

Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

Document Stage: Draft
July 2019

CAM: Third Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services Sector Development Program

Prepared by Ministry of Rural Development for the Royal Government of Cambodia.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(as of 30 June 2019)

Currency unit	–	Riel (KHR)
KHR1.00	=	\$ 0.000247
\$1.00	=	4,045

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
DRWS	Department of Rural Water Supply
EM	ethnic minority
GRC	grievance redress committee
IP	indigenous peoples
IPP	indigenous peoples plan
IPPF	indigenous peoples plan framework
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
NGO	nongovernment organization
NPDIP	National Policy on the Development of Indigenous Peoples
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services Sector Program
SIA	social impact assessment
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This indigenous people plan summarizes the Cambodia-specific analysis, strategy, and plan for addressing indigenous peoples concerns/issues for the Third Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services Sector Development Program (TRWSSSDP) based on the Government's and ADB's policy on indigenous people as described in the ADB 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS).

A. Program Design and Outputs

2. Cambodia has made considerable progress to increase access to improved rural water supply and sanitation services. However, despite of the promising progress and innovations in the sector during the recent years, nearly half of the rural population in Cambodia still live without access to improved water supply and 33% without access to safe, sanitary toilet.

3. The sector development program (SDP) helps to bridge the RWSS services access and policy gap to meet the RWSS goals. It is designed to pair an investment project with a reform program, to create an enabling environment to achieve the sector target of universal RWSS service coverage. The project will support the RGC progress towards achieving the RWSSHS goals and meet the recently introduced target of an open defecation-free Cambodia such that every household has a toilet. The project component will continue to expand RWSS access in the six provinces targeted by the previous two RWSS projects and expand to an additional four more provinces.¹ The project will benefit about 400,000 people living in 11 project districts in the ten provinces. The program will cover policy reforms to address (i) inefficient RWSS planning systems, (ii) limited authority and capacity of district administrations to deliver RWSS services, (iii) poor RWSS asset strengthening and management systems, (iv) limited private sector involvement, and (v) the need to include climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in the RWSS planning process to enhance the resilience of RWSS facilities.

4. The project design is focused on ensuring sustainable and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for rural areas in ten provinces. The overall objective of the proposed program fully aligns with the National Strategic Plan for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene for 2014-2025 and will significantly contribute to the achievement of the national target for having universal access to rural water supply and sanitation in Cambodia by 2025.

5. The project will support the development of rural infrastructure and basic services, institutions, and human capacities. The program will support inclusive growth by (i) reducing inequalities; (ii) improving health, gender, and living conditions; and (iii) reducing vulnerability and targeting solutions for the poorest and vulnerable households.

6. The selected eight target communes for batch 1 of the project have been identified their different needs of project components for water supply and sanitation services improvement based on data of the feasibility study and needs assessment which resulting as the summary of the sub-project components in Appendix 1 below.

7. Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) will be the Executing Agency for the program and a Project Steering Committee will provide policy guidance and inter-ministry coordination. Overall

¹ Selection criteria of communes are provided in the project administration manual (PAM) accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2.

project planning and coordination, financial control and implementation of safeguards will be the responsibility of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) within the Department of Rural Water Supply, a department of MRD. The program will be implemented by Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD) in each of the eight participating provinces - Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Battambang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu and Kampot. Commune Councils will play a key role, including decision-making on the approval of plans for village water supply and sanitation and will manage community mobilization.

Figure 1: Program target provinces



Figure 2: Impact, outcome and outputs for 3rd RWSSP

<p><i>Impact of the program is aligned with the RGC National Target</i></p> <p>UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SERVICES IN CAMBODIA BY 2025</p> <p><i>Expected Outcome</i></p> <p>Sustainable and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for rural areas in the selected priority provinces</p>		
<p>COMPONENT 1: Strengthening RWSS sector and institutions</p> <p><i>Output 1: Rural water supply and sanitation sector institutions strengthened</i></p>	<p>COMPONENT 2: Expansion of RWSS infrastructure and services</p> <p><i>Output 2: Rural water supply infrastructure and services in the target provinces expanded</i></p> <p><i>Output 3: Rural sanitation infrastructure and services in the target provinces expanded</i></p>	<p>COMPONENT 3: Strengthening human resources and management capacity</p> <p><i>Output 4: Human resources strengthened and management capacity developed in the target provinces</i></p>

8. The program design has been divided into three interrelated components shown in Figure 2, supporting the four program outputs:

- (i) Rural water supply and sanitation sector institutions strengthened;
- (ii) Rural water supply infrastructure and services in the target provinces expanded
- (iii) Rural sanitation infrastructure and services in the target provinces expanded
- (iv) Human resources strengthened, and management capacity developed in the target provinces.

9. The project will build on the results and key learnings in the six provinces around Tonle Sap Lake, where the on-going Rural Water Sanitation Services Program Phase 2 (RWSSP2) is currently being implemented and will scale up the support to four additional provinces.

10. The project aims to improve the health and quality of life for 400,000 people through improved access to safe water supply, elimination of open defecation and equitable and sustained access to improved sanitation and hygiene practices. The project will target at least 11 districts covering at least 400 villages in 40 rural communes² and aims to achieve 100% access to safe and sustainable water supply and sanitation services in all the target villages. The 3rd RWSSSP is included in the 2019 pipeline in the ADB country operations business plan (COBP), 2018–2020 with a total budget of \$50 million.

11. As illustrated in Figure 2, above, Component 2 will be implemented through a set of subprojects, to be prepared, approved and implemented in batches. Batch 1 of subprojects of the 3rd RWSSSP have been selected during the first half of 2018. PPTA team has carried out feasibility studies of the batch 1 subprojects in consultation with the respective communes and PDRD staff. The PPTA provided training and guided field practice to all the batch-1 target communes in effective planning, implementation and monitoring of behaviour change communication activities.

12. In March 2018 the program design team was informed that the batch 7 sub-projects (7 communes) of RWSSP2 will be carried over into the 3rdRWSSSP, because the current RWSSP2 is running out of funds. The design of the sub-projects and the development of the feasibility study reports for these seven are managed by the RWSSP2 team.

Batch 7 subprojects will be implemented at the same time with the batch 1 subprojects of the 3rdRWSS-SDP. The poverty, social impacts and gender analysis of the batch 1 subprojects have been done by the PPTA team of 3rd RWSSSP.

B. Subproject Description

13. The project will support the construction of new improved water supply infrastructure and facilities and rehabilitation of existing water supply infrastructure in 400 target villages. The design of the water supply improvements for each commune is developed following a participatory process to jointly assess the current water supply and sanitation situation in all the target villages and to identify the needs, priorities, potential options and solutions.

1. Types of infrastructure improvements under component 2

14. The types of improvements for water supply and sanitation under the component 2 of the project include:

² This includes batch 7 target communes from RWSSP2 –AF that have been proposed to be moved to the project.

- (i) **Rehabilitation of Community Ponds.** The rehabilitation of community ponds will include improvements of the existing community ponds that are being used by villagers. Existing ponds that are not working well will be assessed for rehabilitation and/or upgrading. The depth of rehabilitated ponds will be 6 m. The works will be sited on community/public land. The construction will conform to a standard MRD design and a simple gravel/sand water filter will be provided with a solar powered pump and hand pump and pump platform. Embankments of 1 m to 1.5 m average will be constructed around the top edge of the pond to prevent the pond from being submerged in extreme weather conditions. A typical land area occupied by the community pond is around 40m x 30m.
- (ii) **New Drilled Wells.** This will involve the drilling of bore holes down to a depth of up to 80m, the testing and development of the well and the testing of the water quality. To avoid the risk and cost of drilling dry wells, resistivity tests or ground radar imagery are proposed to be carried out to locate the areas showing the best potential for groundwater. A casing with an intake screen in the bottom 12m will be installed and the borehole around the exterior of the screen will consist of a packed gravel medium to act as a filter. The annulus around the upper part of the casing and above the gravel filter will be back filled and sealed to prevent polluted surface waters from penetrating to the underground aquifer. A pump platform will be constructed to drain water away from the drilled well to acceptable disposal (nearby natural watercourse or soakage pit) and a suitable hand pump will be installed. Dry wells are to be backfilled with suitable material that does not collapse. The platforms and wellhead will require a small square land footprint of 5m x 5m. The drilled wells will be located on commune or public land.
- (iii) **Rehabilitation of Drilled Wells.** This usually consists of renewing the pump platforms to a standard MRD design, installing a new hand pump with the model of pump depending upon the depth of the existing drilled wells, and developing the well. The platforms and well head will require a small square land footprint of 5m x 5m. The platform is typically raised 15-25 cm above surrounding ground level and is formed in concrete, shaped to drain water from the surface with extended drainage to an approved soakage point and is recommended to be fitted with a perimeter fence. The work all takes place on the footprint of the existing well and old platform.
- (iv) **Rehabilitation of Dug Wells.** The rehabilitation of the hand dug wells consists of removing settled solids, the provision and installation of a new well upper ring and a new cover, and the construction of a new hand pump platform with the installation of a VN6 hand pump, (MRD Standard). Provision is also allowed for the sampling and testing of the well water. The work all takes place on the footprint of the existing hand-dug well and old platform.
- (v) **Rainwater Jars.** Rainwater jars (standard 1,000 liters) will be constructed under a contract with a local entity including provision for the transport of the jars to the recipient households. The household is required to provide a raised (300mm) concrete platform for the jar(s) and provide a standard area of roof with guttering for capturing and diverting rainwater to the jars. The process requires the household to formally accept the requirements placed on the recipient household. The land requirement is within the parcel of land occupied by the household receiving the rainwater jars. The project provides for up to three jars for the households requiring improved collection and storage of rainwater.

- (vi) **Small pipe systems.** A few small pipe systems using either ground water from drilled wells or surface water from community ponds or streams are proposed. Surface water is used in the areas where there is no adequate groundwater available. Outline designs have been prepared during the PPTA (see Figure 3 for an example). The approach has been to ensure all components of the systems; intakes, treatment plants, elevated towers and pipelines are located on Commune or public land (road right of ways) for the pipelines.
- (vii) **Rainwater tanks drilled wells and public latrines for institutions.** Reinforced concrete rainwater tanks of a capacity of 10,000 liters and a ground footprint of 2.4m x 3m are provided for schools, health centers and commune offices. All are sited on public land. The public latrines comprise a building with four cubicles and separate provision for people with infirmities and for women and men. One toilet pan is a western standard and the three others are an Asian standard. The toilets discharge to a septic disposal system consisting of a primary septic tank with treated effluent discharging to a secondary tank and then to a leachate field for final disposal. The public toilets are associated mainly with schools, health centers and commune offices and are located on public land.
- (viii) **Household latrines.** The program aims to achieve accelerated progress in rural sanitation and hygiene in all the target communes and to ensure that the communes will be declared open defecation free. Most of the sanitation improvements are done at the own cost of the households, except for the P1 and P2 Poor3, who get support in the form of a subsidy covering the materials for the construction of the underground components of an approved latrine. The project encourages the selection of a technical design option through informed choice principles that the beneficiary householders can choose their preference. MRD has standard designs for three types: pour flush, water sealed pit and dry pit latrines. This project supports the pour flush type. As of present principle, the project's contribution will be fixed only for sub-ground parts (i) four concrete rings, and (ii) concrete slab (or chamber box with cover), (iii) one water-seal pan, (iv) 3 meters of PVC ventilation pipe (21 mm diameter), (v) installation cost of the sub-ground parts, and (vi) supervision cost to VDC as per community procurement contract terms.
- (ix) **Sanitation and hygiene awareness raising.** Sanitation and hygiene are first and foremost about behavioral change. Therefore, sanitation awareness and demand creation activities should always start first. However, once demand is created, affordable hardware solutions (local or purchased) needs to be in place so that people are able to act upon their newly defined priority. The 3rd RWSSSP builds upon best practices in sanitation demand creation, strengthening of sanitation markets and sanitation and hygiene behavioral change communication. The sub-project implementation will follow proven and tested procedures established by MRD/ Department of Rural Health Care in the national guidelines for behavior change communication and community-led total sanitation. Innovative sanitation and hygiene behavior change communication campaigns will be implemented in all the villages of subproject communes.

15. The sub-projects also include village level water and sanitation safety planning, through which the water points and water catchment areas will be protected to mitigate the likelihood of potential contamination. The community education and mobilization activities will include community participatory process for identification of the potential risks for water contamination and adverse environmental impacts at the water points as well as the development of mitigation

measures and water safety plan actions.

2. Batch 1 subprojects

16. From each program province, one commune has been selected for batch 1a during the PPTA. The communes and proposed improvements for each batch 1 sub-project are the following:

(1) Banteay Meanchey – Sambuor commune (Mongkol Borei district)

17. Sambuor commune is located in near the edge of the Tonle Sap Lake and it is a flooded commune during the wet season. Mongkol Borei district is one among 9 districts in Banteay Meanchey province. Mongkol Borei district consists of 8 communes and 100 villages. Bavel district is located about 57km from Battambang provincial town. Sambuor commune is located in Mongkol Borei district about 32 km from the district center (9 km along National Road No 5 and 23 km along road number 160.

18. Sambuor is a commune subject to annual flooding. In some villages the depth of the flood waters can be up to two meters and most households are working to fill the ground to above flood level. The situation will require specific considerations especially for the design and construction of the latrines.

19. The proposed improvements in this commune include:
- Rehabilitation of community ponds – 5
 - New drilled wells for the communities – 10
 - Rainwater jars for households – 528
 - Subsidized latrines for ID poor households – 243
 - Rainwater collection tanks for schools and health center – 7
 - Drilled well for the primary school – 1
 - Public latrines for schools and health centers – 9

(2) Battambang – Prey Khpos Commune (Bavel District)

20. Bavel district is one among 14 districts in Battambang province. The district consists of 8 communes and 100 villages. Bavel district is located about 57km from Battambang provincial town. Prey Khpos commune is located in Bavel district about 8km from the district center along road number 160.

21. The proposed improvements in this commune include:
- New drilled wells for communities – 64
 - Rainwater jars for households – 3,153
 - Subsidized latrines for ID poor households – 573
 - Rainwater collection tanks for schools – 6
 - Drilled well for the schools – 6
 - Public latrines for schools – 6

(3) Kampong Chhnang – Peam Commune (Samakki Meanchey district)

22. Samakki Meanchey district is one of eight districts in Kampong Chhnang province located in the north-west of Cambodia. It borders the provinces of Kampong Speu and Phnom Penh to the southeast, Pursat province to the west and Tonle Sap River to the north. The capital is

Kampong Chhnang town. Peam district consists of 9 communes and 90 villages. It is located mainly along a laterite road built by the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) commencing from national road no. 5 at the Trach Market.

23. The proposed improvements in this commune include:

- Rehabilitated Drilled Wells – 13
- New Drilled Wells – 76
- Rainwater Jars – 2,553
- Subsidized latrines for ID poor households – 428
- Rainwater collection tank for health center – 1
- Drilled well for the primary school – 1
- Public latrines for schools and health centers – 7

(4) Kampong Speu - Tang Samroang Commune (Phnom Sruoch district)

24. Phnom Sruoch district is one among eight districts in Kampong Speu province and is located mainly along the national road no. 4 and lies across the west area of the province. It borders to the provinces of Preah Sihanouk and Koh Kong provinces to the west, Takeo province to the south, Pursat province to north and Kandal province and Phnom Penh to the east. Tang Samraong is one among the 12 communes and is located mainly along a DBST road built by the MRD connecting from the national road no. 4 at the entrance gate to Prey Romeat pagoda.

25. Tang Samroang commune is mainly located in a floodplain area while parts of the commune, (two villages) are located along the stream, which is connects to Stung Prek Thot.

26. The proposed improvements in this commune include:

- Rehabilitation of community ponds – 8
- Rehabilitated Dug Well – 3
- New drilled wells for the communities – 12
- Rainwater jars for households – 10
- Subsidized latrines for ID poor households – 215
- Rainwater collection tanks for schools – 4
- Drilled well for schools – 2
- Public latrines for schools – 4

(5) Kampong Thom – Chhuk Khsach Commune (Baray District)

27. Chhuk Khsach commune is one of the 18 communes of Baray district. The commune consists of 14 villages. Chhuk Khsach is located around 5km from the district town of Kampong Thmar and about 62km from Kampong Thom the provincial capital.

28. The proposed improvements in this commune include:

- Rehabilitated drilled wells – 5
- New drilled wells for communities – 96
- Rainwater jars for households – 1,379
- Small pipe water supply systems – 2
- Subsidized latrines for ID poor households – 501
- Rainwater collection tanks for schools and health center – 2
- Drilled well for schools – 3
- Public latrines for schools and health center – 4

(6) Kampot – Lbeuk Commune (Chhuk District)

29. Chhuk district is one of eight districts in Kampot province located in the southwest of Cambodia. It borders the provinces of Koh Kong and Kampong Speu to the north, Takeo and Kep to the east and Prey Sihanouk province to the west. It also borders Vietnam in the east. To its south it has a coastline of around 45 km on the Gulf of Thailand. It is rich in low arable lands and has abundant natural resources. Chhuk district lies across the northern central area of the province and consists of 14 communes including Lbeuk, which is located mainly along sub-national road no. 41 (unofficially called Angduong road).

30. Lbeuk commune is located in an elevated location with two villages located in a hilly area.

31. The proposed improvements in this commune include:
- Rehabilitation of community ponds – 2
 - Rehabilitated dug wells – 7
 - New drilled wells for communities – 89
 - Rainwater jars for households – 1,890
 - Subsidized latrines for ID poor households – 424
 - Rainwater collection tanks for schools and health center – 2
 - Drilled well for schools – 2
 - Public latrines for schools – 2

(7) Pursat – Samroang Commune (Phnom Kravanh District)

32. Phnom Kravanh district is one of six districts in Pursat province located in the northeast of Cambodia. It borders the provinces of Kampong and Kampong Chhnang provinces to the southeast, Tonle Sap to the north, Battambang province to the west. It is about 190 km from the Phnom Penh. Kravanh district consists of seven communes with 57 villages. Samraong commune is located along a DBST road built by the MRD, which commences from national road No. 5 at the provincial town of Pursat.

33. Samraong commune is mainly located in a floodplain area while parts of the commune (three villages) are located on higher elevated land area.

34. The proposed improvements in this commune include:
- Rehabilitated dug wells – 8
 - New drilled wells for communities – 26
 - Rainwater jars for households – 4,995
 - Subsidized latrines for ID poor households – 619
 - Rainwater collection tanks for schools and health center – 8
 - Drilled well for schools – 2
 - Public latrines for schools and health centers – 10

(8) Siem Reap – Lveaeng Ruessei Commune (Chi Kraeng District)

35. Lveaeng Ruessei commune is one of 12 communes in Chi Kraeng district, Siem Reap province. The commune consists of 13 villages and it is located about 13km from Chi Kraeng district on national road No.6. Lveaeng Ruessei commune shares borders in the east with Pralay and Popok communes of Stoung district, in Kampong Thom province, in the west with Spean Thnout commune, Chi Kraeng district. In the south it borders with Stoung district and in the north with Pongro Kraom commune, Chi Kraeng district, Siem Reap province.

36. The proposed improvements in this commune include:
- Rehabilitation of community ponds – 2
 - Rehabilitated dug wells – 43
 - New drilled wells for communities – 84
 - Rainwater jars for households – 3,155
 - Household latrines – 1,813 households
 - Subsidized latrines for ID poor households – 438
 - Rainwater collection tanks for schools – 6
 - Drilled well for schools – 2
 - Public latrines for schools – 5

3. Review of batch 7 subprojects of RWSSP2

37. The batch 7 subprojects of RWSSP2 include seven locations. These locations have not been visited by the PPTA team of 3rdRWSS-SDP; all designs and social safeguard assessments have been made by the RWSSP2 team. Since the batch 7 subprojects will be implemented during 3rdRWSS-SDP, they are reviewed in this IPPF. These subprojects are grouped within the project as batch 1b.

(1) Banteay Meanchey – Phum Thmei Commune (Thmar Poiuk District)

38. Phum Thmei commune is located in Thmei Kandal village, in the southern part of Thmar Pouk district, about 55 km from the Banteay Meanchey town. Phum Thmei commune has 7 villages with 7983 population, out of which 4,036 are female.

39. The proposed improvements in this commune include:
- Rehabilitated dug wells – 9
 - Rehabilitated drilled wells – 4
 - Rehabilitated community ponds – 4
 - New drilled wells – 21
 - Rainwater jars – 2,364
 - Household latrines – 265
 - For public institutions (there are 3 primary schools, 1 secondary school and 1 public health center) – 5 rainwater tanks and 5 public latrine blocks are proposed.

(2) Battambang – Hab Commune (Koas Krala District)

40. Hab Commune is located northeastern part of Koas Krala district of Battambang Province, about 60 km from Battambang town, bordered with Thipakdei Commune and Prey Touch commune of Moung Russei district on the north, Preah Phos communes on the south, Koas Krala commune on the west and Kakoas commune of Moang Russei district on the east.

41. Currently the main sources of water are deep hand pump wells, community ponds and irrigation canals. The water sources often dry up during dry season, during which people collect untreated water from other surface water sources, which are not considered safe.

42. The proposed improvements in this commune include:
- Rainwater jars – 2,388
 - Household latrines – 213

- For public institutions (there are 4 primary schools, 1 secondary school and 1 kindergarten in the commune) – 5 rain water tanks and 5 public latrine blocks are proposed.

(3) Battambang – Koas Krala Commune (Koas Krala District)

43. Koas Krala Commune is a neighboring commune of the previous Hab commune located in Koas Krala District of Battambang Province, about 55 km from the Battambang town, bordered with ThipPakdei on the north, Preah Phos communes on the south, Doun Ba and Chhnal Moan communes on the west and Hab commune on the east. There are 9 villages in Koas Krala commune total population 4,530 of which 2,287 are female.

44. Koas Krala commune faces the same problem as Hab commune with water sources drying up in dry season.

45. The proposed improvements in this commune include:

- Rainwater jars – 3,252
- Household latrines – 224
- For public institutions (there are 8 primary schools, 2 secondary schools, 1 high school, 1 public health center and 2 kindergartens in the commune) – 5 rainwater tanks and 5 public latrine blocks are proposed.

(4) Kampong Chhnang – Tang Krasang Commune (Tuek Phos District)

46. The Tang Krasang Commune is one of 9 communes in Tuek Phos District of Kampong Chhnang province, about 21.9 km from the Kampong Chhnang Provincial town and about 11 km from Tuek Phos District center and 21.9 km from the National Road No. 5. The commune has 12 villages and population of 10,041 persons, out of which 5,265 females.

47. The water sources of the commune commonly dry up in dry season. The topography of parts of the commune is flat and subject also to the risk of flooding during rainy season, which means that raised latrine structures are needed.

48. The proposed improvements in this commune include:

- Rehabilitated drilled wells – 9
- New drilled wells – 129
- Rainwater jars – 3,213
- Household latrines – 488 households
- For public institutions (there are 8 primary schools, 2 secondary schools, 1 public health center and 1 kindergarten in the commune) – 5 rainwater tanks and 5 public latrine blocks are proposed.

(5) Kampong Thom – Ti Pouk Commune (Santuk District)

49. Ti Pou commune is located in Santuk district of Kampong Thom province, with a population of 10,807 out of which 5,551 are female.

50. Most of the current water supply systems are hand dug wells, which have not enough yield to provide water in the dry season.

51. The proposed improvements in this commune include:
- New drilled wells – 53
 - Rainwater jars – 3,087
 - Household latrines – 446
 - For public institutions (there are 10 primary schools, 1 secondary school and 1 public health center) – 1 rainwater tanks and 1 public latrine blocks are proposed.

(6) Pursat - Ansa Chambak Commune (Krakor District)

52. Ansa Chambak is one of 11 communes in Krakor District of Pursat province, located along national road number 5, 57 km away from the Pursat provincial town. This commune has common border with Kbal Trach Commune on the west, Trapeang Chann commune of Boribo district, Kampong Chnang province on the east, Chheu Tom commune of Krakor district on the south, and Boeng Tonle Sap on the north.

53. The commune is mainly located in a floodplain area while parts of the commune are located on higher elevated land area. The commune has a common border with Tonle Sap lake on the north and one of the 7 villages of the commune is a floating village (called Kampong Thkol). The current water sources include rainwater harvesting, individual ponds, streams, shallow hand dug wells and drill wells. Most of the water sources are shallow and cannot provide sufficient water for dry season. Since the topography of commune is mainly flat plane, and during the raining season the commune usually flooded with water flow from Tonle Sap River through seasonal streams, and therefore the household latrine will be installed higher than the normal flood level with the raised slab and rings.

54. One of the villages is a floating village with no form of toilets and they practice open defecation to Tonle Sap lake. The water of the lake is used for various purposes. The hygiene awareness of people is commonly low.

55. The proposed improvements in this commune include:
- New Drilled Wells – 48 units
 - Ceramic filters – 280 units
 - Rainwater Jars – 3,576 units
 - Household latrines – 796 households + 280 floating latrines
 - For public institutions (there are 3 primary schools, 1 secondary school and 1 public health center in the commune) – 5 rainwater tanks and 5 public latrine blocks are proposed.

(7) Siem Riep – Samraong Commune (Soutr Nikom District)

56. Samraong commune is one of 10 communes in Soutr Nikom district, Siem Reap province. The commune is located about 10 km from Soutr Nikom district on national road No.64.

57. Currently main water sources are dug wells and irrigation canals, which often dry up during dry season. Only a few drilled wells exist.

58. The proposed improvements in this commune include:
- New Drilled Wells – 27 units
 - Rainwater Jars – 6,468 units
 - Household latrines – 492 households

- For public institutions (there are 5 primary schools, 1 secondary school and 1 public health center in the commune) – 5 rainwater tanks and 5 public latrine blocks are proposed.

59. The expected impact of the 3rd RWSSSP-SDP aligns with the National Strategic Plan for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene for 2014-2025 and will significantly contribute to the achievement of the national target for having universal access to rural water supply and sanitation in Cambodia by 2025.

C. Safeguard Categorization

60. The project is classified as Category B for Indigenous Peoples impact. However, the project will not have any negative impact on indigenous peoples or ethnic minorities, while purely positive impact is expected due to improved access to safe potable water and sanitation services/facilities. The proposed representative batch 1 subprojects that are prepared before the project approval by ADB management are classified as Category C for Indigenous Peoples impact as they will not have any positive or negative impact on indigenous peoples or ethnic minorities based on the conducted due diligence. As The batches 2, 3, and 5 subprojects will be prepared after the project is approved. Therefore, it is not possible to prepare any Indigenous Peoples Plans for these subprojects.

II. OBJECTIVES AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

61. Although there are no indigenous peoples or ethnic minorities in the project batch 1, Project provinces (Kampong Chhnang, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Kampong Speu, and Kampot) do include areas with some indigenous peoples assimilated with mainstream Khmer population, and Cham and Vietnamese ethnic minorities, maintaining separate communities within wider Khmer communities (see Figure 1). It is possible that during project implementation, some subprojects are selected in the areas that include ethnic minority communities or some indigenous peoples.

62. The 2009 ADB SPS Indigenous Peoples³ safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous people or ethnic minority or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous people or ethnic minority own, use, occupy, or claim.

63. This framework is prepared to guide the subproject identification process and specify the requirements that will be followed in relation to subprojects under batch 2, 3, 4, and 5 screening and categorization, assessment and planning, including arrangement of culturally appropriate and meaningful consultations with indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, conducting social impact assessments (SIA) and preparation of the IPP that pertains to any specific subproject positively impacting indigenous peoples or ethnic minorities. The IPPF is prepared in line with ADB SPS and the laws and regulations of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC).

³ The term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing 4 characteristics as detailed under Appendix 3, para 6, page 56 of ADB SPS 2009.

A. Cambodia's Policies on Indigenous Peoples and Ethnic Minority Population⁴

64. Cambodia's legal system follows primarily the civil law tradition. National legislation, policies, executive regulations and international instruments are in place in Cambodia for reference as basis to uphold the human rights of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities. These include not only the rights to land and natural resources, but also education, health, vocational training, self-determined development and self-determination, and other human rights.⁵

65. The 1993 Cambodian Constitution contains no specific reference to indigenous peoples, and nor does it contain any article or provision explicitly relating to indigenous peoples' rights. The Constitution only refers to the rights of "Khmer citizens". Article 31, which provides the framework for the respect, promotion and protection of human rights of citizens, stipulates that: "Every Khmer citizen shall be equal before the law, enjoying the same rights, freedom and fulfilling the same obligations regardless of race, colour, sex, language, religious belief, political tendency, birth origin, social status, wealth or other status." The generalized reference to "Khmer" citizens is meant to refer to all Cambodian citizens.

66. Collective ownership of immovable property is guaranteed in Article 44, which also recognizes the right to fair and prior compensation to both individual and collective owners. 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. National policies applicable to the indigenous peoples include:

67. National Policy on Development of Indigenous Peoples (NPDIP). The 2009 National Policy on Development of Indigenous Peoples (NPDIP) provides the main policy framework related to indigenous land rights in Cambodia. It also sets out policy directions in the fields of culture, education, vocational training, health, environment, land, agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, justice, tourism and industry, and mines and energy.

68. Land Law, 2001. It was an historic milestone for Cambodia to pass the Land Law in 2001. 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. 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.

69. 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

⁴ Based on the relevant section of the IPPF prepared and approved for CAM: Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project.

⁵ Threatened Lands, Threatened Lives Human Rights Situation of the Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) Foundation, August 2014.

[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 neighbours, and as prescribed by procedures in Title VI of this law and relevant sub-decrees.”

70. 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.”

71. 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.”

72. 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.

73. The Forestry Law 2002, governing the management of the country’s forests, contains provisions for the official recognition of community forestry. 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.

74. Article 37 of this 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).

75. 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.

76. 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.

77. Law on Natural Protection Zone, 2008. This 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.

78. In addition to the promulgation of the Land Law of 2001, a number of policies and regulations were adopted in pursuit of its implementation. These policies include the following:

- (i) Interim Strategy of Land Policy Framework, 2002. This policy document reiterates the granting of collective ownership rights to indigenous communities over their lands. It goes further in ensuring user-rights to forest products for indigenous and local communities when it explicitly refers to the protection of traditional user rights of indigenous communities and their right to practice shifting cultivation.
- (ii) Sub-decree 146 on Economic Land Concessions (ELC Sub-decree), 2005. According to Article 4(3) of this sub-decree, an ELC may be granted only on State private land where "environmental and social impact assessments have been completed with respect to the land use and development plan for economic land concession projects." The Sub-Decree also stipulates public consultations in the process of granting ELCs at various steps (Art. 4, Art. 35), including participation with land registration and defining the area of the ELC. Article 35 states that public consultations must be held to discuss and review the project proposal of the ELC. However, the Sub-Decree does not provide further details on the procedure for public consultations.
- (iii) Policy for Registration and Right to Use of Land of Indigenous Communities in Cambodia (IP User-Right Policy), 2009 and the Sub-Decree on Procedures of Registration of Land of Indigenous Communities, 2009. These two sub-decrees strengthen the 2001 Land Law on communal/collective land titling. It also lists the requirements for the collective land registration process.

79. Other legal considerations for this IPPF are international instruments which Cambodia has adopted. The policies include the UN Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples that has the objective of ending discrimination and promoting the rights of Cambodia's recognized indigenous peoples. The UN Declaration on the Right of Indigenous People was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2007. Many countries in the world including Cambodia have voted in favour of this nonbinding declaration. Other relevant international policies adopted by Cambodia are the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). The ICERD Article 5(e) ensures the enjoyment, on an equal footing and without discrimination, of economic, social and cultural rights, in particular the right to education and training. The ICESCR Article 13 includes the provision of free primary education irrespective of gender, ethnicity or any other consideration and commits the state party to make secondary education generally available and accessible to all, including through the progressive introduction of free education, and to working towards the provision of equal access to tertiary education,

including through the provision of free secondary education. The government ratified the ICESCR in 1992.

B. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement Requirements

80. ADB recognizes the rights of indigenous peoples to direct the course of their own development. Indigenous peoples do not automatically benefit from development, which is often planned and implemented by those in the mainstream or dominant population in the countries in which they live. Special efforts are needed to engage them in the planning of development programs that affect them,

81. ADB's SPS 2009 aims to (i) avoid adverse impacts of projects on the environment and affected people, where possible; (ii) minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for adverse project impacts on the environment and affected people when avoidance is not possible; and (iii) assist in strengthening country safeguards systems and develop the capacity to manage environmental and social risks.

82. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) in relation to indigenous peoples is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous people/ethnic minority identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the indigenous people 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. The term indigenous people is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social, and cultural group possessing the following 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 to 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. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which the country is a party will be taken into account. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under this policy.

83. ADB Indigenous Peoples Policy Principles include the following:

- (i) Screen early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.
- (ii) Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples.
- (iii) Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) 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 (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples

communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' 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 Indigenous Peoples' concerns.

- (iv) Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) 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 Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples 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
- (v) 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 Indigenous Peoples 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.
- (vi) Prepare an Indigenous Peoples 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 Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples 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.
- (vii) 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 Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.
- (viii) Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.
- (ix) 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.

C. Comparison of applicable national laws and ADB SPS

84. The national laws and regulations of RGC and ADB SPS (2009) are fairly well aligned in terms of recognition of indigenous peoples rights, especially in regards to land tenure. However, the main difference between RGC IP policy and that of ADB SPS (2009) is the distinction of the RGC to make 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 24 April 2009 (document prepared by MRD), which is, as follows:

- 1) **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. The IPs include the following identified 24 groups: 1) Phnong, 2) Kuoy, 3) Tompuon, 4) Charay, 5) Kroeng, 6) Prov, 7) Kavet, 8) Stieng, 9) Kraol, 10) Mil, 11) Kachak, 12) Por, 13) Khaonh, 14) Chong, 15) Auoy, 16) Thmaun, 17) Lun, 18) Saauch, 19) Roder, 20) Khe, 21) Raang, 22) Spung, 23) Laeun, 24) Samre. The lifestyles of those IPs adhere to their customs and they do their own agricultural and plantation works on plots of land they occupy according to the code of formulas, and the tradition of the collective use of lands. The IPs make up approximately 1 percent of the total population of the country and have been living alongside the Khmer ethnic groups in harmony in a number of provinces (i.e., Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie, Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Stung Treng, Udor Meanchey, Koh Kong, Battambang, Preak Sihanouk, Bantea Meanchey, Siem Reap and other provinces/ areas.⁶
- 2) **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.⁷

85. The project will apply ADB SPS (2009) in defining the IPs, and will treat Cham and Vietnamese ethnic minorities as IPs. ADB SPS defines indigenous peoples as a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group, which applies to Cham, Vietnamese due to their self-identification as members of a distinct cultural group with customary cultural, economic, social and political institutions. For example, the Cham Muslim community are not integrated into Khmer society, including due to religious reasons.⁸ These groups also experienced persecution due to their distinct different culture during Khmer Rouge era. At the same time, Cham are presented during at the assembly, and have citizenship in the country, whereas they are regarded as Khmer Islam. The EMs are generally located in geographically distinct area of Tonle Sap Lake, while the Vietnamese also have a distinct language from Khmer. In addition, Vietnamese people sometimes have difficulties in obtaining official documents due to inability to speak Khmer language. The 3rd RWSSSP and its subprojects will be governed by the following principles in respect of ethnic minorities:

- (i) Early screening to determine (i) presence of indigenous peoples and/or ethnic minority, and/or collective attachment to the project area as well as (ii) potential project impacts on indigenous peoples and/or ethnic minorities;
- (ii) Conducting culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive, and technically backed-up SIA, wherein full consideration to indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities

⁶ National Policy on development of Indigenous Peoples. Cambodia. Approved by the Council of Ministers at the Plenary Session held on April 24, 2009. MRD. Cambodia.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ European Institute for Asian Studies - EU-Asia at a Glance. Islam in Cambodia: The fate of the Cham Muslims. Sabeone, 2017.

http://www.eias.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/03/EU_Asia_at_a_Glance_Sabeone_Cham_Cambodia_2017-1.pdf

generated options will be given with regards to subproject's social and economic benefits, and impacts on these groups of people adequately identified.;

- (iii) Undertaking meaningful consultations with affected indigenous peoples and ethnic minority communities and households to maximize their participation across project cycle and to avoid adverse impacts, tailoring the project benefits to these people in a culturally appropriate manner, and establish a culturally appropriate grievance redress mechanism;
- (iv) Prepare an IPP in accordance with the ADB SPS. The IPP should be prepared based on the SIA with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts, that is based on participation of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and addresses their needs in order to fully participate in the project activities.;
- (v) Disclose the IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the SIA in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and local languages understandable to affected indigenous peoples and ethnic minority communities and other stakeholders.;
- (vi) 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.

III. IDENTIFICATION OF AFFECTED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

A. Ethnicity in Cambodia

86. The largest of the ethnic groups in Cambodia are the Khmer who comprise approximately 90% of the total population and mainly live within the lowland Mekong subregion and the central plains. The remaining 10% are non-Khmer ethnic groups, comprising of Chams (predominantly Muslim and originally from Vietnam), ethnic Vietnamese, ethnic Chinese, and the indigenous Khmer Loeu (hill-tribes). The non-indigenous ethnic minorities include immigrants and their descendants who live among the Khmer and have mostly adopted, at least nominally, Khmer culture and language.^{9,10}

87. Among these non-Khmer ethnic groups, only the hill-tribes are categorized as indigenous peoples by the Government of Cambodia as, according to ADB definitions, these groups maintain their distinct language and other cultural practices. 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 Vietnamese groups. The indigenous ethnic minorities constitute the majority in the remote mountainous provinces of Ratanakiri, Mondulhiri and Stung Treng and Kratie province. While there are no hill-tribe groups there are some ethnic minority and Cham households living in Khmer communities in the target provinces. With the exception of the hill-tribes, non-Khmer ethnic groups are generally well assimilated in Khmer society.¹¹ Cham are considered Cambodians and are afforded citizenship.

88. Ethnic minorities may either live in their own communities within wider Khmer communities or have fully integrated into Khmer communities but still retain their ethnic character and in some

⁹ World Heritage Encyclopedia. List of Ethnic Groups.

http://www.gutenberg.us/articles/list_of_ethnic_groups_in_cambodia.

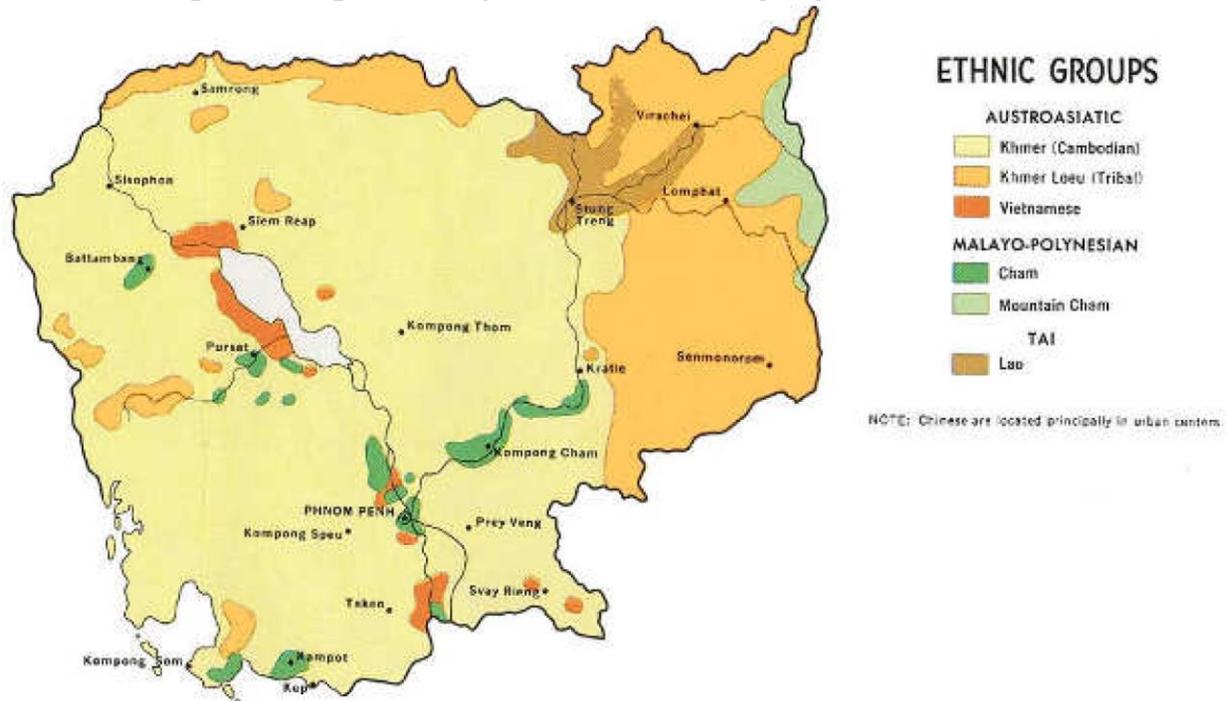
¹⁰ Ministry of Planning. 2013. Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013: Final Report. Phnom Penh.

¹¹ ADB. 2002. Indigenous Peoples, Ethnic Minorities and Poverty Reduction. Manila.

cases language.

89. The Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 report indicates that highland tribal groups and a few minority religious groups account for 0.6% of the national population. However, if based on mother tongue, speakers of ethnic minority languages (including both indigenous and nonindigenous ethnic minorities), will constitute 2.26% of the national population. The map in Figure 1 indicates the main areas of indigenous people and ethnic group concentrations.

Figure 3: Indigenous People and Ethnic Minority Population Locations



Source: Global Security. 1972. *Ethnic Groups*. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/jhtml/jframe.html#http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/cambodia/images/map-cambodia-ethnic-1972.jpg>

B. Identification of Affected Indigenous Peoples

90. The subproject selection criteria incorporate screening for indigenous peoples impacts. The subprojects will not (i) involve commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) 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 indigenous peoples. An IP impact screening checklist will be applied to screen and select the subprojects during the identification and selection of subprojects under batch 2, 3, 4, and 5 (Appendix 1).

91. The poverty, social impact and gender analysis (PSA) has been conducted to (i) assess poverty, social and gender issues for the proposed program as a whole and the batch 1 sub-projects; and (ii) generate evidence to inform social development design measures and targets¹²; (iii) assess the potential poverty and social impacts – positive or negative; (iv) identify possible

¹² These informed the SPRSS, GAP, PAM/Stakeholder Communication Strategy, Participation Plan, DMF.

actions or specific project activities, to maximize the positive impacts of 3rd RWSSS-SDP and to minimize or mitigate any negative impacts.¹³

92. In total, 546 respondents were interviewed, and 86 men and women participated in FGD across eight communes. For the household survey, 351 were interviewed directly with the household head, 164 were interviewed with their spouse and only 25 were interviewed with their extended family members. Random sampling of 340 (62%) household surveyed were non-ID poor while the other 206 (38%) are household with ID Poor. Among 206 of ID poor households, 47 (23%) are disable headed household and 6 (3%) are indigenous household. The majority of surveyed households are Khmer. A minor percentage of non-Khmer ethnic group in the surveyed communes including 10% of Chinese in Tang Samraong; 5.3% of IP Por in Samraong; 2% of Vietnamese in Prey Khpos; and a total of 32% of Cham in Sambour, Peam, and Samraong communes.

Table 1: Ethnicity in Surveyed Communes in Percentage

% Ethnicity by commune	Khmer	Cham	Viet-namense	Mix (Kh-Cham)	Mix (Kh-Viet)	Por	Loa	Chinese
Sambour	99.95	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tang Samraong	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Peam	99.9	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lbaeuk	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prey Khpos	99.98	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0
Lveaeng Ruessey	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhuk Khsach	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samraong	94.5	0.17	0	0	0	5.3	0	0

Source: Socio Economic Survey for PPTA 3rd RWSSSP-SDP conducted by Green Goal, 2018.

93. In the surveyed communes, there some Por indigenous peoples as defined by RGC, Cham, ethnic Vietnamese and Chinese that are well assimilated into the local communities, fluent in Khmer language and are pursuing the same livelihood activities as the mainstream Khmer. They have essentially fully integrated into Khmer communities but still retain their ethnic character. These will not be experiencing any impact by the batch 1 subprojects. However, as mentioned earlier, the batches 2, 3, 4, and 5 that will be selected and prepared after the project approval may include areas where ethnic minorities and/or indigenous peoples are widely present. For example, following completion of the full piloting cycle for the floating toilet component being implemented under the 2nd RWSSP project, the current 3rd RWSSP will include a component to introduce floating toilets to the floating houses at Tonle Sap Lake, and vast majority of these floating houses are Vietnamese and Cham. Provided that current status of access to safe drinking water and most importantly, sanitation facilities/services is immense in the project target areas and following the perception of the project and it's impacts among the surveyed population, the project is expected to have exclusively positive impact on rural population, including the ethnic minorities and/or indigenous peoples.

94. Based upon the 3rd RWSSSP design and the type of subprojects identified, the following potential impacts for ethnic minorities and/or indigenous peoples can be delineated:

¹³ Handbook on Poverty and Social Analysis, A Working Document, ADB, 2012.

Table 2: Project Impacts

Output	Activity	Positive Impact on Beneficiaries, including IPs/EMs	Negative Impact
Output 1: Rural water supply and sanitation sector institutions strengthened	<p>MIS at national, provincial and district levels designed and rolled out</p> <p>Program Performance Monitoring System (PPMS) in alignment with the national MIS established</p> <p>Results based rural water supply and sanitation action plan (in alignment with NAP and PAPs) developed for all the target districts and communes</p> <p>National guidelines developed and endorsed for faecal sludge management</p> <p>National guidelines for sanitation financing support for poor and vulnerable households developed and endorsed</p> <p>District Working Groups on Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene established and operational</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder coordination meetings on water, sanitation and hygiene at district and provincial level</p> <p>Water supply, sanitation and hygiene needs, and priorities integrated the commune and district development and investment plans</p>	<p>The 5-year sector development program will improve the health and quality of life for 640,000 people through improved access to safe water supply, elimination of open defecation and equitable and sustained access to improved sanitation and hygiene practices.</p> <p>The program will target 65 rural communes, including 647 villages and aims to achieve 100% access to safe and sustainable water supply and sanitation services in all the target villages.</p>	None
Output 2: Rural water supply infrastructure and services in the target provinces expanded.	<p>Existing water supply infrastructure and facilities rehabilitated</p> <p>New improved water supply infrastructure and facilities constructed</p>	<p>100% access to safe and sustainable water supply and sanitation services in all the target villages.</p> <p>IPs/EMs participate in infrastructure planning meetings, and provide feedback on the proposed subprojects</p>	None

Output	Activity	Positive Impact on Beneficiaries, including IPs/EMs	Negative Impact
	<p>Water and sanitation safety planning process and tools implemented in program target communes and villages</p> <p>Water point mapping and functionality assessment of water supply infrastructure conducted in the target communes</p> <p>Water quality testing conducted regularly in all the target communes</p> <p>Climate change adaptation and disaster risk management integrated into the design of the sub-projects</p>		
<p>Output 3: Rural sanitation infrastructure and services in the target provinces expanded.</p>	<p>Existing water supply infrastructure and facilities rehabilitated</p> <p>New improved water supply infrastructure and facilities constructed</p> <p>Water and sanitation safety planning process and tools implemented in program target communes and villages</p> <p>Water point mapping and functionality assessment of water supply infrastructure conducted in the target communes</p> <p>Water quality testing conducted regularly in all the target communes</p> <p>Climate change adaptation and disaster risk management integrated into the design of the sub-projects</p>	<p>100% access to safe and sustainable water supply and sanitation services in all the target villages.</p> <p>Increased awareness level among IPs/Ems sanitation and hygiene;</p> <p>Improved access to water supply and sanitation facilities among IPs/EGs;</p> <p>Increased awareness among IPs/EMs on safe menstrual hygiene management consideration planned under rehabilitation and construction of latrines in schools and health centres that leads to less school dropouts, and enhanced mobility among women and girls within these groups;</p> <p>Accessing sanitation financing support mechanism coverage for vulnerable IP/EM households through inclusion into participatory decision-making process</p>	<p>None</p>

IV. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND IPP FOR SUBPROJECTS

95. Where a subproject will impact on ethnic minorities, SIA must be undertaken as this will assist in guiding implementation methodology and also improve targeting and impact monitoring. Through the SIA in each subproject will identify key project stakeholders, beneficiaries, and ethnic minority groups and undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive process for meaningful consultation. The project safeguard staff will carry out a SIA for each subproject, to determine the impacts on indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities and prepare an IPP in conjunction with the subproject selection process. The subproject's potential social impacts and risks will be assessed. Social assessments and consultations with indigenous peoples and ethnic minority communities will be carried out before subproject designs are finalized.

96. The SIA will be conducted in a gender-sensitive manner in consultation with indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities through the use of translators with local language capacity when needed ensuring household interviews and consultations are conducted with husband and wife, and/or the use of female facilitators during the women's focus group discussions. Meetings and interview times must be held at times that are convenient for women as well as men and the project will ascertain these times from the community.

97. The SIA will (i) establish the baseline socioeconomic profile of indigenous peoples and/or ethnic minorities in the subproject areas; (ii) determine the short- and long-term, direct and indirect, and positive of the project on each group's social, cultural, and economic status; (iv) assess and validate which indigenous people will trigger the ADB SPS principles; and (v) assess subsequent approaches and resource requirements for addressing the various concerns and issues of projects that affect them. As the project is not complex investment, and it's potential effects are purely positive on IPs/EMs, SIA is not expected to be elaborated or complex.

98. The suggested contents, data needed and proposed methods in preparing a SIA for subprojects will be agreed with ADB.

99. To conclude, the subproject screening during the participatory subproject identification and site selection will exclude any subproject with impacts for involuntary resettlement, or negative impact on indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities. This will be conducted through field visits to the subproject areas and through participation at the subproject selection and/or subproject siting process, meetings convened with subproject beneficiary groups and communities including those as part of the Community Participation Framework implementation.

100. As indicated earlier, the proposed batch 1 subprojects are classified as Category C, and IPP has not been prepared. As the batch 2–5 subprojects are yet to be designed, the selection process and participatory design and site selection will suggest if IPPs will need to be prepared for these batches.

101. By initial screening, if a subproject has potential impacts on ethnic minorities, the IPP will respond to the issues identified in the SIA and through consultations and will set out the measures whereby the project implementers will ensure that:

- (i) affected indigenous people/ethnic minorities receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits;
- (ii) the IPP will outline measures to enable indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities participate actively in projects that benefits them.

102. The 3rd RWSSSP safeguard specialists and consultants will prepare the planning documents through meaningful consultation with affected groups to assist the government in

fulfilling the above.

103. It is expected that the IPPs will be succinct and reflect the beneficial measures based on the positive impact caused by the project, and in full consultation with the indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities.

104. Otherwise, the project will be guided by the recommended outline for an IPP in accordance with the ADB SPS, Annex to Appendix 3 (page 63) as shown in Appendix 2.

V. CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

105. Meaningful consultation with indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities will be ensured through the use of culturally appropriate communication strategies and use of local language/adequate translation where needed. Although most ethnic minorities in the project provinces will have Khmer language capacity it may be determined that ethnic minorities in specific target areas need translation assistance. Enough resources will have to be incorporated in the participatory subproject preparation and design, and community participation to ensure meaningful consultation with affected indigenous peoples/ethnic minority communities.

106. The table below indicates the definitive points for stakeholder participation across the project cycle under 3rd RWSSSP. The consultation plan will be adhered to ensuring informed participation in all facets of the project cycle. Timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information will be made that is understandable and readily accessible to indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities, in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion. The use of focus group discussions separated by gender and/or ethnicity is encouraged in cases where subprojects are being implemented in communities of mixed ethnicity.

Table 3: Consultation Plan

Stage	Stakeholders	Activity	Outcomes
1. Subproject identification	Executing agency Ministry level Provincial and district level Implementing agency at provincial and district level Commune and village authorities Target beneficiary households Members of vulnerable or minority groups Project technical assistance	Government and agency meetings to explain need for safeguards, agree on selection criteria. Scoping – visiting potential sites, physical inspection. Meetings and briefings with provincial and district agencies. Meetings with commune and village authorities. Meetings with target beneficiaries.	Agreement on objectives, priorities. Agreement on subproject selection criteria. Indicative development priorities for community. Identification of problems and issues. Basic design needs. Records of community participation disaggregated by sex and ethnicity.
2. Subproject preparation/selection	Executing agency Ministry level Provincial and district level Implementing agency at provincial and district level	data requirements, participatory methods, consultation process and need for indigenous people /ethnic minority safeguards.	Data for preparation of socio-economic profiles. Needs and constraints identified. Special considerations identified.

Stage	Stakeholders	Activity	Outcomes
	Commune and village authorities Target beneficiary households Members of vulnerable or minority groups Project technical assistance	Open village meeting to explain purpose and process of consultations. Field level data collection – socio-economic data and surveys.	Identification of gender issues, women’s needs, and priorities. Identification of specific needs for tailoring innovative behavior change campaign
		Household level and focus discussion group meetings to identify needs – includes meetings with indigenous people /ethnic minority households and gender separate focal discussion groups. Focused data collection from indigenous people /ethnic minority households. Discuss proposed project design. Obtain feedback, determine level of support. Update briefings for provincial and district agencies.	Identification of indigenous peoples/ethnic minority households that will be qualified/covered under mechanism for subsidizing latrines for poor Identification of needs for information material to be prepared in ethnic minority language. Records of community participation disaggregated by sex and ethnicity.
3. Subproject completion and evaluation	Executing agency Ministry level Executing agency provincial and district level Implementing agency at provincial and district level – if different from executing agency. Commune and village authorities Target beneficiary households Members of vulnerable or minority groups Project technical assistance	Meetings with commune and village officials to discuss benefits and issues. Focus group meetings to identify benefits received, implementation issues, and improvements needed. Separate indigenous people/ethnic minority focal group meetings where needed.	Feedback on implementation progress, issues, and constraints. Suggestions for future improvements Records of community participation disaggregated by sex and ethnicity.

107. Documentation of consultation meetings is important and must be attended to and the following data should be recorded as a minimum:

- (iii) Context of the gathering (consultation or any activity initiated by or for 3rd RWSSSP - reason for the activity, where, when, who are present.
- (iv) Record what is being said, questions asked, issues raised, and by whom as well as the response of project personnel – disaggregated by gender and ethnicity.
- (v) Note if any particular group attempts to dominate discussions.
- (vi) If necessary, separate leadership or influential persons from the focal discussion group and consider forming a specific “leadership” discussion group in order that influence on other persons during discussions is mitigated.
- (vii) Ensure records are taken of the date of the meetings and of who participated – and disaggregate by gender and ethnicity.

108. Important differences in roles between women and men, or other gender norms, may have a significant bearing on the subproject. Because gender disparities usually result in women and men having different needs, demands, and constraints, it is crucial to identify them early in the design process before key decisions are made. If these differences are ignored, the prospects for success of the project may be adversely affected, and women may not have the opportunity to benefit from the project on equal terms with men.

109. The consultation plan outlined above includes discussions with separate women’s groups as well as consultation with women at the household level in order to identify the specific needs and priorities of women in the community.

110. The project does not anticipate any subproject that would entail: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) 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 Indigenous Peoples. Hence, it does not require broad community support¹⁴. However, the project will ensure indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities are fully consulted with and participate during the key project processes. The commune council and the project must ensure that the most vulnerable elements of the indigenous people community are adequately represented. This may include women, the elderly, and the poor.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

111. The mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected indigenous peoples’ or ethnic groups’ concerns, complaints, and grievances is provided, and ethnic communities will be appropriately informed about such mechanism. A culturally appropriate, gender responsive, and accessible mechanism will be formulated but shall not impede access to the country’s judicial or administrative remedies. The village chiefs and Commune Councils play important roles in conflict mediation as well as disseminating relevant laws and policies. Community elders are a particularly relevant institution in ethnic minority communities. These indigenous structures will be tapped by the project for grievance redress. The proposed project-specific grievance mechanism for the project will be separately discussed with indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and various culturally acceptable and gender inclusive (as relevant) entry points for such safeguards GRM will be agreed and used for the subprojects. Details on the GRM, its composition and record keeping

¹⁴ In accordance with the ADB SPS, the broad community support is achieved when: (i) the majority of recognized representatives of the affected indigenous people communities formally express their support; (ii) a considerable majority of the affected indigenous people communities’ members and particularly those most severely affected, provide their support either through formal agreements or through other informal means; (iii) any significant opposition or major disagreement has been resolved through a good faith negotiation process.

will be reflected in the safeguard monitoring reports that will be submitted to ADB for disclosure.

112. All costs involved in resolving the complaints, meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination, will be borne by the project.

113. Safeguard monitoring reports will include the following aspects pertaining to progress on grievances: (i) number and types of cases registered with the grievance redress committee, decisions made, and the status of pending cases; and (ii) lists of cases in process and already decided upon may be prepared with details such as name, date of notice, date of application, date of hearing, decisions, remarks, actions taken to resolve issues, and status of grievance (i.e. open, closed, pending).

114. If efforts to resolve disputes using the grievance procedures remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, affected households have the right to directly discuss their concerns or problems with the ADB through the ADB Cambodia Resident Mission. If households are still not satisfied with the responses of ADB Cambodia Resident Mission, they can directly contact the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator. The Office of the Special Project Facilitator procedure can proceed based on the accountability mechanism in parallel with the project implementation.

VII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Institutional Arrangement

115. Ministry of Rural Development (MRD): The executing agency (EA) for the 3rd RWSSSP project will be the MRD, acting through its Project Management Unit (PMU), technical departments and Provincial Departments of Rural Development (PDRD) in the eight provinces which will constitute the Project Implementation Units (PIUs). MRD has overall responsibility for the coordination and consolidation of 3rd RWSSSP reports to MEF and ADB, and is responsible for preparing and overseeing the implementation of this IPPF and related IPPs.

116. The project coordination unit (PCU) and project implementation units (PIUs) will include staff that will work with the government (MRD, MOE, local and provincial authorities), consultants, and other stakeholders in facilitating meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.

117. MRD will endorse the IPPF for the Project, the IPPs. MRD through its PCU will participate in implementation and monitoring of the IPPs.

118. PIC may provide technical support to PCU and PIUs in screening, SIAs and development of IPPs, if requested. The PIC will monitor and report of IPP implementation progress in the regular quarterly progress reports and semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports. PIC will advise PCU on any IPP related issues.

B. Capacity building measures

119. Enhanced participation of indigenous peoples'/ ethnic minority communities will be facilitated through the development of more participatory planning and monitoring processes for the subprojects. This will include strengthening the participation of indigenous peoples'/ ethnic minority community representatives in consultations and any land acquisition resettlement process and undertaking an analysis of the livelihood situation and needs of the affected IPs at the local level specifically for the income restoration plan.

120. To raise the profile of indigenous peoples'/ ethnic minority community involvement in Project

Components for Water Supply Improvements (small pipe network and new pond project) and implementation planning and monitoring processes. The planning and monitoring frameworks will include specific sections related to indigenous peoples'/ ethnic minorities for use in relevant subprojects. Operational guidelines will be developed taking into account any cultural differences, and training will be provided to relevant provincial authorities involved in operation and maintenance of the facilities developed by the subprojects to promote the inclusion of indigenous peoples'/ ethnic minority community representatives in planning and reviews.

121. Capacity Building for MRD will be implemented through improving the mainstreaming of IP safeguards understanding to support targeted interventions in provinces with indigenous persons/ ethnic minority populations. Pathways for mainstreaming are:

- (i) Strengthening the social assessment and screening capacity of the MRD at the central level and in provinces with indigenous persons'/ ethnic minority populations;
- (ii) Improving the delivery of culturally appropriate urban services at the Provincial town level targeting information and behaviour change communication activities using culturally appropriate urban services promotion materials;
- (iii) Enhanced local indigenous persons'/ ethnic minority participation in designing and monitoring local urban development plans; and
- (iv) Monitoring, evaluation and the annual sector review process; including a focus on activities implemented to address the concerns of indigenous peoples'/ ethnic minorities as identified in the program's Social Assessment.

122. Potential initiatives for inclusion in program Indigenous People Plans (IPPs) will be prepared in a flexible and operational manner; and could include the activities that resulted from the consultations. The IPP will be discussed with relevant government departments during the implementation of the 3rd RWSSSP. The goal of the IPPs will be to ensure that indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities are provided with culturally appropriate project benefits and increased opportunities for participation during project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

123. During the early stages of program implementation, the MRD will facilitate community level participation with free prior and informed consultation in subproject sites with indigenous persons/ ethnic minorities. The consultation will be aimed at reviewing the need for additional operational guidelines to deliver culturally appropriate urban services for indigenous persons/ ethnic minorities.

VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ARRANGEMENTS

124. The EA will set up an internal monitoring system. Monitoring indicators will be established. EA will submit semi-annual integrated safeguard monitoring report to ADB. .

125. Safeguard staff will be appointed in the PCU and PIUs to work along with the national and international social development and safeguard specialists/consultants, provincial implementation teams, communes and villages on IP issues. ADB safeguard specialists will assist in monitoring the potential IP impacts during project implementation.

126. MRD/PCU will submit the following documents for disclosure on ADB's website:

- a. this Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework;
- b. Indigenous Peoples Plans, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment; and
- c. Integrated social safeguard monitoring reports.

IX. BUDGET AND FINANCING

127. The EA will ensure that sufficient resources are allocated to formulate IPPs in any subprojects which will have impacts on IPs. A detailed budget will be prepared by MRD/PCU, taking into account all activities associated with the formulation and implementation of IPPs. Due to the nature of the project, and its subprojects, and it is expected that most of the costs required to implement measures resulting from positive impact on indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities will be borne by the components that cover capacity building, awareness raising, and behavior change. In case additional budgets will be required, such budgets will be reflected in the IPPs, become an integral part of the project cost and will be made available by MRD during implementation. The MRD/PCU will transfer the required amount to the PIUs as required.

**Design Study for the Third Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services
Sector Program (50101-001)
ADB-Loan 9199-CAM**

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

Date: 20 June 2018

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 socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?	X			The Por Indigenous peoples, Cham and Vietnamese ethnic minorities reside within the project target provinces. However, they are not present within the target villages of the 1 st batch of the subprojects
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			Cambodia has a legal definition for indigenous peoples. It also recognizes ethnic Cham as Khmer Islam. Vietnamese are recognized as ethnic minorities
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?	X			Cham and Vietnamese as well as some of the IPs found in the target areas during the PSA are well integrated within the Khmer society but maintain their identity.
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		
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?	X			
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?	X			Although vast majority of IP speaks Khmer, same as the ethnic minorities, they speak distinct language
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		X		Cambodia recognizes IPs legally, same as ethnic minorities.
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?		N/A		Cham minority has representative in the parliament, and both IPs and ethnic minorities enjoy equal rights and opportunities as ethnic Khmer.
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	X			IPs and Cham EMs will benefit from the project by having access to safe water supply and sanitation.
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		X		

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		X		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as 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 under use 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		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		X		

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1. Rehabilitation of Community Ponds	Easy and safe access to improved water supply and sanitation.	None
2. Rehabilitation of Dug Wells;		
3. New Drilled Wells		
4. Rain Water Jars		
5. Small Pipe Systems		
6. Institutional Rainwater Tanks, Drilled Wells and Public Latrines		

Outline of an Indigenous Peoples' Plan

This outline is part of the safeguard requirements 3. An Indigenous Peoples' Plan (IPPIP) is required for all projects with impacts on indigenous peoples. Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential impacts on indigenous peoples. The substantive aspects of this outline will guide the preparation of IPP, although not necessarily in the order shown.

A. Executive Summary

This section concisely describes the critical facts, significant findings, and recommended actions.

Description of the Project

This section provides a general description of the project; discusses project outputs and activities that may bring impacts on indigenous peoples; and identify project area.

B. Social Impact Assessment

This section:

- (i) Reviews the legal and institutional framework applicable to indigenous peoples in project context.
- (ii) Provides baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected indigenous peoples' communities; the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied; and the natural resources on which they depend.
- (iii) Identifies key project stakeholders and elaborate a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive process for meaningful consultation with indigenous peoples at each stage of project preparation and implementation, taking the review and baseline information into account.
- (iv) Assesses, based on meaningful consultation with the affected indigenous peoples, the potential adverse and positive effects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is a gender-sensitive analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected indigenous peoples given their particular circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to those available to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live.
- (v) Includes a gender-sensitive assessment of the affected indigenous peoples' perceptions about the project and its impact on their social, economic, and cultural status.
- (vi) Identifies and recommends, based on meaningful consultation with the affected indigenous peoples, the measures necessary to avoid adverse effects or, if such measures are not possible, identifies measures to minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for such effects and to ensure that the indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.

C. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

This section: (i) describes the information disclosure, consultation and participation process with the affected indigenous peoples that was carried out during project preparation; (ii) summarizes their comments on the results of the social impact assessment and identifies concerns raised during consultation and how these have been addressed in project design; (iii) in the case of

project activities requiring broad community support, documents the process and outcome of consultations with affected indigenous peoples and any agreement resulting from such consultations for the project activities and safeguard measures addressing the impacts of such activities; (iv) describes consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during implementation to ensure ethnic minority participation during implementation; and (v) confirms disclosure of the draft and final IPP to the affected indigenous peoples.

D. Beneficial Measures

This section specifies the measures to ensure that the indigenous peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, and gender responsive.

E. Mitigative Measures

This section specifies the measures to avoid adverse impacts on indigenous peoples; and where the avoidance is impossible, specifies the measures to minimize, mitigate and compensate for identified unavoidable adverse impacts for each affected indigenous peoples.

F. Capacity Building

Being a value chain project, there is little opportunity for general capacity building of indigenous people/ethnic minority, and what capacity building is being offered is mainly technological. This section can try to provide measures to strengthen the indigenous peoples/ethnic minority subproject participants' capacity to take advantage of project supported activities and obtain maximum benefits and from agriculture and related training that will be provided.

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism

This section describes the procedures to redress grievances by affected indigenous peoples. It also explains how the procedures are accessible to indigenous peoples and culturally appropriate and gender sensitive.

H. Institutional Arrangement

This section describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the various measures of the IPP. It also describes the process of including relevant local organizations and NGOs, if any, in carrying out the measures of the IPP.

I. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the IPP. It also specifies arrangements for participation of affected indigenous peoples in the preparation and validation of monitoring, and evaluation reports.

J. Budget and Financing

This section provides an itemized budget for all activities described in the IPP.