed from the sample that the estimated average monthly income reaches USD 281 for an estimated amount of monthly expenses of USD 355. The average income is lower than the average income in the general population.

66. According to the consultation undertaken with Vietnamese people in Tabeb village, Sangkat Bavet (8 persons/ 4 females, aged between 43 to 79 years old; ref. Appendix 3.2). They make an income from selling groceries at home, doing motor-taxi, bicycle mechanic, and home care. On average, each family includes 5 to 7 family members consisting of husband, wife, children, grandchildren, and elderly. They dress up like Cambodian, from physical observation, their living condition does not differ from Cambodian neighbors.

Picture 1 Vietnamese women selling grocery, Bavet, October 2020



Source: Egis, 2020.

67. All interviewees indicated that they had lived in Cambodia since their ancestors. For them, Cambodia is their homeland. They used to hold Cambodian citizenship and have family passed

books, but they were withdrawn when the new Law on Nationality was passed in 2018, even if they had been in Cambodia since their birth.¹¹

68. They are now living in Cambodia as immigrant and hold immigration cards valid for two years in order to stay in Cambodia. They can become Cambodian citizenship legally after holding the immigration cards for seven years. The Vietnamese government pays on behalf of Vietnamese immigrants living in Cambodia 250,000 riels for the card (62.50 US Dollars). The cards are valid for two years; the migrant must re-apply for the new cards every two years up to seven years.

69. After the law passed, their status changed, and as a migrant, they are no longer invited to participate in the community events as before, and they can approach public services as migrant only, even though their children go to Cambodian school as normal, and they feel no discrimination from the communities.

70. They mostly speak Khmer at home as well as at school. The younger generation speaks Khmer more than Vietnamese, and there is no Vietnamese school in Bavet. They obey the Buddhism religion and attend the same Pagodas as Khmer people. They can freely conduct traditional events like Cambodians. There is no threat to them from the local authority.

71. They do not represent a distinct community in Bavet, but the new Law on Nationality tends to keep them more distant from community/social events and public services.

72. There are no indigenous peoples impacted by the Bavet subproject. One (1) ethnic Vietnamese affected household (AH) is impacted, however, the AH head (AHH) and its members can read, write and speak Khmer, and the household is fully integrated in the mainstream society, is freely practicing Buddhist religion (same like the mainstream population) and norms, and is enjoying the same rights as Khmer population. The AH has lived in his current location for 21 years and the subprojects will only have partial impact on their brick fence. Compensation at full replacement cost and other respective measures such as meaningful consultation, information disclosure and participation are adequately included in the resettlement planning document for Bavet subproject. Hence, this Vietnamese AH is not considered an IP as per ADB SPS (2009) Safeguard Requirement 3 (para. 6) classification and hence, ADB Safeguard Requirements 3: Indigenous Peoples is not triggered.

¹¹ 2018 law on nationality, requirements for citizenship include being a “good moral citizen” with no criminal record; speak, read and write Khmer, have a good knowledge of Cambodian history and be in good health. It is unclear if this was a result of the new Nationality Law or a process that started with new immigrant census (2013). The authorities have confiscated prior documentation that are deemed to be “irregular administrative documents”. The Minister of Interior in October 2017 estimated that authorities had “*revoke official documents from 70,000 individuals living in Cambodia, claiming they were “improperly” issued and mistakenly confer citizenship on “immigrants”* – many of whom are ethnic Vietnamese born in Cambodia”. Ref. Minority Rights Organization Khmer Kampuchea Krom for Human Rights and Development Association Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion Statelessness Network Asia Pacific Minority Rights Group International Joint Submission to the Human Rights Council at the 32nd Session of the Universal Periodic Review (Third Cycle, January-February 2019) Cambodia

2.2.2. Poipet

73. Police data show that the proportion of Cham families is only 2% of total HHs in Poipet. The population lives with Khmer people in the same villages. The 537 Cham households are predominantly located in Sangkat Poipet (335 HHs) and concentrated in Palyliay Village (207 HHs), Kbal Spean 2 Village (85 HHs), and in Sangkat Nimit, Nimit 3 Village (80 HHs). The Cham community represents only 2% of all HHs in Poipet, but 22% of the village population in Nimit 3 Village, Ou Chrouv Village, and 21% in Paliliay villages.

74. The number of EMs (Cham) interviewed in the City Comprehensive Survey is insignificant and does not allow for specific analysis.

75. According to the consultation undertaken with Cham people in Palyliay Village, Sangkat Poipet (12 females, aged between 34 to 71 years old). (ref. Appendix 3.2). They make an income from selling groceries at home, working as household workers and nanny. On average, each family includes 3 to 9 family members consisting of husband, wife, children, grandchildren, and elderly.

76. They are all Muslim and follow the precepts of Islam in terms of food and dress code, which make them recognizable in the community.

Picture 2 Focus Group Discussion with Cham women in Poipet, October 2020



Source: Egis, 2020.

77. All interviewees indicated that they had lived in Cambodia since their ancestors. For them, Cambodia is their homeland. They have ID card, family passbook, and birth certificate and can access to public services like Cambodian.

78. They do not feel isolated or discriminated from society; they participate in social events like Cambodians and their children attend Cambodian schools as normal. They speak Khmer at home as well as at school. They can freely conduct traditional events like Cambodians. There is no threat to them from anyone nor the local authority.

79. Moreover, they have their representation from the top (Parliamentarian) to sub-national levels (local authorities: provincial, municipality, district, commune/Sangkat, and village level).

80. There are no indigenous peoples impacted by the Poipet subproject. One (1) ethnic Chinese AHH and two (2) Cham AHs are impacted by the Project. The level of language capabilities and integration into the mainstream Khmer community, freedom to practice their religion and norms could not be established during IOL/SES with the 3 AHHs due to AHHs not being available personally for the SES interview. However, there are at least 6 mosques in Poipet, such as Masjid Krong Poipet, Masjid Umar Al-Khattab, Masjid Al-Maaruf (jamiya) on Nimit Muoy, Srey Lin, Nimith 3 Village Masjid, Masjid Phan Suk, which confirms that status of Cham in Poipet does not differ from those all over the country with regard to practicing religion and culture. Measures to mitigate or compensate for resettlement impact are adequately addressed in the resettlement planning documents in accordance with ADB SPS and Government laws and regulations. During Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) their status will be verified and confirmed, and reflected in the DRP. If any indigenous people are identified, the IP safeguards classification will be recategorized and a combined resettlement and indigenous people plan (RIPP) will be prepared, as appropriate. However, following the findings of the feasibility study stage surveys, the AHs are not considered an IP as per ADB SPS (2009) Safeguard Requirement 3 (para. 6) classification and hence, ADB Safeguard Requirements 3: Indigenous Peoples is not triggered.

2.2.3. Kampot

81. While living in distinct areas, the consultations show that Chams are well integrated in Cambodian society: they have adopted the Khmer lifestyle and speak Khmer as confirmed through consultation with local authorities. They do not have specific habits or beliefs regarding water/waste and sanitation. They do not hold specific jobs related to those subjects either. In these areas, Cham people are fairly represented at the local level as village chiefs, CWCC, commune councilors, or even Commune Chief (Sangkat Andong Khmer).

Picture 3 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with Cham people in Kampot, October 2020



Source: Egis, 2020.

82. A group of Cham people was consulted in Twi Khang Cheung Village, Sangkat Andong. The group was made of 12 Chams (11 females, aged between 18 to 72 years old). Women are not only doing house chores, but they also make some income from picking groceries, onion, or other vegetables at home and babysitting (nanny). Each family contains 3 to 10 members: husband, wife, children, grandchildren, and the elderly.

83. They are all Muslim and follow the precepts of Islam in terms of food. They also follow the dress code (hijab for women), which make them recognizable in the community.

84. All interviewees indicated that they had lived in Cambodia since their ancestors. For them, Cambodia is their homeland. They have ID card, family passbook, and birth certificate and can access public services like Cambodian.

85. They do not feel isolated or discriminated against from society, they participate in social events like Cambodia, and their children go to Cambodian school as normal. They speak Khmer at home as well as at school. They can freely conduct traditional events like Cambodian. There is no threat to them from the local authority. Moreover, they have their representation from the top (Parliamentarian) to sub-national levels (local authorities: provincial, municipality, district, commune/Sangkat, and village level).

86. The responses of Chams (65 HHs, 21 FHHs) interviewed in CCS do not show any significant difference with other population groups: (i) 97% of the households interviewed own their permanent residence, and 95% are long term residents in Kampot. (ii) 69% have access to piped water supply, 83% have toilets (against 93% for the whole group of interviewees). As for other rural communities, Cham living in rural areas of Kampot have lower access to public infrastructures and services- and waste collection services are available to 12% of households only.

87. There are 7 ethnic Cham AHs (30 APs) that will likely be impacted by the Kampot subproject. However, the AHs can read, write and speak Khmer, and are fully integrated in the society. Cham practice their culture, religion and norms, while enjoying equal rights and are regarded as Cambodian citizens. Impact on the Cham will be mitigated and/or compensated at full replacement costs and other entitlements paid to them in accordance with the ADB SPS and Government laws and regulations, and details are captured in the resettlement planning documents. Based on the findings of the Feasibility Study, the Cham are not considered an IP as per ADB SPS (2009) Safeguard Requirement 3 (para. 6) classification, and hence, ADB Safeguard Requirements 3: Indigenous Peoples is not triggered. However, during the DMS, their status will be verified and details reflected in the DRP. If any indigenous people are identified, the IP safeguards classification will be recategorized and a combined RIPP will be prepared, as appropriate.

3. Potential impact and perceptions about the project

3.1.1. Bavet

88. The project target area for 2021-2025 in Bavet covers the area with the highest percentage of Vietnamese ethnic (Sangkat Bavet, 6.1% of total families). They will be directly impacted by the project.

89. FGDs with IPs/EMs as part of the social survey conducted in September 2020 confirmed that they have similar constraints and demands regarding waste collection, wastewater management, and stormwater drainage.

Picture 4 FGD with Vietnamese people in Bavet, October 2020



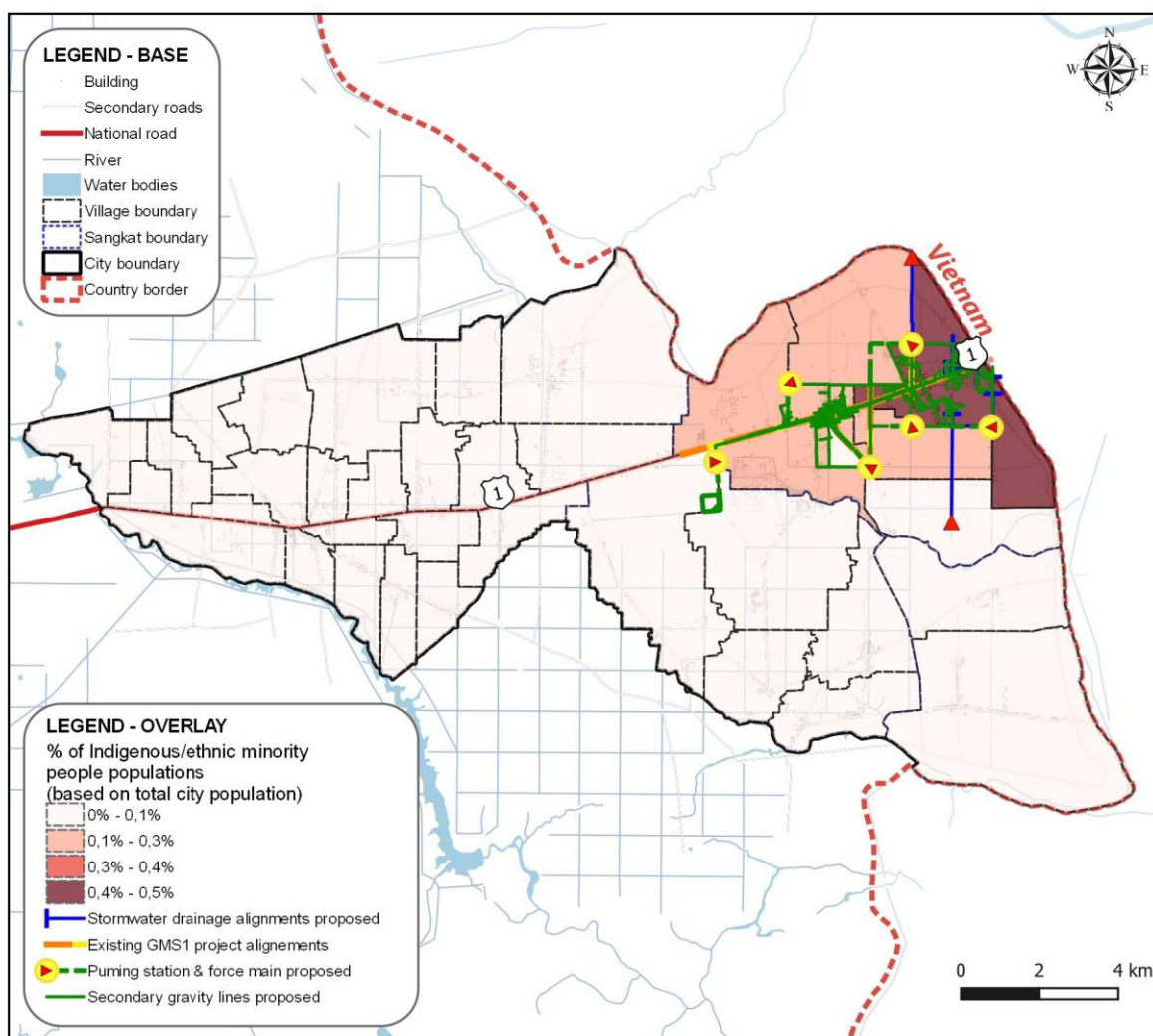
Source: Egis, 2020

90. Expected impacts are the connection of toilets to the sewerage system resulting in better wastewater management, development of the stormwater drainage system and flood disaster reduction, and the improvement of the solid waste collection system.

91. IPs/EMs in Bavet are looking forward to an improvement in health (less disease) and sanitation, less pollution of water resource, a reduction in flooding and relative effects (economic and health impacts), a greater attractiveness of the city.

92. FGD with IPs/EMs confirmed that their needs/ demands/ perception are similar as for other respondents, and they will benefit from the project in the same ways.

Figure 2: Indigenous and ethnic minorities prevalence per villages and infrastructures proposed as part of the ADB investment in Bavet



Source: Egis, 2020

93. The first phase of the project targets the area where most Vietnamese people live. They should benefit fully from improved urban infrastructure and services.

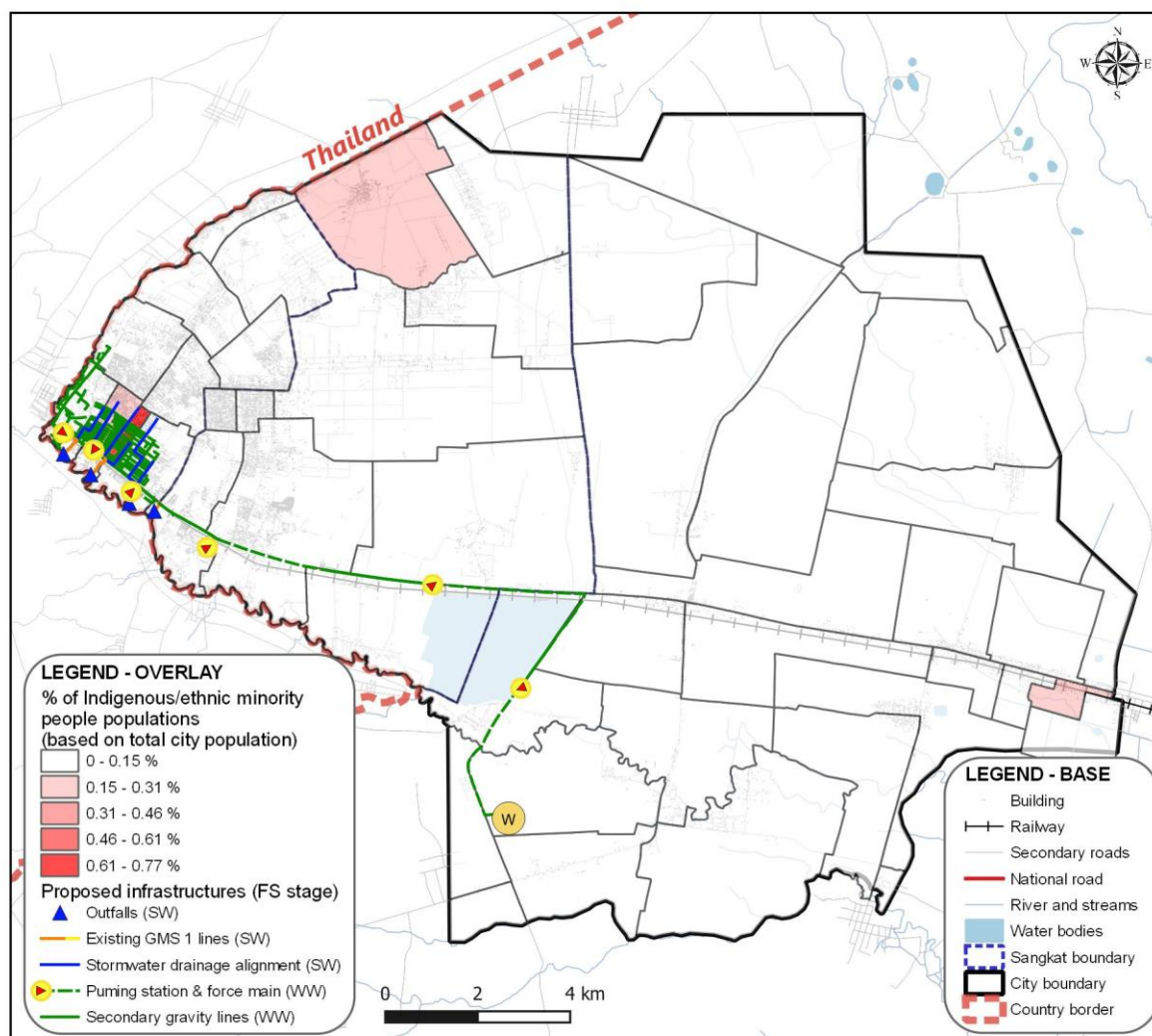
94. Given their hesitation to join meetings and community events, specific efforts and targets are developed to ensure they have similar access to information as Cambodian citizens, that they

are fairly represented in all consultations and training. This is part of this DDR for IPs and integrated into the monitoring plan and stakeholder communications strategy (SCS).

3.1.2. Poipet

95. The project target area for 2021-2025 concentrates in Sangkat Poipet and will partially impact the villages of Palyyai 1 and Kbal Spean 2, where Cham families are present. They will be directly impacted by the project.

Figure 3: Indigenous and ethnic minorities relative's parts per villages and infrastructures proposed as part of the ADB investment in Poipet



Source: Egis, 2020.

96. FGDs with IPs/EMs confirmed that they have similar constraints and demands regarding waste collection, wastewater management, and stormwater drainage. No specific issues regarding their ethnic origins were raised.

97. The EMs in Poipet consider that air and surface water is polluted. They are less affected by soil, waste, and groundwater pollution. They observed more flooding and drought in the last ten years.

98. /EMs in Poipet are looking forward to living in a healthier environment (reduced disease, livable city); reduced deterioration of roads by floods, reduced flooding and cleaner city and more attractive to tourists, and are favorable to the project.

99. They are concerned about the price of connection and service; they recommend lowering the prices to ensure more connection. They also raised questions about the quality of the Solid Waste Collection service.

100. For EMs in Poipet, proper and continuous information about the project and awareness-raising campaigns (solid waste management) are pre-requisites for the success of the project.

101. The Mosques can play a role in information dissemination in the Cham community.

102. FGD with EMs in Poipet confirmed that their needs/ demands/perceptions are similar as for other respondents, and they will benefit from the project in the same ways.

103. They will be directly impacted by the project. Expected impacts are the connection of toilets to the sewerage system resulting in better wastewater management, development of the stormwater drainage system and flood disaster reduction, and the improvement of the solid waste collection system.

104. EMs in Poipet are looking forward to living in a healthier environment (reduced disease, livable city); reduced deterioration of roads by floods, reduced flooding and cleaner city and more attractive to tourists, and are favorable to the project.

3.1.3. Kampot

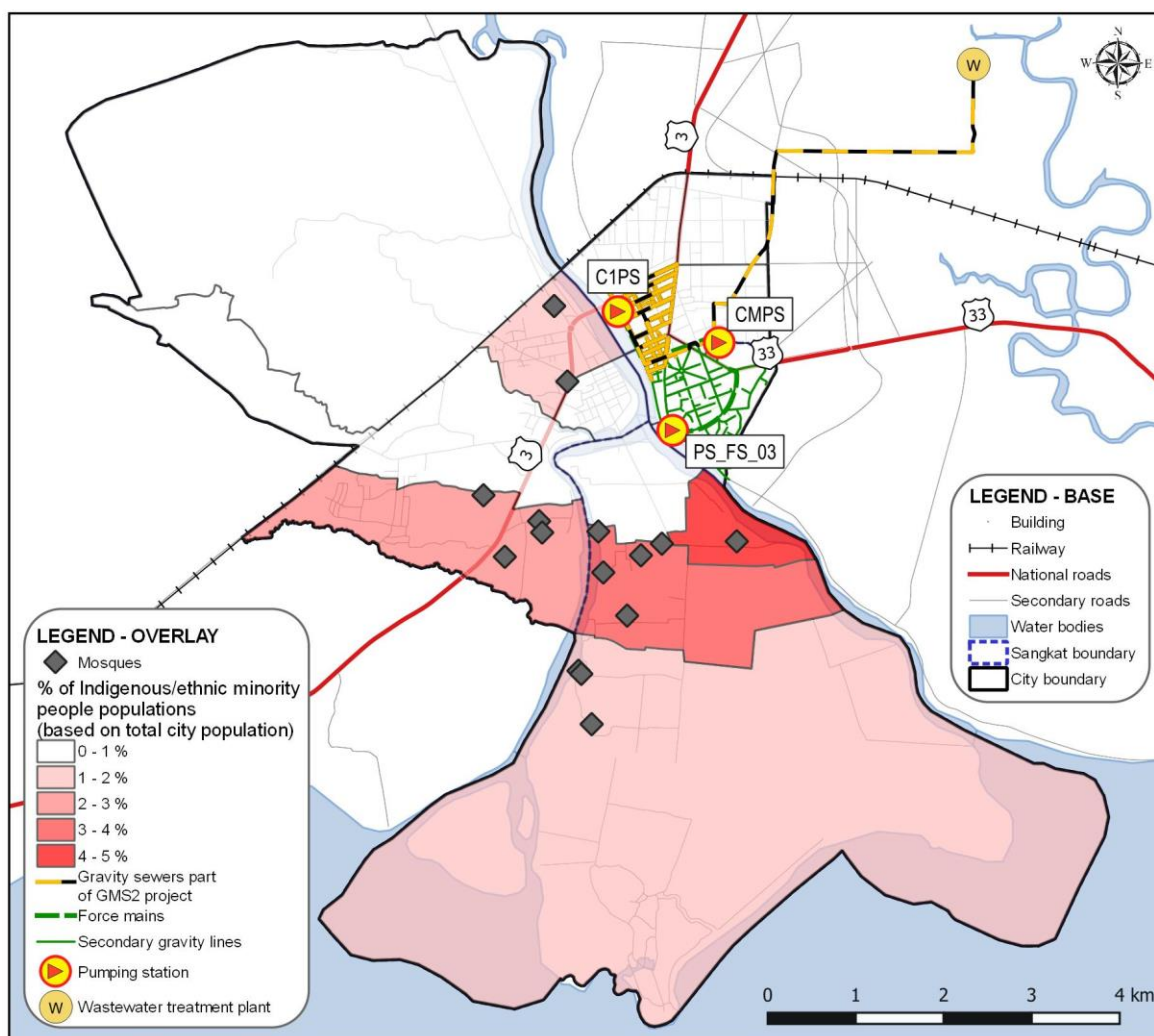
105. According to CCS data, Cham people are in general satisfied with water supply service, moderately satisfied with drainage. They are looking to see improvement in solid waste and wastewater management. They show a high degree of willingness to get better services and pay for the services. This is confirmed by their answers in FGDs.

106. The project target area for 2021-2023 as proposed in the Master Plan concentrates on providing sewerage and connections to the existing population in Kampot City center and to start the implementation with the extensions of sewerage in the current built-up areas adjacent to the GMS 2 work, and then on the west side of the river and to use of the GMS 2 pumping stations to deliver wastewater to the new treatment plant.¹² The project target/construction area is thus not covering any of the Sangkat and village where Cham people predominantly live.

107. The map below shows the areas mainly inhabited by Cham and well as the location of the city's mosques and facilities projected by the project.

¹² ADB. Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project: <https://www.adb.org/projects/46443-002/main#project-documents>

Figure 4: Indigenous and ethnic minorities prevalence per villages and infrastructures proposed as part of the ADB investment in Kampot



Source: Egis, 2020

4. Status of land and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied

108. Consultation with groups of /EMs in each city confirmed that they do not own or occupy any traditional or customarily land or territories.

109. The team located mosques in Kampot and Poipet, and it was assessed that the project would have no impact on the religious buildings.

5. Status of natural resources on which they depend

110. Consultation with groups of EMs in each city confirmed that they do not depend on natural resources.

6. Key project stakeholders

111. EMs in the project area will be direct beneficiaries of the project same as other people in the target area.

112. EMs in the project area are not represented by specific organizations and did not mention any specific organization working with them.

113. Mosques in villages/ Sangkat with a high concentration of Cham in Poipet can play a role in information dissemination; they can be associated with information and awareness campaigns and could serve as meeting places for a consultation.

7. Summary of potential adverse and positive effects and perceptions about the Project

114. The perception of the project is positive.

115. The poverty and social assessment (PSA) and initial environmental examination (IEE) identified few potential social adverse costs that EMs, as well as Khmer population, will equally face with the project. They are not specific to the EMs and are addressed as part of the social action plan and environmental management plan.

- (i) Access disruption and dust from the construction and installation of civil works.
- (ii) Cost of access to improved infrastructures and services represent additional expenses and weights relatively more on poor/ vulnerable household budget.

116. It is assessed that the EMPs will benefit from the project in the same way and in the same proportions as the Khmer populations in the project targeted areas.

117. It is important to underline that the project will not trigger any adverse effects on private land nor impact on other private and community assets owned by the IPs. This DDR confirmed that no impact on EMs mosques and other religious building and sites are envisaged. The only temporary nuisances, such as dust and noise, will be caused during the works. In case that during the construction any adverse impact on IPs properties occur, a proper Land Acquisition Resettlement Plan (LARP) and other social safeguard documents will be prepared and impact managed.

8. Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

118. The indigenous People Impact Screening checklist is provided in Appendix 3.

V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

1. Consultation and participation process during IP DDR preparation

119. Public consultations were organized in the three target cities as part of the social survey in September 2020. Participants included representatives of local EMs communities of Cham people in Poipet and Kampot and Vietnamese in Bavet were informed about the project. They were informed of the proposed project designs and potential benefits and environmental and social risks, including solid waste management and sanitation, and construction noise, dust, and odor. Feedback included general support for the project and a better living environment, improved opportunities for businesses and tourism income, and concerns over potential construction disturbance and affordability. Measures to address these concerns have been incorporated into the project design and mitigation measures.

120. 3 FGDs have been organized with EMs as part of the social survey conducted in September 2020. Extracts from the social survey related to FGDs with IPs/EMs are provided in appendices.

121. 3 additional FGDs were organized with EMs in the three target cities to refine their profile. The list of questions addressed and report per city is provided in appendices.

122. In total 83 persons (47 women, 36 men) selected from the Vietnamese and Cham communities have been consulted through FGDs, as summarized below.

Table 2 Summary consultation

City	Date	Target group/ FGDs	Males	Females	Total
Kampot	September 15, 2020	IPs/EMs	15	5	20
	October 23th, 2020	Cham	1	11	12
Bavet	September 3, 2020	IPs/EMs	9	12	21
	October 20, 2020	Vietnamese	4	4	8
Poipet	September 9 2020	IPs/EMs	7	3	10
	October 27, 2020	Chams	0	12	12
Total			36	47	83

Source: Egis, 2020.

2. Summary of comments, concerns, and key critical issues

123. FGDs with /EMs confirmed that Khmer Islam in Kampot and Poipet and Vitenamese people in Bavet have similar constraints and demands regarding waste collection, wastewater management, and stormwater drainage with those of Khmer population in their area.

124. Vietnamese people are hesitant to join community events since they have lost their Cambodian nationality.

125. Cham people do not experience any specific issues related to their ethnic origins.

126. They are expected some key improvements on the cleanliness and attractivity of the city, and better health and hygiene for their family.

127. The main constraints they raise are the lack of knowledge among people in general regarding waste management, flood, and health-related impacts and a limited budget to cover the costs of connection or service. They anticipate some provisory nuisances during construction.

Table 3 Needs and constraints, perceived benefits and negative impacts of the solid waste management component.

Topics	Perceptions
Expected benefits	Minimize diseases, no Flies
	Clean city
	Good health and sanitation
	Increase the attractivity of the city
Potential difficulties and constraints that would make the project difficult to succeed	Lack of information about the project process
	Lack of knowledge and disengagement of the people
	Budget or cash flow issues met by the project
Potential difficulties for the respondents to benefit from the improved Solid Waste management system	Willingness to pay/ lack of support to pay, however current payment 3-5\$/month is acceptable
	Late servicing
	No proper waste container, suggesting that the government offer solid waste containers
	Centralized collection point would not work, people will not respect it.
	Road access too narrow for collecting trucks
Measures proposed to ensure the success of the project and to ensure most people/you can benefit from the solid waste management system	More regular and frequent collecting
	Dissemination of solid waste project information to authority, community, and people.
	Training on solid waste sorting system/reduce/reuse/
	Incentive to model household separating the garbage by offering free fee for 3months/ Solid waste should be separated from each household
	Solid waste collection company must be a responsible for solid waste issue at their cover area.
	Disseminate the contact address or email of the collecting company.

Source: Egis, 2020

Table 4 Needs and constraints, perceived benefits and negative impacts of the wastewater component.

Topics	Perceptions
Expected benefits	Minimizing pollutant wastewater from the SEZ and household and lessen impact to the fishery and water resources
	Increase the number of tourists
	Cleaner city
	Improve the quality of life in the city: cleaner environment, reduce odors, improve sanitation/ health
Potential difficulties and constraints that would make the project difficult to succeed	There will be no difficulties if there is enough budget to implement.
Potential difficulties for the respondents to benefit from the improved Solid Waste management system	People and especially poor people do not connect to the system if there is a high fee
	Isolated houses
Measures proposed to ensure the success of the project and to ensure most people/you can benefit from the solid waste management system	The authorities must inform the people about the project
	Disseminate information on the benefits of the project to local authority, community, and people.
	Ensure low cost for connection and service (People from low-income family can afford from 5000R to 10000R per month), propose 50% reduction on collection fee to the poorest.
	Project information campaigning and disclosure
	There should be a team to help in waste management and push people to properly separate and pack garbage.

Source: Egis, 2020

Table 5 Needs and constraints, perceived benefits and negative impacts of storm water component.

Topics	Perceptions
Expected benefits	Minimize flooding issue and their health consequences
	Economic improvement
	Roads are not easily damaged if there is a good stormwater drainage system
Potential difficulties and constraints that would make the project difficult to succeed	Resettlement and personal properties
	Working in rainy season which could prolong the period of construction
	Long construction makes people unhappy
Potential difficulties for the respondents to benefit from the improved Solid Waste management system	Connection fee
	Knowledge
	Participation
Measures proposed to ensure the success of the project and to ensure most people/you can benefit from the solid waste management system	Disseminate storm water project implementation information to authority, community and people.
	Campaigning in the villages / communes to raise awareness on the objectives and benefits of the project ; Create short film related to our project
	Provide training on hygiene/sanitation during the flooding period.
	Set up a technical group or team to help the people while their Household facilities are disconnected

Source: Egis, 2020

3. Summary of measures to address key issues in project design

128. The measures proposed to address the key issues in project design are developed in the gender equality and social inclusion action plan. As the issues raised by the EMs are like those in the rest of the population, the same plan will apply as developed for each city.

129. Special provision is made to ensure fair representation and participation of EMs- i.e. the number of EMs consulted or participating in all activities must be proportional to the number of EMs in the targeted area. EMs identified during the resettlement planning process will be meaningfully consulted in a culturally appropriate manner, results documented and included in the resettlement planning documents.

4. Consultation and participation mechanisms during project implementation

130. Public consultations were conducted during project preparation and will continue throughout the project implementation.

131. The consultation and participation mechanisms during project implementation are described in the Stakeholder Participation Plan, and Stakeholder Communication Plan. The public consultations will raise awareness of project activities, especially those which may impact the public- including EMs- as well as access. The PMU and PIU environment officer and social officer are responsible for facilitating the public consultations, with support from all project agencies.

132. Special provision is made to ensure fair representation and participation of EMs- i.e., the number of EMs consulted or participating in all activities must be proportional to the number of EMs in the targeted area.

133. As undertaken during the DDR preparation, separated FGDs will be organized as part of consultation and monitoring including during the resettlement planning process with EMs to identify and address any specific issues, as relevant.

134. The project will specifically involve the mosques and imams in consultation in the project targeted areas; They will also take part in information dissemination in the Khmer Islam community locally.

5. Information disclosure

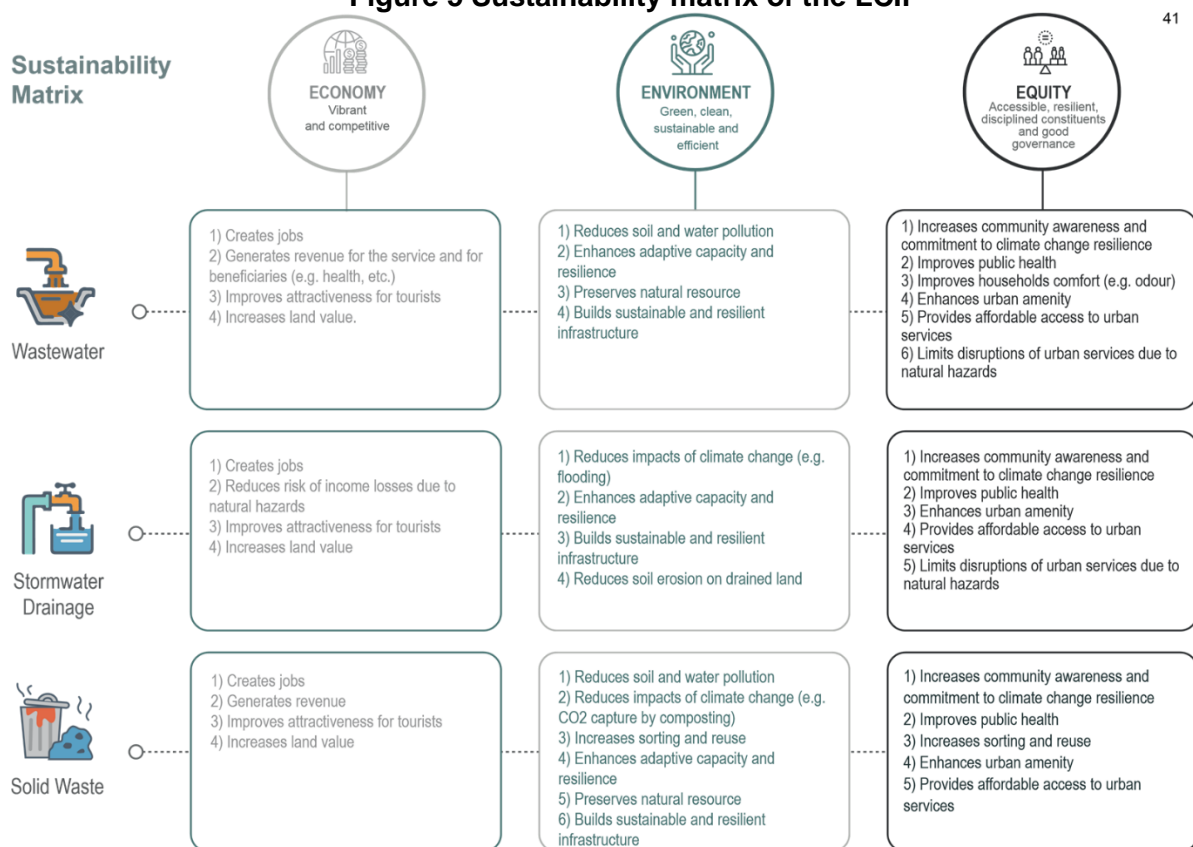
135. All stakeholders will be provided with information on the subproject components and social and environmental safeguards. The disclosure will be conducted by posting information on government and ADB websites and on public notice boards in the city halls, by distributing information booklets, and by seeking public feedback on the findings, including potential impacts and mitigation measures, and consultations with communities and businesses in and near project sites.

VI.BENEFICIAL MEASURES

136. There are no specific socioeconomic benefits for the ethnic minorities. The same socioeconomic benefits are expected for the EMs and other populations. This includes:

- (i) Economic benefits: reduce costs associated with improper hygiene and sanitation and flood disaster, improve the attractiveness of the city for tourists and investors, resulting in additional economic opportunities and employment revenues,
- (ii) Environmental benefits: reduced pollution, preserve natural resources, reduce impacts of climate change, and develop resilience,
- (iii) Social benefits/ equity: increase community awareness, improve public health, household comfort, enhance urban amenity, provides affordable access to urban services.

Figure 5 Sustainability matrix of the LCIP



Source: Egis, 2020

VII.MITIGATIVE MEASURES

137. No adverse impacts on indigenous peoples land, other assets and community buildings have been identified. Some minor impacts may occur on ethnic minorities such as minor resettlement impact and temporary nuisances during construction works as for the rest of the population.

138. The project conforms with ADB's safeguard requirements and seeks to avoid adverse impacts on affected people wherever possible and to minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for potential adverse impacts that may result from the project. Nuisances and impacts during construction are identified and will be mitigated by proper information, physical access and safety measures, limitation of dust and noise (as planned in the EMP and works contracts). The designs of the infrastructure projects are developed to be socially inclusive, taking into account the needs of the target beneficiaries, including vulnerable and disable people and to ensure access and affordability to urban infrastructure and services for all (affordability). The project also addresses issues related to working conditions and environmental health and safety of workers and communities. Resettlement impacts are adequately addressed in the resettlement planning documents in accordance with the ADB SPS and national Government and regulations.

VIII.CAPACITY BUILDING

1. Capacity-building for government institutions

139. Dedicated staff from the ministry, provincial offices, municipality administration in each city, and Sangkat council in the project target area will be trained on social safeguards and introduced to IR and IPs safeguards, IP DDR, BRPs and DRPs with the objective to ensure EMs in the project target area will (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer differential adverse impacts as a result of project, and (iii) can participate actively in the project.

IX.GRIEVANCE REDRESS SYSTEM

1. Ethnic Minorities conflict resolution practices

140. EMs in the target area do not have distinct conflict resolution practices; they follow the local rules and processes.

2. Grievance Redress Mechanism

2.1. The objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

141. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM), consistent with the requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), will be established to prevent and address community concerns, reduce risks, and assist the project to maximize environmental and social benefits. In addition to serving as a platform to resolve grievances, the GRM has been designed to help achieve the following objectives: (i) open channels for effective communication, including the identification of new environmental issues of concern arising from the project; (ii) demonstrate concerns about community members and their environmental well-being; and (iii) prevent and mitigate any adverse environmental impacts on communities caused by project implementation and operations. The GRM is accessible to all members of the community.

142. This GRM is separate from the GRM system managed by the General Department of Resettlement (for resettlement issue only) and described in the Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement - Standard Operating Procedures for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia (RGC, 2018). Any complaints or grievances related to LAR including those coming from IPs/EMs will be channelled through LAR GRM, as described in the resettlement planning documents. In addition, Project information brochures (PIBs) include details related to GRM establishment, the grievance recording system, and the PIBs are distributed to affected persons during public consultations at the project preparation and implementation stages.

2.2. Proposed GRM System

143. In Cambodia, there is currently no existing, legally established system to resolve environmental concerns and complaints. The MPWT, as the EA of the LCIP, establishes the GRM before the commencement of site works and has members from the PMU, the district authority, and the commune councils. Grievances can be filed in writing or verbally with any entry point of the GRM. The PMU's Environment Safeguards Officer (PMU-ESO) will oversee the implementation of the mechanism with technical support from the PMU's environmental safeguard consultants and will be responsible for keeping the PMU informed. The PIU's Environmental Safeguards Focal Point will be responsible for ensuring GRM implementation at the subproject level and report on the observance/implementation of the GRM in the monthly progress reports and in the periodic Environmental Monitoring Report that will be submitted to the PMU. Examples of a GRM register and GRM complaint form can be found in the appendix.

144. The GRM will accommodate both informally and formally lodged eligible grievances.

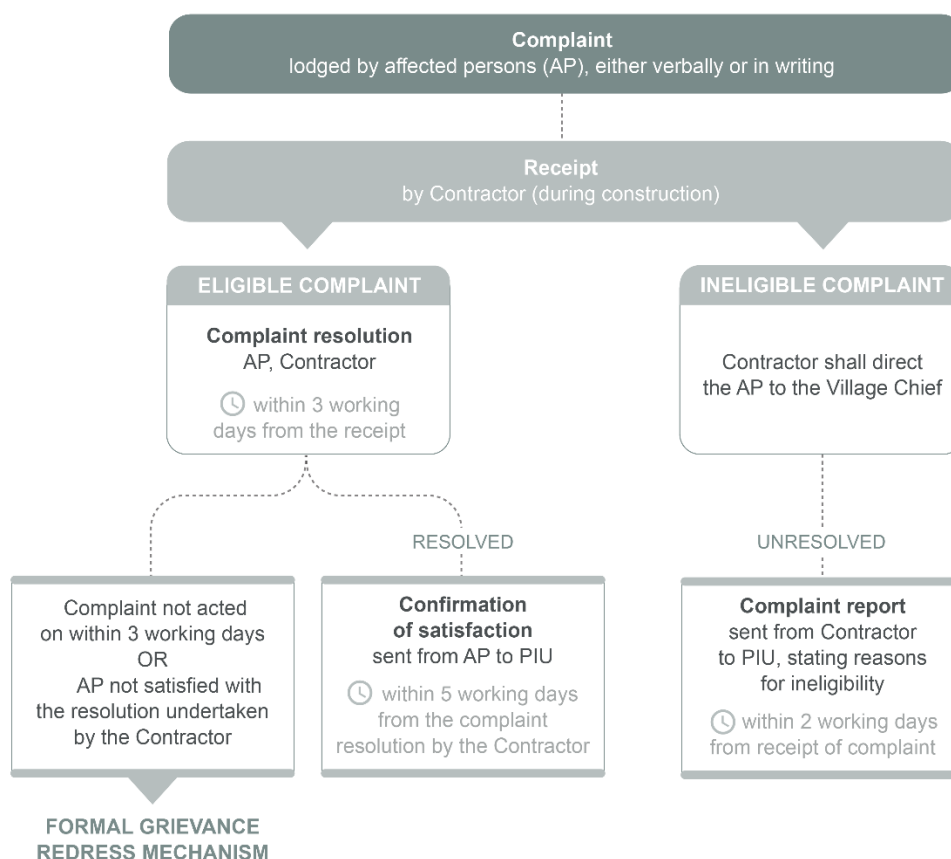
145. The GRM aims to solve any complaints/disputes prior to using the Cambodian judicial system but shall not impede access to it. Access to the Cambodian judicial system and the GRM may simultaneous. However, all costs associated with the GRM is, however, borne by the PMU.

2.3. Access to the Mechanism

146. Grievances raised on environmental impacts are critical to the health and safety of affected persons (AP). Hence, the proposed mechanism intends to be easily accessible, free of charge, and promptly responsive to APs' complaints.

147. A grievance redress and resolution mechanism have been established to resolve grievances and complaints in all subprojects of GMS-1, and it can also be replicated for LCIP. The PMU, through its PMU-ESO or PIU focal point, will ensure that the public and all stakeholders are aware of their rights to access and will have access to the GRM free of administrative and legal charges. The GRM is fully disclosed prior to construction during public consultations and through posters displayed in the commune office (posters to include names and contact details of the PIU).

148. **Informal process.** Informally, APs can lodge complaints directly to the contractor (by text, call or email) during construction. PMU to provide the contractor with GRM contact details, which the contractor will use to print 'GRM Contact Cards' for its staff to hand to complainants and will keep cards with all vehicles, machinery, and site managers/foremen. Alternatively, APs may also submit grievance redress/suggestion forms through complaint/suggestion boxes, that will be installed by the project.

Figure 6: GRM - informal process

Source: Egis, 2020

149. Contractor to raise awareness of all workers on how to respond when an AP or member of the public has a complaint, i.e., direct the person to the most senior site manager present at the time and/or Contractor GRM focal point and prepare a 'GRM Contact Card.'

150. The contractor shall document and assess the complaint immediately. If assessment validates the complaint as within the scope of the GRM/eligible, the contractor shall act on the complaint within three days from receipt of the complaint. PIU shall obtain written confirmation of satisfaction from the AP after five working days from completion of resolution by the contractor

151. If assessment invalidates the complaint (i.e., reveals the complaint as ineligible or not associated with the project's environmental performance), the contractor shall direct the AP to the Village chief and shall report the complaint to PIU within two working days from receipt of the complaint, stating reasons for ineligibility.

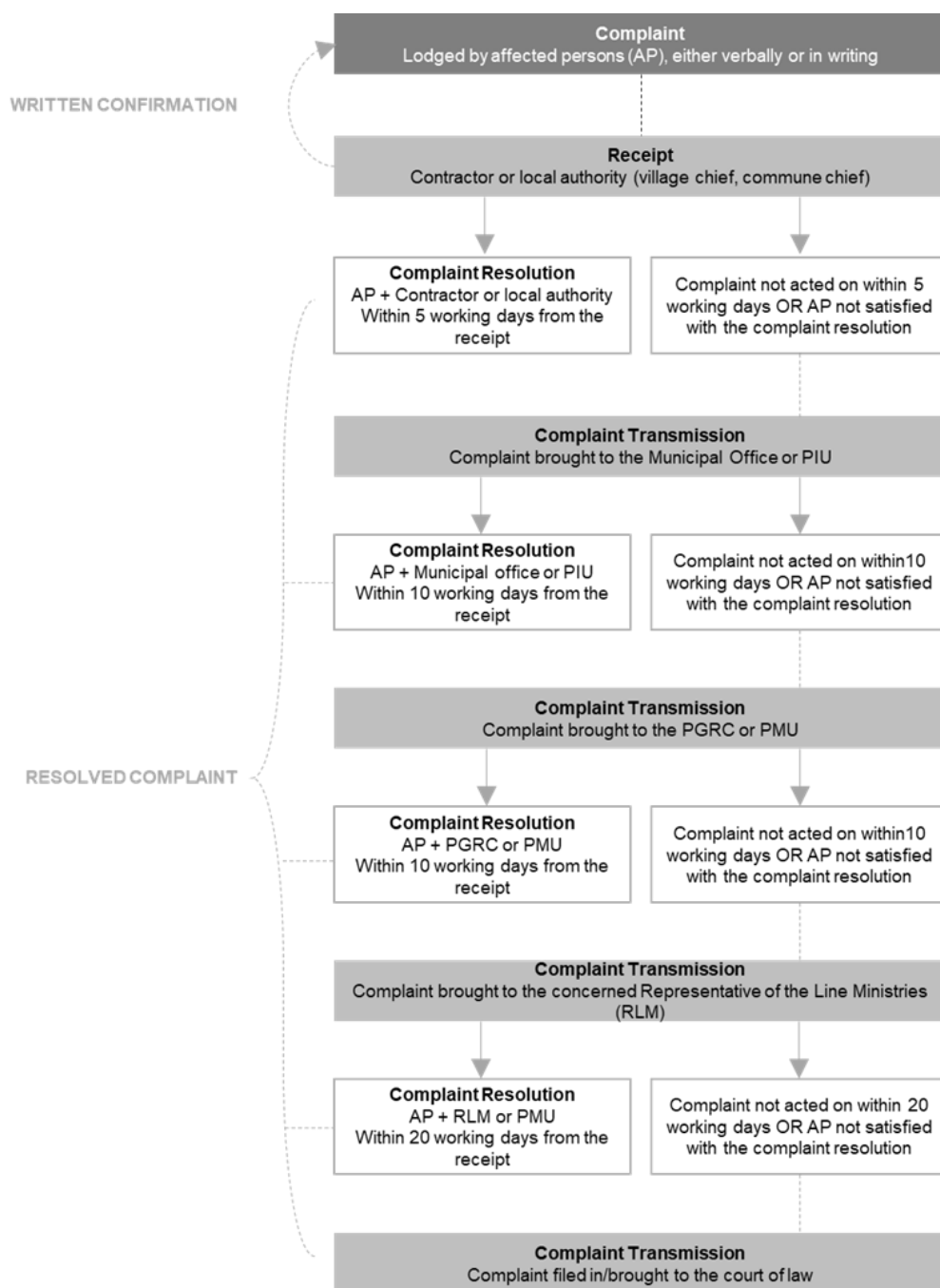
152. **Formal process.** If the complaint is eligible but is not acted on within three days from receipt of the complaint, or if AP is not satisfied with the resolution undertaken by the contractor, he/she can access the formal mechanism. The grievance redress process includes four steps before complaints may be elevated to the ADB as a last resort, as follows. Across all steps, any grievances received and responses will be documented and reported back to the AP/complainant.

- (iv) **The first step (Village/Sangkat level):** 5 working days - Complaints and grievances are reported verbally or submitted in writing to the Village chief or Sangkat chief or to the contractor. The receiving agent will provide immediate written confirmation of the receipt of the complaint. If after 5 days the complainant does not hear from the contractor, Village or Sangkat chief or if the complainant is not satisfied with the decision taken in the first step, the complaint may be brought to the Municipal Office or Project Implementation Unit (PIU).
- (v) **The second step (Municipal level):** 10 working days - The Municipal Office or the PIU have ten days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the Municipal Office or the PIU will bring the case to the Provincial Administration (PA) - Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) or to the Project Management Unit (PMU), which will then inform the complainant.
- (vi) **The third step (Provincial level):** 10 working days - The PGRC or the PMU have ten days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the PGRC or the PMU will bring the case to the national level (line-ministries concerned by the issue), which will then inform the complainant.
- (vii) **Four steps (National level):** 20 working days - The representative of the concerned line Ministry or the Project Management Unit (PMU) meets with the aggrieved party to resolve the complaint/issue. Within 20 days of the submission of the grievance, the Committee or the PMU will make a written decision and submit a copy to the ADB. If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the complainant is free to bring the case to court. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage.

153. ADB has developed an Accountability Mechanisms¹³ to provide an independent and effective forum for those affected by ADB-assisted projects to voice their concerns. The mechanism is described on the ADB website. APs may submit complaints through the ADB Accountability Mechanisms.

¹³ <https://www.adb.org/who-we-are/accountability-mechanism/main>

Figure 7: Grievance Redress Mechanism Chart



Source: Egis, 2020

X.MONITORING, REPORTING, AND EVALUATION

1. Mechanisms and benchmarks

154. The project will keep account of the number of households connected to the systems and served by the urban service. It also needs to earmark the status of each household (ID poor, poor without an ID card, IP/EM, FHH). These numbers will be compared to the annual village and police data and the last version available of ID poor data to calculate percentages. The objective is to verify that IPs/EMs households in the project target area have the same access to urban infrastructure and services as Khmer people in their socioeconomic group (poor/non-non-poor, for instance).

155. Specific indicator is set to ensure that the percentage of women, ID Poor, FHHs, IPs/EMs participating in each meeting, training, event (etc.) is proportional to the percentage of women, ID Poor, FHHs, IPs/EMs in the targeted area. This is to allow fair representation and participation of minorities, poor and vulnerable.

156. Prior and especially during the construction phase, the PIU will undertake quarterly monitoring of the social safeguards. This consists of consultation meetings with the community-where EMs are represented, data collection as per monitoring indicators (including social indicators), and field visits.

157. Six-month monitoring visits conducted by PMU will also include FGD with specific groups such as /EMs and ad-hoc thematic surveys.

158. Six-month monitoring will continue after the construction phase, and will be implemented at the Municipality level.

2. Reporting procedures

159. **Quarterly report.** Every quarter, the PIU-Social Officer and PIU-Environmental Officer will produce an integrated social safeguards report based on the results of the quarterly monitoring and GRM records.

160. The PMU-ESO will prepare the social safeguards six-month report by aggregating quarterly reports, the results of six-monthly consultation and Focus Group Discussions with EMs if they are represented in the target area- and results of the specific survey, if any.

3. Participation of affected persons in monitoring, reporting, and evaluation

161. Regular consultations with the community will be used to collect quantitative and qualitative data, feed the monitoring system, allow for reporting, and project evaluation. Specific attention is given to specific groups for social safeguards analysis. IPs/EMs will be consulted in the project area where their presence is reported (Police datasheet).

XI.BUDGET AND FINANCING

162. Costs are already covered by the consultant packages (DCS, PMC and NGO; refer to the Strategic Procurement Plan). A specific budget is identified for reimbursable expenses for training of project and municipality staff on social safeguards and FGDs with IPs/EMs as part of semi-annual monitoring.

Table 6 Indicative budget

Activity	At project level	Cost
Training on social safeguard/ PSA, IP DDR, GAP (3 days)	30 pers.*3days	\$ 3.600
FGDs with EMs as part of six-months monitoring	15 pers. *18 FGDs	\$ 1.350
Total		\$ 4.950

Source: Egis, 2020

XII. INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

163. The project is expected to be implemented over a 78-month period from Q3 2021 to Q4 2027.

Table 7 indicative implementation schedule

XIII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

164. The social impact assessment and due diligence on indigenous peoples impact confirms the following:

- (viii) The Royal Government of Cambodia officially recognizes 56 minority groups as "Indigenous". Vietnamese or Cham ethnic groups identified in the project area are not considered Indigenous peoples;
- (ix) To verify presence and status of IPs/EMs and any project's potential adverse impact, consultations with IPs /EMs and local authorities in these cities were conducted in addition to the consultations with the mainstream communities present in the project area.
- (x) There is a small number of ethnic Vietnamese in Bavet, mostly in the border area. They dress up like Cambodian, from physical observation, their living condition does not differ from Cambodian neighbors. Vietnamese children go to Cambodian school as normal, and they feel no discrimination from the communities. They mostly speak Khmer at home as well as at school. The younger generation speaks Khmer more than Vietnamese, and there is no Vietnamese school in Bavet. They obey the Buddhism religion and attend the same Pagodas as Khmer people. They can freely conduct traditional events like other Cambodians. There is no threat to them from the local authority.
- (xi) The Cham ethnic group in Poipet and Kampot are completely integrated into Cambodian society in terms of citizenship, language, education, and political representation. They feel free to follow their religion and Muslim traditions, food practices and a dress code. They don't feel isolated or discriminated from society; participate in social events like Cambodians, their children go to Cambodian school as normal. Cham speak Khmer at home as well as at school. They can freely conduct traditional events like other Cambodians. There is no threat to them from anyone nor the local authority.
- (xii) There will likely be minor impact on structures or assets of ethnic Vietnamese or Cham. These impacts are not differential from those on other affected persons, and mitigation and compensation measures are adequately included in the resettlement planning documents in compliance with ADB SPS. Any temporary nuisances or disruptions such as dust and noise during construction etc. are addressed by environmental safeguards planning documents in compliance with ADB SPS.
- (xiii) During the project implementation, regular consultations with the IPs/EMs as well as the Khmer population will be conducted to ensure that any identified IPs or EMs (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer differential or disproportionate adverse impacts because of project, and (iii) participate actively in the project.

165. The project has initially been categorized as B for its potential impacts on IP communities. Based on the due diligence and social impact assessment, it is recommended that the project be assigned category C for IPs, as the project does not directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples, nor does it affect the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain.

166. EA will closely monitor any impact on ethnic groups or indigenous peoples during project implementation, and report through progress and safeguards monitoring reports.

APPENDICES

1. Baseline data

1.1. IPs/EMs police data Bavet

1. Separate Excel sheet in soft copy for details per village

Type of data	Total Bavet Municipality	Sangkat Bati Total	Sangkat Bavet Total	Sangkat Chrok Mtes Total	Sangkat Prasat total	Sangkat Prey Angkoun h total
Minority as per police datasheet- August 2020		-				
Cham # of family	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cham # of people	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese # of family	208	-	194	-	7	7
Vietnamese # of people	672	-	642	-	19	11
Minority as percentage of population (re.village data 2019)						
Cham # of family	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cham # of people	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vietnamese # of family	2.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%
Vietnamese # of people	1.5%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%
Total population (village data 2019)						
Total Population women + men	43,377	6,353	13,788	12,466	2,659	8,111
Total family in village according to family book	10,504	1,505	3,186	3,016	708	2,089

1.2. IPs/EMs police data Poipet

2. Separate Excel sheet in soft copy for details per village

Type of data			Total	Sangkat Nimit	Sangkat Poipet	Sangkat Phsa Kandal
Minority as per police datasheet- August 2020				-		
Cham	# of family		537	145	335	57
	# of people		1,984	442	1,314	228
Minority as percentage of population (re.village data 2018)						
Cham	# of family		2%	3%	3%	1%
	# of people		2%	2%	2%	1%
Total population (village data 2018)						
Total family in village according to family book			104,156	18,278	54,141	31,737
Total population women + men			22,046	4,395	10,755	6,896

1.3. IPs/EMs police data Kampot

3. Separate Excel sheet in soft copy for details per village

Type of data		Total	Sangkat Kompong Kandal	Sangkat Krang Ampil	Sangkat Kompong Ba	Sangkat Andong Khmer	Sangkat Troeuy Koh
Minority as per police datasheet- August 2020			-				
Cham	Total number of HHs	1,381	22	3	9	492	855
	Total number of people	6,572	174	15	63	2183	4137
Vietnam	Total number of HHs	16	6	0	6	4	0
	Total number of people	64	15	0	34	15	0
Minority as percentage of population (re.village data 2019)							
Cham	Total number of HHs	17%	1%	0%	1%	19%	56%
	Total number of people	17%	3%	0%	1%	16%	55%
Vietnam	Total number of HHs	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	Total number of people	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total population (village data 2019)							
	Total family in village according to family book	7,901	1,498	1,066	1,196	2,615	1,526
	Total population women + men	38,950	6,691	4,769	5,934	14,019	7,537

2. Consultation process (including lists of participants, minutes of meetings, photos)

2.1. Key informants meeting

2.1.1. List of people contacted/met in Kampot

4. for the collection of information on IPs/EMs in Kampot city (May/June 2020):

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Contact
1	Chem Pha	M	Deputy Mayor	Kampot Municipality	012 784 900
2	Thorn Soravuth	M	Deputy director	PDPWT of KP	012 330 166
3	Tauch Chan oth	M	Chief of Public Work	PDPWT of KP	012 907 790
4	Chou Chanratha	M	Staff of municipality	Kampot Municipality	098 330 333
5	Ngoun Saroeun	M	Sangkat Chief	Sangkat Kampong Bai	061 518 081
6	Yoy Sythorng	M	Sangkat Chief	Sangkat Andong	097 716 2725
7	Chin Kaseth	M	Sangkat Secretary	Sangkat Troeuy Koh	012 619 768
8	Ty Vuthy	M	Sangkat Chief	Sangkat Kampong	011 754 243
9	Chor Sokserei	M	Chief of police post	Sangkat Kampong	092 924 902
10	Chhun Heng	M	Sangkat Chief	Sangkat Kraing Ampil	012 985 687

2.1.2. Pictures of mosques in Kampot

1. MASJID DARUL MUTTAQIN



2. MASJID NUROL EASSAN



3. MASJID KHALID ALWALID



4. MASJID NORUL MOSTAQIM



5. MASJID AL KAMAR



6. MASJID AL-TAQWA



7. SARAV TUNHIN



8. SURAV DULHAT



9. MASJID ABUBAKAR ASMAH



10. MASJID PHUM SRAE



11. MASJID AL-RAHIM DOUNTAOK



12. SURAV NORULHIDAYAH



13. MASJID ROSMAN



14. MASJID REATVAN



15. SURAV ALISALAM



2.2. Extracts of social surveys: FGDs with IPs/EMs

2.2.1. Introduction and background of the project and social survey

Background

1. At the request of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Asian Development Bank is developing a project to improve the environment of secondary cities in Cambodia. There are three targeted cities include Bavet, Kampot, and Poipet city.
2. The Southeast Asia Urban Services Facility (SURF), a transaction technical assistance facility led by EGIS EAU, will support the project preparation and conduct technical, financial, economic, institutional, sector policy, legal, regulatory, poverty, social, gender and safeguard assessments. The purpose of Egis Eau service is to provide assistance to government authorities to prepare the project in compliance with the ADB requirements.
3. As part of the Feasibility Study (FS), Key Consultants (CAMBODIA) KCC was contracted out by Egis Eau to carry out the social survey to complement existing data and information.
4. The Municipality data combined with ID Poor data provide an overview of the social situation of the project area to identify poverty pockets and vulnerable groups. It also shows that the degree of urbanization of different areas influences people's access to public infrastructures and services, and hygiene and sanitation practice.
5. A Comprehensive City survey undertaken by the transaction technical assistance facility allows a fair analysis of people practices, needs, preference and demand of project stakeholders regarding key project features (drinking water/ water supply, sanitation/ sewerage, solid waste management/pollution, flooding/ drainage) including for specific vulnerable groups such as Female Headed Households, Indigenous Peoples/ethnic minorities, people with lower incomes (as there was no reference to ID Poor people in the Comprehensive City Survey) and elders.

Survey Objective

6. Given the volume of information already available, the additional Survey will focus on qualitative data and aims to:
 - (i) Better identify needs/preferences and demands of specific groups in particular disabled people and youth/children who are not widely represented in the CCS.
 - (ii) Understand positive (perceived benefits) and negative impacts of the project to stakeholders and measures to address the adverse impacts. Assess social and institutional issues that affect participation, ownership, acceptance, and adoption of project activities, and propose strategies to overcome any local concerns or other issues;
 - (iii) Identify training needs, effective channels of information, and the best approach for consultation/participation and training, with the focus on vulnerable groups . Explore how communities including vulnerable groups can participate in the project,

- (iv) Assess whether NGOs/CBOs, and/or the private sector has a role in implementing the project
- (v) Consult informal waste pickers/ scavengers about their current jobs, perceived risks and opportunities of the development of a more formal system (sorting and composting plants).
- (vi) Assess the environmental situation and perceived environmental impacts of the project to stakeholders including perceptions of climate change.

7. Additional consultation was undertaken in October 2020 to complete the IPs/EMs profile and gender assessment, and collect specific information from the Provincial and Municipality Administration. Additional notes are attached in appendices.

2.2.2. FGD for Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities (IPs/EMs) in Bavet

8. The Focus Group Discussion with IPs/EMs was held on 3rd September 2020, at Bavet general knowledge and technical High School. The result of this meeting is provided below as well as the list of participants.

Questionnaire of FGD with ethnic minorities

Question	Answer
1- Needs and constraints, perceived benefits and negative impacts of solid waste management component.	
1.1- What do you expect as benefits of these changes in the city Solid Waste Management system for you and the city?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize diseases, no Flies • City Solid Waste Management system can make our city clean • Good health and sanitation • No diseases. • City Attraction
1.2- What are the difficulties and constraints the project can meet that would make it difficult to succeed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A to Personal and community beneficiary • Knowledge and disengagement • Budget
1.3- What could be the difficulties for you to benefit of the improved Solid Waste management system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current payment 3-5\$/month is accepted • Late servicing • No proper bucket, suggested the government offer bucket • Centralized collection point would not work, human behavior adopted the urban development plan • Access Road Good could make better management and collaboration with authority
1.4- What measures could be put in place to ensure the success of the project and to ensure most people/you can benefit from the solid waste management system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular and often collecting • Disseminate Solid Waste project information to authority, community and people. • Training on solid waste sorting system/reduce/reuse/recycle/reject of the plastic. • Solid waste collection company contact address or email.

2- Needs and constraints, perceived benefits and negative impacts of wastewater component.	
2-1_ What do you expect as benefits of the improvement of the city water sewerage system for you and the city?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimizing pollutant wastewater from the SEZ and household • Less impact to the fishery and water resource • Enhance sanitation in the City
2-2_ What are the difficulties and constraints the project can meet that would make it difficult to succeed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No difficult and constraints for the project, if there are enough budget to implement.
2.3 2.3.1 Which are the constraints you will meet with this project during construction?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the construction, noise and traffic will be to annoy/unsatisfied people nearby • Entrance will be blocked by the civil work, need over pass
2.3.2 How can this be mitigated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the working time, traffic sign, barrier and detour road will be installed.
2.4_What could be the difficulties for you to benefit of the improved city sewerage system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty family • isolate household • High Fee
2.5_What measures could be put in place to ensure the success of the project and to ensure most people/ you can benefit from the solid waste management system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on benefit of wastewater management system and the health affected. • Project information campaigning and disclosure • Low cost and fee of Connection and service
3- Needs and constraints, perceived benefits and negative impacts of storm water component.	
3.1- What do you expect as benefits of the improvement of the city stormwater drainage system for you and the city?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize flooding issue • The economic goes without any flooding • Less illness due to flooding
3.2- What are the difficulties and constraints the project can meet that would make it difficult to succeed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement and personal properties • Working in Rainy season which could prolong the period of construction • Long construction makes people not happy
3.3 3.3.1 Which are the constraints you will meet with this project during construction? 3.3.2 How can this be mitigated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor Accident • No access road to residents during drainage construction. • Disseminate the construction information 3-6 months before a head • Construction Company provides temporary cross over, detour road, traffic sign and safety barrier...
3.4_What could be the difficulties for you to benefit of the improved stormwater drainage system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection fee • Knowledge • Participation
3.5_What measures could be put in place to ensure the success of the project and to ensure most people/ you can benefit from the stormwater drainage system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate storm water project implementation information to authority, community and people. • Training on hygiene/sanitation education related water during the flooding period. • Set up a technical group or team to help the people while their Household facilities are disconnected
4. CBOs/NGOs	
4.1 What are the organization operating in the communities such as CBOs/ CSOs? .....Don't Know.	
4.2 Which one do you find the most efficient?	

4.3 Which one do you trust the most?									
5. Communication/ Information channels									
5.1 What is the media you use the most to get information? .....TV and Facebook									
5.2 if newspaper: which newspaper do you regularly read? .....No....									
5.3 if radio: Which radio do you listen the most? .....Khmer radio in Mobile Phone									
5.4 if TV: Which TV channels do you watch the most? ... Bayon TV, CTN, Hang Meas, SEATV,									
6. Quality of the environment									
Score the level of pollution of your living (working) area for each following component, from 0 (no 6-pollution) to 5 (high level of pollution)									
6.1 Air pollution	1	2	3	4	5	.....	2	.....	.....
6.2 Soil pollution	1	2	3	4	5	.....	0	.....	.....
6.3 Waste pollution	1	2	3	4	5	.....	3	.....	.....
6.4 Surface water pollution			1	2	3	4	5	.....	3
6.5 Groundwater pollution			1	2	3	4	5	.....	1
7. Living conditions									
7.1 Regarding to the project components, do you think your air quality could be impacted during works? (dust, air pollutant, ...) Dusty, Disposal Earthwork.....									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify:									
7.2 Regarding to the project components, do you think your air quality could be impacted during operation phase? (dust, air pollutant, ...) Yes / No, If yes, please specify: Dusty....									
7.3 Regarding to the project components, do you think you could be impacted by noises during works?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: Yes, Machinery, Excavation.....									
7.4 Regarding to the project components, do you think you could be impacted by noises during operation phase?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: Yes, Napping.....									
7.5 Regarding to the project components, do you expect traffic or access disturbance in the front of your property during works?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: .....Yes, Blocking, Traffic....									
7.6 Regarding to the project components, do you expect traffic or access disturbance in the front of your property during operation phase? Yes / No, If yes, please specify: Yes, Traffic Jam, Accessibility to the Household									
8. Cultural /historical heritage									
Are here historical heritages, such as monuments, water, construction that have a risk of to be destroyed?									
Yes / No, If yes, please describe: No									
9. Wildlife and Natural Habitats									
9.1 Do you think that project components could induce impact on wildlife during works?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: No									
9.2 Do you think that project components could induce impact on wildlife during operation phase?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: No									
9.3 Do you think that project components could induce impact on natural habitats or protected plant species?									
Yes / No, if yes, please specify: No									
10. Environmental benefits									
10.1 Do you expect environmental benefits from project components?									
Yes / No, Yes If yes, please specify: The city will get urban facility to make the city cleaner, no polluted water leaking and affect water source and no flooding.									
11. Flooding									
11.1 Do you think flooding in the wet season will impact the proposed project components?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify how: Yes-Construction could not be well going during the rain. Rain come the worker are stop and wait after the rain gone.									
11.2 Have you experienced flooding in your house?									
Yes / No, YES									

<p>11.3 If yes, what was the level of the flood water, (a) around the house but not inside, (b) inside the house but not deep, (c) more than 20 cm deep in the house? (C) >20cm deep in the house, Backfill and development a lot no network to carry the flow out</p> <p>11.4 If yes, what was the cause? (a) not enough drains, (b) blocked drains, (c) too much water for the existing drains, (d) sea level rise, (e) other problems - please describe. (a) Not enough drains</p> <p>11.5 Have you experienced damage to your house from flooding? Yes / No :No.... ..</p> <p>If yes, what was the cost of repairs?</p> <p>11.6 Do you think that rainfall has increased in the last 10 years? Yes / No YES</p> <p>11.7 Do you think that flooding has gotten worse in the last 10 years? Yes / No YES</p>
<p>12. Drought</p> <p>12.1 Has your household income been affected by drought? Yes / No : Yes</p> <p>12.2 If yes how? (a) Household members with less work, (b) reduced income from crops or an agricultural Business, (c) other – please describe :. (B)</p> <p>12.3 If yes did the drought have (a) a large impact, (b) a moderate impact, (c) a small impact? :..... (B)</p> <p>12.4 Do you think that droughts have become longer in the last 20 years? Yes / No : Yes</p>
<p>13. Hot weather</p> <p>13.1 Have any members of your household had health issues that are made worse by hot weather? Yes / No Yes</p> <p>13.2 Do you think that there are more extremely hot days now compared to 20 years ago? Yes / No Yes</p> <p>13.3 Do you think that there are more consecutive hot days together compared to 20 years ago? Yes / No Yes</p>

Pictures of FGD with ethnic minorities



THE ATTENDANCE LIST OF THE MEETING

Name of meeting : FGD - Indigenous people
Date : 03/09/2020
Location : 100m road to the left of the road
Total Participants : 7 (Male= 4 Female= 3)

[illegible]

2.2.3. Focus groups discussion with IPs/EMs in Poipet

9. The Focus Group Discussion with IPs/EMs was held on 9th September 2020, at Ou Chrov High School, Poipet town. The result of this meeting is described in the table below. List of participants in this meeting is also shoed below.

Questions and answers of FGD with ethnic minorities

Question	Answer
1- Needs and constraints, perceived benefits and negative impacts of solid waste management component.	
1.1- What do you expect as benefits of these changes in the city Solid Waste Management system for you and the city?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation • Good health and no diseases. • Clean city will attract more tourists.
1.2- What are the difficulties and constraints the project can meet that would make it difficult to succeed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The solid waste truck is not collecting the garbage • Not aware of the project's process
1.3- What could be the difficulties for you to benefit of the improved Solid Waste management system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and willingness to pay
1.4- What measures could be put in place to ensure the success of the project and to ensure most people/you can benefit from the solid waste management system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate Solid Waste project information to authority, community and people. • Training on solid waste sorting system/reduce/reuse/recycle/reject of the plastic. • Solid waste collection company must be a responsible for solid waste issue at their cover area. • Solid waste should be separated from each household. • Incentive to model household which separate the garbage by free fee for 3months.....
2- Needs and constraints, perceived benefits and negative impacts of wastewater component.	
2-1_ What do you expect as benefits of the improvement of the city water sewerage system for you and the city?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expect that our city will become clean city • Increase the amount of Tourists • Become a livable city • good health and • good environment.
2-2_ What are the difficulties and constraints the project can meet that would make it difficult to succeed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People do not connect to the system if there is a high payment • High monthly fee
2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise, dust, danger and traffic will be to annoy/unsatisfied people nearby.

2.3.1 Which are the constraints you will meet with this project during construction? 2.3.2 How can this be mitigated?	<p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should following the working time, • Must be Install safety sign, traffic sign, barrier and detour road.
2.4_What could be the difficulties for you to benefit of the improved city sewerage system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of solid waste collection fee
2.5_What measures could be put in place to ensure the success of the project and to ensure most people/you can benefit from the solid waste management system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate the benefit of the project to local authority, community and people. • Involve people by properly packing or separating garbage. • There should be a team to help in waste management.
3- Needs and constraints, perceived benefits and negative impacts of storm water component.	
3.1- What do you expect as benefits of the improvement of the city stormwater drainage system for you and the city?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads are not easily damaged if there is a good stormwater drainage system • No flood or flood in short time.
3.2- What are the difficulties and constraints the project can meet that would make it difficult to succeed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
3.3 3.3.1 Which are the constraints you will meet with this project during <u>construction</u> ? 3.3.2 How can this be mitigated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic • Difficulty getting in and out of the house • Dust • The impact on the property. • Difficult when go to school. <p>Mitigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask for a traffic facilitator • spray water • construct in the dry season • Discuss and resolve with vulnerable group before the construction phase
3.4_What could be the difficulties for you to benefit of the improved stormwater drainage system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related to payment
3.5_What measures could be put in place to ensure the success of the project and to ensure most people/you can benefit from the stormwater drainage system?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To do the campaign in the villages / communes related to benefit of the project • Create short film related to our project • Disseminate and explain to the people to understand the benefits and objectives of the project.
<p>4. CBOs/NGOs</p> <p>4.4 What are the organization operating in the communities such as CBOs/ CSOs?D on Busco, Krou Sar Thmey, Damnok Toek, MMF</p> <p>4.5 Which one do you find the most efficient?</p> <p>Don Busco and Damnok Toek,</p> <p>4.6 Which one do you trust the most?</p> <p>Damnok Toek,</p>	

5. Communication/ Information channels									
5.1 What is the media you use the most to get information?									
At Masjid, Public meeting by local authority, chief village									
5.2 if newspaper: which newspaper do you regularly read? .....No....									
5.3 if radio: Which radio do you listen the most? .....No									
5.4 if TV: Which TV channels do you watch the most?..... Bayon TV, .									
6. Quality of the environment									
Score the level of pollution of your living (working) area for each following component, from 0 (no 6-pollution) to 5 (high level of pollution)									
6.1 Air pollution	1	2	3	4	5	.....	3	.....	.....
6.2 Soil pollution	1	2	3	4	5	.....	2	.....	.....
6.3 Waste pollution	1	2	3	4	5	.....	2	.....	.....
6.4 Surface water pollution			1	2	3	4	5	.....	3
6.5 Groundwater pollution			1	2	3	4	5	.....	2
7. Living conditions									
7.1 Regarding to the project components, do you think your air quality could be impacted during works? (dust, air pollutant, ...) yes									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: a little bit									
7.2 Regarding to the project components, do you think your air quality could be impacted during operation phase? (dust, air pollutant, ...) Yes / No, If yes, please specify:									
.....									
Yes, dust and will affect to our health.									
7.3 Regarding to the project components, do you think you could be impacted by noises during works?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: .....yes, a little bit									
7.4 Regarding to the project components, do you think you could be impacted by noises during operation phase?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: No									
7.5 Regarding to the project components, do you expect traffic or access disturbance in the front of your property during works?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: No									
7.6 Regarding to the project components, do you expect traffic or access disturbance in the front of your property during operation phase? Yes / No, If yes, please specify:									
8. Cultural /historical heritage									
Are here historical heritages, such as monuments, water, construction that have a risk of to be destroyed?									
Yes / No, If yes, please describe: No									
9. Wildlife and Natural Habitats									
9.1 Do you think that project components could induce impact on wildlife during works?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: No									
9.2 Do you think that project components could induce impact on wildlife during operation phase?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: No									
9.3 Do you think that project components could induce impact on natural habitats or protected plant species?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify:									
10. Environmental benefits									
10.1 Do you expect environmental benefits from project components?									

Yes / No, : Yes	If yes, please specify: clean city and sanitation.
11. Flooding	
11.1 Do you think flooding in the wet season will impact the proposed project components? Yes / No, If yes, please specify how. : No	
11.2 Have you experienced flooding in your house? Yes / No, : No	
11.3 If yes, what was the level of the flood water, (a) around the house but not inside, (b) inside the house but not deep, (c) more than 20 cm deep in the house?	
11.4 If yes, what was the cause? (a) not enough drains, (b) blocked drains, (c) too much water for the existing drains, (d) sea level rise, (e) other problems - please describe.	
11.5 Have you experienced damage to your house from flooding? Yes / No : No If yes, what was the cost of repairs?	
11.6 Do you think that rainfall has increased in the last 10 years? Yes / No No	
11.7 Do you think that flooding has gotten worse in the last 10 years? Yes / No Yes	
12. Drought	
12.1 Has your household income been affected by drought? Yes / No : Yes	
12.2 If yes how? (a) Household members with less work, (b) reduced income from crops or an agricultural Business, (c) other – please describe : (b)	
12.3 If yes did the drought have (a) a large impact, (b) a moderate impact, (c) a small impact? : (b)	
12.4 Do you think that droughts have become longer in the last 20 years? Yes / No : Yes	
13. Hot weather	
13.1 Have any members of your household had health issues that are made worse by hot weather? Yes / No Yes	
13.2 Do you think that there are more extremely hot days now compared to 20 years ago? Yes / No Yes	
13.3 Do you think that there are more consecutive hot days together compared to 20 years ago? Yes / No Yes	

Pictures of FGD with ethnic minorities



IPs/EMs participants lists Poipet

THE ATTENDANCE LIST OF THE MEETING

Poipet

Name of meeting : FGD Indigenous
 Date : 07-09-2012
 Location : Preah Vihear High school
 Total Participants : 10 (Male= 4 Female= 06)

ល.រ. No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Gender	តំណាង Position	អង្គការ Organization	ទូរស័ព្ទ Contact Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	គង់ ឌីន	♂	លោក	ស្ថាប័ន	092 93 03 08	គង់ ឌីន
2	គង់ ឌីន	♂	លោក	ស្ថាប័ន		គង់ ឌីន
3	គង់ ឌីន	♂	លោក	ស្ថាប័ន	097 64 20 04	គង់ ឌីន
4	គង់ ឌីន	♂	លោក	ស្ថាប័ន	097 64 20 04	គង់ ឌីន
5	គង់ ឌីន	♂	លោក	ស្ថាប័ន	097 64 20 04	គង់ ឌីន
6	គង់ ឌីន	♂	លោក	ស្ថាប័ន	097 64 20 04	គង់ ឌីន
7	គង់ ឌីន	♂	លោក	ស្ថាប័ន	097 64 20 04	គង់ ឌីន
8	គង់ ឌីន	♂	លោក	ស្ថាប័ន	097 64 20 04	គង់ ឌីន
9	គង់ ឌីន	♂	លោក	ស្ថាប័ន	097 64 20 04	គង់ ឌីន
10	គង់ ឌីន	♂	លោក	ស្ថាប័ន	097 64 20 04	គង់ ឌីន

TA9554- QUESTIONNAIRE & GUIDELINES FOR THE SOCIAL SURVEY- LCIP _ Bavet / Kampot and Poipet Cities _ Attendance List

2.2.4. Focus Group Discussion with IPs/EMs in Kampot

10. The Focus Group Discussion with IPs/EMs was held on 15th September 2020, at Sangkat Trey Kaoh hall, Kampot city. The result of this meeting is described in the table below. List of participants is also showed below.

Questions and answers of FGD with ethnic minorities

QUESTION	ANSWERS
2- Needs and constraints, perceived benefits and negative impacts of wastewater component.	
2.1 What do you expect as benefits of the improvement of the city water sewerage system for you and the city?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expect to have a clean city clean, no more odor
2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
2.3 What are the difficulties and constraints the project can meet that would make it difficult to succeed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic congestion Affect the daily business Air pollution from dust
2.3 2.3.1 Which are the constraints you will meet with this project <u>during construction?</u> How can this be mitigated?	Traffic congestion, affect the daily business and air pollution from dust Need the collaboration from the people
2.4 What could be the difficulties for you to benefit of the improved city sewerage system?	Authority must inform the people about the project People from low income family can afford from 5000R to 10000R per month
2.5 What measures could be put in place to ensure the success of the project and to ensure most people/ you can benefit from the solid waste management system?	People must collaborate all together that would expect to have a clean city, clean environment and no odor
4. CBOs/NGOs 4.7 What are the organization operating in the communities such as CBOs/ CSOs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CW CCDT organization
4.8 Which one do you find the most efficient?	Help poor women and fishery sector
4.9 Which one do you trust the most?	CWDCC
5. Communication/ information channels 5. Communication/ information channels 5.1 What is the media you use the most to get information? .....internet..... 5.2 if newspaper: which newspaper do you regularly read?.....NO..... 5.3 if radio: Which radio do you listen the most? .....NO..... 5.4 if TV: Which TV channels do you watch the most? .....NO.....	

6. Quality of the environment									
Score the level of pollution of your living (working) area for each following component, from 0 (no pollution) to 5 (high level of pollution)									
6.1 Air pollution	1	2	3	4	5	.....3.....			
6.2 Soil pollution	1	2	3	4	5	.....3.....			
6.3 Waste pollution	1	2	3	4	5	.....5.....			
6.4 Surface water pollution			1	2	3	4	5	.....3.....	
6.5 Groundwater pollution			1	2	3	4	5	.....0.....	
7. Living conditions									
7.1 Regarding to the project components, do you think your air quality could be impacted <u>during works</u> ? (dust, air pollutant, ...)									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: ...Yes... (dust, noise pollution from the machinery)									
7.2 Regarding to the project components, do you think your air quality could be impacted <u>during operation phase</u> ? (dust, air pollutant, ...) Yes / No, If yes, please specify: ...Yes... (dust, noise pollution from the machinery)									
7.3 Regarding to the project components, do you think you could be impacted by noises <u>during works</u> ? Yes / No, If yes, please specify: Yes (dust, noise pollution from the machinery)									
7.4 Regarding to the project components, do you think you could be impacted by noises <u>during operation phase</u> ? Yes / No, If yes, please specify:									
7.5 Regarding to the project components, do you expect traffic or access disturbance in the front of your property <u>during works</u> ? Yes / No, If yes, please specify: ...Yes... (dust, noise pollution from the machinery)									
7.6 Regarding to the project components, do you expect traffic or access disturbance in the front of your property <u>during operation phase</u> ? Yes / No, If yes, please specify: ...Yes... (dust, noise pollution from the machinery)									
8. Cultural /historical heritage									
Are here historical heritages, such as monuments, water, construction that have a risk of to be destroyed?									
Yes / No, If yes, please describe: ...No...									
9. Wildlife and Natural Habitats									
9.1 Do you think that project components could induce impact on wildlife during works?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: ...No...									
9.2 Do you think that project components could induce impact on wildlife during operation phase?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: .....No.....									
9.3 Do you think that project components could induce impact on natural habitats or protected plant species?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: .....No.....									
10. Environmental benefits									
10.1 Do you expect environmental benefits from project components?									
Yes / No, If yes, please specify: Yes (Clean environment and Clean city)									

11. Flooding

11.1 Do you think flooding in the wet season will impact the proposed project components?

Yes / No, If yes, please specify how. Yes (That will affect the construction)

11.2 Have you experienced flooding in your house? Yes / No,

11.3 If yes, what was the level of the food water,

(a) around the house but not inside, (b) inside the house but not deep, (c) more than 20 cm deep in the house? ...No...

11.4 If yes, what was the cause?

(a) not enough drains, (b) blocked drains, (c) too much water for the existing drains, (d) sea level rise, (e) other problems - please describe. (a)

11.5 Have you experienced damage to your house from flooding? Yes / No

If yes, what was the cost of repairs? ...No...

11.6 Do you think that rainfall has increased in the last 10 years? Yes / No ...Yes...

11.7 Do you think that flooding has gotten worse in the last 10 years? Yes / No ...Yes...

12. Drought

12.1 Has your household income been affected by drought? Yes / No ...Yes...

12.2 If yes how? (a) Household members with less work, (b) reduced income from crops or an agricultural Business, (c) other – please describe. ...Yes (a) ...

12.3 If yes did the drought have (a) a large impact, (b) a moderate impact, (c) a small impact? ... (b)

12.4 Do you think that droughts have become longer in the last 20 years? Yes / No ...No...

13. Hot weather

13.1 Have any members of your household had health issues that are made worse by hot weather? Yes / No ...Yes...

13.2 Do you think that there are more extremely hot days now compared to 20 years ago? Yes / No ...Yes ...

13.3 Do you think that there are more consecutive hot days together compared to 20 years ago? Yes / No...Yes...

Picture of FGD with ethnic minorities in Kampot



IPs/EMs Participants List Kampot

2	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ	0963820099	ស្រី
3	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ	088901268	ស្រី
4	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ	0974283266	ស្រី
5	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ	0967101637	ស្រី
6	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ	0973212808	ស្រី
7	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ	092908043	ស្រី
8	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ	0887216713	ស្រី
12	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ		ស្រី
13	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ		ស្រី
14	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ		ស្រី
15	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ		ស្រី
16	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ		ស្រី
17	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ		ស្រី
18	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ	0883238333	ស្រី
19	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ	0716698188	ស្រី
20	លីង ឈុំ	ស្រី	ស្រី	លីង ឈុំ	077250985	ស្រី

2.3. Additional consultation with IPs/EMs (profile)

- Consultation with Vietnamese in Tabeb village, Sangkat Bavet, 20 Oct.2020

11. Only 8 (4 females) of Vietnamese engaged in the consultation, they are residents from Tabeb village, Sangkat Bavet. They are between 43 to 79 years old. Their income are from selling grocery at home, doing motor taxi, bicycle mechanic, and home care. In average, each family is made of 5 to 7 family members consist of husband, wife, children, grandchildren and elderly. They dress up like Cambodian, their living condition are not different from Cambodian.

12. All interviewees indicated that they had lived in Cambodia since their ancestors. For them, Cambodia is their homeland. They used to hold Cambodian citizenship, have family passed book but this does no longer exist since the 2018 law on Nationality passed even they have been in Cambodia since the birth. "2018 law on nationality, requirements for citizenship include being a "good moral citizen" with no criminal record; speak, read and write Khmer, have a good knowledge of Cambodian history and be in good health". They are living in Cambodia as immigrant. They hold immigration cards with 2 years validity in order to stay in Cambodia. They can become Cambodian citizens legally after holding the immigration cards for seven years. The Vietnamese government pay on behalf of Vietnamese immigrants living in Cambodia 250,000 riels (62.50 US Dollars) for one person. The card is valid for two years, the immigrant must re-apply for the new cards every two years up to seven years.

13. After the law passed, they are living as immigrant and no longer invited to participating in the social events in Cambodia. Even though, their children go to Cambodian public schools as normal and they feel no discrimination from the communities. They most speak Khmer at home as well as at school. Younger generation speak Khmer more than Vietnamese. There are no

Vietnamese school in Bavet. They obey Buddhism religion. They can freely conduct traditional events like Cambodian. There is no threat on them from the local authority.

14. The 2018 law on Nationality makes them feel excluded from the Cambodia society. For public services they can approach as immigrant. This is one of the difficulty met to mobilize Vietnamese people for interview.

**List of attendant of Vietnamese group in Tabe village, Sangkat Bavet, Kampot City
(20 Oct.2020)**

No .	Name	Sex	Age	Role	# of Family Member	Remarks
1	Tang Try Vy	F	45	housewife	5	Living in Cambodia more than 10 years
2	Tiv Hong	F	43	Seller	3	Living in Cambodia more than 5 years
3	Khien Ty Fa	F	53	Seller	4	Living in Cambodia more than 40 years
4	Ly Fa	F	67	housewife	7	Living in Cambodia for 35 years
5	Im Dong	M	64	stay with children	7	Since Birth
6	Koeung Fa	M	79	Bicycle mechanic	10	Living in Cambodia more than 50 years
7	Vong Chhae	M	45	Motor Taxi	4	Living in Cambodia for 41 years
8	Meas Sang	M	43	Seller		Living a lone

- Consultation with Cham people at Twi Khang Cheung Village, Sangkat Andoung Khmer, Kampot City, 23 Oct.2020

15. There are 12 (11 females) Cham engaged in the consultation. They are aged between 18 to 72 years old. Women are not only doing house chores, but they also make some income from picking grocery, onion, or other vegetable at home, and babysitting (nanny). The composition member of each family include 3 to 10 members: husband, wife, children, grandchildren, and elderly. Their follow the Islamic precepts regarding clothing and food, which are distinct from Cambodian habits .

16. All interviewees indicated that they had lived in Cambodia since their ancestors. For them, Cambodia is their homeland. They have ID card, family passbook, and birth certificate, can access to the public services like Cambodian.

17. They don't feel isolate or discriminate from the society, they participate in the social events like Cambodia, their children go Cambodian school as normal. They speak Khmer at home as well as at school. Younger generation mostly speak Khmer. They can freely conduct traditional events like Cambodian. There is no threat on them from the local authority. Moreover, they have their representation from the top (Parliamentarian) to sub-national (local authorities: provincial, municipality, district, commune/Sangkat, and village levels.

**List of attendants of Cham group in Twi Khang Cheung Village, Sangkat Andoung
Khmer, Kampot City
(23 Oct.2020)**

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Role	# of Family Member	Remarks
1	Him Sarin	M	58	VCV		+855 16 371 824
2	Hor Ty Mas	F	72	housewife	6	
3	Mel Yam	F	55	Housewife	6	
4	Chheun Seun	F	70	Housewife	7	
5	Teb Yas	F	33	House Worker	3	
6	Sou Sami	F	60	Housewife	10	
7	Se FatiLas	F	18	Housewife	2	
8	Ma Ty	F	74	Housewife	3	
9	Mak Saly Khor	F	32	House Worker	4	
1	Tom Yan	F	37	House Worker	4	
1	Ong Ly (Mak Mom)	F	50	Housewife	4	
1	Ong Ream	F	55	Housewife	1	

- Consultation with Cham at Paliliay Village, Sangkat Poipet, 27 Oct.2020

18. There are 12 Cham females engaged in the consultation. They are aged between 34 to 71 years old. Women are not only doing house chores but they also make some income from selling grocery, work as household workers and nanny. Each family consists of 3 to 9 members: husband, wife, children, grandchildren and elderly. Their living condition (appearance) differs as they follow Islamic precepts in terms of clothes and food.

19. All interviewees indicated that they had lived in Cambodia since their ancestors. For them, Cambodia is their homeland. They have ID card, family pass-book, and birth certificate, they can access to the public services like Cambodian.

20. They don't feel isolated or discriminated from the society, they participate in the social events like Cambodia, their children go to Cambodian school as normal. They speak Khmer at home as well as at school. Younger generation mostly speak Khmer. They can freely conduct traditional events like Cambodian. There is no threat on them from the local authority. Moreover, they have their representation from the top (Parliamentarian) to sub-national (local authorities: provincial, municipality, district, commune/Sangkat, and village levels.

**List of Attendant of Cham Group, Paliliay 1 Village, Sangkat Poipet
(27 Oct. 2020)**

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Role	# of Family Member	Remarks
1	Sless Kri Ma	F	37	Seller	9	
1	Krem Am Mar Tey	F	34	Seller	5	
1	Yeb Sa Noh	F	63	Seller	3	
1	Gean Sros	F	63	Babysitter	5	

1	Keam Srey Ly	F	45	Housewife	5	
1	Him Sanak	F	65	House worker	3	
1	Sos Azi Mass	F	55	Housewife	8	
2	Tan Ny	F	49	Housewife	6	
2	Pai Som	F	71	Housewife	7	
2	Tam Zimass	F	38	Seller	4	
2	Mai Yan	F	47	Housewife	7	
2	Mass Ouk	F	45	Housewife	5	

3. IPs impact screening checklist

Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there sociocultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?	X			According to CAM: LIVABLE CITIES INVESTMENT PROJECT Comprehensive City Survey Report completed in March 2020; the presence of IPs/EMs is notable only in Kampot city where 17.5% ethnic Cham were interviewed.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities" , scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?		X		<p>RGC IP policy makes a difference between IPs and ethnic minorities (EMs,) and the inclusion of groups into EMs. This is based on the government's policy on the development of IPs approved by the Council of Ministers at the Plenary Session held on April 24 2009 (document prepared by MRD), which is, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous peoples (IPs) are defined as genetically distinct IPs groups living in Cambodia and have their own distinctive languages, cultures, traditions, and customs different from those of the Khmer people, who are the core nationals. - Ethnic Minorities (EMs) are groups of Khmer ethnic groups who have their own distinctive languages, cultures, traditions, and customs and who are living among the Khmer people who are core nationals. <p>The government has formally recognized some 56 minority groups as "Indigenous," and the definition accords with that of ADB's SPS (2009) purposes but excludes ethnic</p>

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
				Vietnamese groups and Cham are considered Cambodians and are afforded citizenship. They are commonly called Khmer Islam as their specificity is mostly religious.
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?	X			In the cities, Cham is clustered in their own neighborhoods or suburbs, and mosque serves as the community's anchor for gatherings and religious service and builds their collective sense of community.
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		X		There are no ancestral territories/natural resources claimed by Cham people in Cambodia / nor in Kampot or Poipet. Their ancestral territories are Champa which is in the middle of Vietnam. Vietnamese people in Bavet do not either claim any ancestral territories/ natural resources.
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?	X			The main distinction between Khmer and Cham is religion, with the majority of Cham being Muslim. They also maintain their distinctive style of dress. The emphasis on matrilineal descent is stronger than among the Khmer. ¹⁴ The non-indigenous ethnic minorities (Cham here) include immigrants from the 11 th century (from Champa) and their descendants who live among the Khmer and have fully adopted Khmer culture.

¹⁴ ref. <https://minorityrights.org/minorities/cham/>

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
				Vietnamese in Bavet have no physical distinction (no specific dress code), are Buddhist and attend the same pagodas as Khmer people.
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	X			<p>The non-indigenous ethnic minorities include immigrants and their descendants who live among the Khmer for ages and have mostly adopted, at least nominally, the Khmer language. The Cham language is not used as a medium of instruction in state schools, but some do learn it in madrasas.</p> <p>Muslims in Cambodia mainly consist of Cham, speaking their own language, and Javanese descendants or Chwea, speaking Khmer; this is the case of the Cham community in Kampot, which speaks only Khmer.</p> <p>Cham in Poipet and Kampot has been established for decades/centuries, and they speak Khmer.</p> <p>Vietnamese in Bavet also speak Khmer.</p>
7. Has such groups been historically, socially, and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?	X			<p>Cham have been persecuted during the Khmer Rouge Regime, not necessarily by racism but rather as regime enemies.</p> <p>They are viewed as generally well-integrated into society by the Cambodian government and by the Cham themselves.¹⁵</p> <p>Vietnamese minorities-especially on the Tonle Sap lake-have difficulties accessing their rights, and Vietnamese in general are at risk of being ostracized or victims of outbreaks of hatred. (e.g., rumors spreading, the discourse of political opponents). Given that Bavet is a border town with Vietnam, the proximity, and regular flows of the population between</p>

¹⁵ Islam in Cambodia: The fate of the Cham Muslims, June 2017, Federico Sabeone

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
				the two countries make the issue relatively inexistant. However, since 2013, then in 2017 and 2018, new migrant census and nationality laws resulted in the loss of their Cambodian citizenships and related documentation. This is however beyond the project purview and does not have any implications for Vietnamese benefitting from the project in the same way as other beneficiaries/users.
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?		X		There is a fair political representation of the Muslim community in the government due to the presence of prominent Cham leaders in the current administration from the Parliament to the sub-national administrations, and not as specific groups. ¹⁶ Vietnamese are denied Cambodian citizenship and are not considered as ethnic minorities or IPs either.
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		X		
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional sociocultural and belief practices? (e.g., child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		X		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production		X		

¹⁶ Islam in Cambodia: The fate of the Cham Muslims, June 2017, Federico Sabeone

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)				
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples and/or claimed as an ancestral domain?		X		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include?</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		X		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		X		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting, or fishing grounds) within customary lands underuse that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		X		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by indigenous peoples?		X		

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by indigenous peoples?		X		

Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples: N/A

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1. Policy and regulatory environment improved	N/A	N/A
2. Urban infrastructure improved (Wastewater and Stormwater drainage)	N/	N/A
3. Institutional effectiveness and governance improved	N/A	N/A