

Ethnic Group Development Framework

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Cambodia: Cross-Border Livestock Health and Value-Chain Infrastructure Improvement Project

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 28 October 2022)

Currency unit	–	riel (KR)
KR1.0	=	\$0.00024
S1.0	=	KR4,137

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AI	–	artificial insemination
AMR	–	antimicrobial resistance
APHIS	–	animal production and health information system
BSL2	–	Biosecurity Level
CLHVCIP	–	Cross-Border Livestock Health and Value Chains Improvement Project
DCZs	–	disease control zones
DOAHP	–	District Office of Animal Health and Production
EM	–	ethnic minority
EGDF	–	ethnic group development framework
EGDP	–	ethnic group development plan
FMD	–	foot and mouth disease
FPIC	–	free, prior and informed consent
GAHP	–	good animal husbandry practices
GDAHP	–	General Directorate of Animal Health and Production
GLP	–	good laboratory practice
GMP	–	good manufacturing practice
GMS	–	Greater Mekong Subregion
HACCP	–	hazard analysis and critical control point
ICT	–	information communication technology
ISO	–	International Organization for Standardization
LEI	–	Livestock Epidemiology and Informatics
LIMS	–	Laboratory Information Management System
LITS	–	Livestock Identification and Traceability System
LPQCC	–	Livestock Product Quality Control and Certification
LPS	–	livestock production services
LSD	–	lumpy skin disease
MEF	–	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MISTI	–	Ministry of Industry, Science and Technical Innovation
MOE	–	Ministry of Environment
NAHPRI	–	National Animal Health and Production Research Institute
NCBC	–	National Cattle Breeding Center
NVVC	–	National Veterinary Vaccine Center
O&M	–	operation and management
PAE	–	Public Administered Enterprise
PCP	–	Progressive Control Pathway
POAHP	–	Provincial Office of Animal Health and Production
PPP	–	Public-Private-Partnership

SIA	–	Social impact Assessments
TRTA	–	Transaction Technical Assistance
TVET	–	technical and vocational education and training
VAHW	–	village animal health workers

NOTE

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. The Project

1. The project will enhance food security and inclusive economic growth by improving livestock health and value chains, and formal trade of livestock and livestock products.¹ It will directly benefit at least 40,000 households in Kampong Cham, Otdar Meanchey, Prey Veng, Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, and Takeo provinces by boosting investments in critical infrastructure, institutional and technical capacities, and enabling policies. It will also build limited infrastructure in Kandal, Kampong Thom, and Pursat provinces to meet nation-wide needs for veterinary vaccines and artificial insemination. The project will enhance productivity and resilience of the livestock subsector by reducing risks from transboundary animal diseases (TADs), zoonoses, and antimicrobial resistance (AMR); expanding animal health monitoring and service delivery; enhancing food safety; and promoting subregional cooperation in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). It will promote climate-smart livestock production while reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per ton of meat produced, improve sustainability along the livestock value chain, and contribute to coronavirus disease (COVID-19) recovery efforts. Furthermore, it will support implementation of the One Health approach, strengthen private sector engagement, and help transition livestock administration toward digital management systems and information services.²

B. Impact, Outcomes, and Outputs

2. The project is aligned with the following impact: GMS vision as a leading supplier of safe and environment-friendly agriculture products realized.³ The project will have the following outcome: health, value chains, and formal trade of livestock and livestock products improved.⁴

3. **Output 1: Livestock health and value chain infrastructure expanded and upgraded in a climate-friendly manner.** Key activities under output 1 include (i) establishing DCZs and associated quarantine and monitoring infrastructure; (ii) expanding animal breeding and health improvement infrastructure, including diagnostic and analytical laboratories; and (iii) improving livestock value chain infrastructure.

4. **Disease control zones.** The project will establish at least two DCZs in phases to support Cambodia in transitioning from stage I of the World Organization for Animal Health Progressive Control Pathway to at least stage II for foot and mouth disease. The first DCZ, which will be established in Prey Veng province, will include a publicly owned quarantine center capable of processing 10,000 cattle per year for the Viet Nam market. The second DCZ will be established based on the experience in Prey Veng. The project will also establish a livestock inspection and disease monitoring station in Otdar Meanchey province, which borders Thailand.

5. **Animal breeding and health improvement.** The project will establish (i) the National Cattle Breeding Center (NCBC) to accommodate up to 16 improved bulls with a target of

¹ The project will mainly focus on cattle for breed improvement, but infrastructure and epidemiology program as well as policy support will address all farm animals, including cattle, buffalo, pigs, and poultry.

² World Health Organization. 2021. [The One Health High Level Expert Panel defines One Health](#) as an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals, and ecosystems. It recognizes that the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and inter-dependent. Geneva.

³ Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2018. [Strategy for Promoting Safe and Environment-Friendly Agro-Based Value Chains in the Greater Mekong Subregion and Siem Reap Action Plan, 2018–2022](#). Manila.

⁴ The design and monitoring framework is in [Appendix 1](#).

320,000 semen straws per year by 2030, and (ii) the National Veterinary Vaccine Center (NVVC) to produce vaccines to World Organization for Animal Health standards. It will help the National Animal Health and Production Institute (NAHPRI) expand epidemiology and product testing programs and to achieve International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 17025 and biosecurity level 2 certification. NCBC, NVVC, NAHPRI, and associated quality-control laboratories will be built or upgraded to ISO 9001, good manufacturing practice (GMP) and good laboratory practice standards. They will be provided with ISO-compliant equipment for the detection and monitoring of TADs, zoonoses, and AMR and for quality and safety testing of animal feeds, meat, and veterinary medical products.

6. **Livestock value chain infrastructure.** The project will support the establishment and/or improvement of publicly owned live animal and traditional meat markets, slaughterhouses, meat stores, and processing facilities. All infrastructure will integrate climate and environmental sustainability considerations and require financial sustainability analysis and operation and maintenance (O&M) plans before project financing. The subprojects will be designed and technically supported to become self-financing, registered public enterprises by 2028. After that, the purchase of the goods and services by project beneficiaries will fully cover operating costs. The project will also provide technical support to targeted private agribusinesses and farmer groups, including male and female farmers, to build additional privately owned livestock value chain infrastructure (e.g., meat stores, livestock processing and storage facilities).

7. **Output 2: Capacity for improved production and health of livestock and livestock products strengthened.** Output 2 will establish three capacity building initiatives: (i) a livestock epidemiology and animal health informatics program, (ii) a livestock production services program, and (iii) a livestock product quality control and certification program. These initiatives will be supported by the development of training curricula on climate-smart livestock production and their inclusion in relevant tertiary institutions. Under the first initiative, the project will build capacity for managing infectious livestock diseases and AMR surveillance in support of trade and One Health outcomes, by establishing a laboratory information management system and an animal production and health information service accessible on social media, and by developing a livestock identification and traceability system based on a mobile phone app and an animal production and health information system. Under the second initiative, the project will establish a good animal husbandry practice (GAHP) certification program and enable the General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP) to become a registered certification agency. This initiative will also include a sustainable, smallholder-focused forage development program covering 18,000 hectares. The project will support animal breed improvement services through a strong VAHW program, including increased participation by women and ethnic people, and promote private animal health services. Under the third initiative, key activities include capacity building on GMP and risk-based meat inspection and safety assurance. The project will strengthen capacity on animal welfare, humane slaughtering, occupational health and safety, meat hygiene, testing of chemical and antibiotic residues, waste management, and cold chain management.

8. **Output 3: Enabling policies for better supply, health, safety and trade in livestock and livestock products enhanced.** Key activities under output 3 will include support for (i) national livestock development strategy; (ii) cross-border livestock trade policies; (iii) regulations and standards; and (iv) private sector development. Under the national livestock development strategy, the project will support the preparation of a new strategic framework and road map for the livestock subsector for 2026–2030, as well as a policy on improved beef cattle production. The project will help formulate gender-responsive and climate-friendly policies for the cattle, pig, and poultry subsectors to effectively integrate smallholders and promote

women's roles in livestock production and value addition. Under cross-border livestock trade policies, the project will provide policy support on livestock movement certification and digital livestock platform policies to help the GDAH take advantage of latest advances in information management, regulatory enforcement, and certification processes. Under regulations and standards, the project will support the GDAH in establishing a veterinary statutory body (VSB); examining gaps in the Law on Animal Health and Animal Production (2016); and recommending measures to strengthen legislation for mandatory identification of all livestock for cross-border trade, disease prevention, surveillance, and control. Under private sector development, the project will identify ways to overcome barriers to mobilizing private investments, help establish a private veterinary association, and support the establishment of certified male and female VAHWs as livestock health and disease reporting service providers under the supervision of veterinarians to comply with national and international standards. The engagement of women in leadership roles of VSB and the veterinary association will be promoted.

C. Safeguard Categorization

9. The project has been classified as category B for Indigenous Peoples as per the Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and ADB Operations Manual (OM) Section F1/OP (2013). It is possible that during project implementation, some subprojects are selected to include some ethnic minority households or communities, especially the subprojects in Otdar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Prey Veng and Takeo provinces.

D. Purpose of the Ethnic Group Development Framework

10. The 2009 ADB SPS provides that Indigenous Peoples Safeguard is 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. Demographic information from the project provinces indicates that there are ethnic minority (not indigenous people) households present, and although no indigenous people or ethnic minority households were found in the five subprojects studied at feasibility stage, it is possible that some ethnic groups will be the beneficiaries under the subprojects that will be identified during CLHVCIP implementation and in which case an Ethnic Group Development Plan (EGDP) would be required.

11. This Ethnic Group Development Framework (EGDF) should be used to guide screening for impacts on ethnic groups, conducting social impact assessments (SIA) and in the preparation of the EGDP that pertains to any specific subproject impacting on ethnic minorities. The EGDP is implemented in parallel with the specific subproject concerned. In addition, the EGDF also provides the guidance for subproject selection, information disclosure, consultation, and participation of EM groups, implementation of EM development measures, monitoring and reporting of the EGDP planning and implementation, grievance redress, institutional arrangements for IP planning and implementation, etc.

12. The approach being taken under this framework is to ensure access to project activities and benefits for all households in the target communities without discrimination; potential negative impacts of the subprojects are identified and avoided – if not possible to avoid, mitigated; and the potential positive impacts of the subprojects are promoted. Project operational procedures contain mechanisms to ensure inclusive development where ethnic minorities are given the same opportunities for informed consultation, participation, decision making, and benefit sharing as mainstream Khmer households. An Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EGDP) is prepared to guide and ensure full inclusion and consultation with any ethnic

minority groups or households should they be present in any of the subprojects selected for implementation.

E. Framework Principles

13. In pursuit of the abovementioned objective, the CLHVCIP and its subprojects will be governed by the following principles in respect of ethnic minorities:

- (i) Early screening to determine ethnic minority presence and/or collective attachment to the project area as well as potential project impacts on ethnic minorities;
- (ii) Conduct of culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive, and technically backed-up SIA, wherein full consideration to ethnic group generated options with regards to benefits and mitigation measures, are taken into account and translated into ethnic group plans that includes a framework for continued consultation and culturally appropriate disclosure modalities during project implementation, specifies measures to ensure ethnic minorities receive culturally matched benefits, identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts, and includes culturally acceptable grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures;
- (iii) Undertake meaningful consultations with affected ethnic communities and households to maximize their participation across project cycle and to avoid adverse impacts and to provide a culturally appropriate grievance review mechanism;
- (iv) Avoid restricted access to and physical displacement from customary land areas and avoid marginalization, and ensure that affected ethnic minority communities participate in all aspects of the project cycle and that their benefits are equitably shared;
- (v) Prepare an EGDP that is based on the SIA with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts that addresses ethnic group needs in order to fully participate in the project activities. The EGDP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected ethnic communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that ethnic minorities 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;
- (vi) Disclose the draft EGDP, 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 ethnic groups and other stakeholders. The final EGDP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected ethnic groups and other stakeholders; and
- (vii) Monitor implementation of the EGDP; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the EGDP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of EGDP monitoring. Disclose monitoring report.

F. Ethnicity in Cambodia

14. 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 Viet Nam), 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.^{5,6}

15. Among these non-Khmer ethnic groups, only the hill-tribes are categorized as indigenous peoples by the Government of Cambodia (the government) as, according to ADB definitions, these groups maintain their distinct language and other cultural practices. The government has formally recognized some 24 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, Monduliri and Stung Treng and Kratie province. There is one hill-tribe group, the KuyKuoy numbering some 13,044 living in several districts of Kampong Thom and there are some ethnic minority households, notably Kuy or Kuoy numbering some 13,044 and Cham households living in Khmer communities in the target provinces. With the exception of the hill-tribes, non-Khmer ethnic groups are generally quite well integrated into Khmer society.⁸ Cham are considered Cambodians and are afforded citizenship.

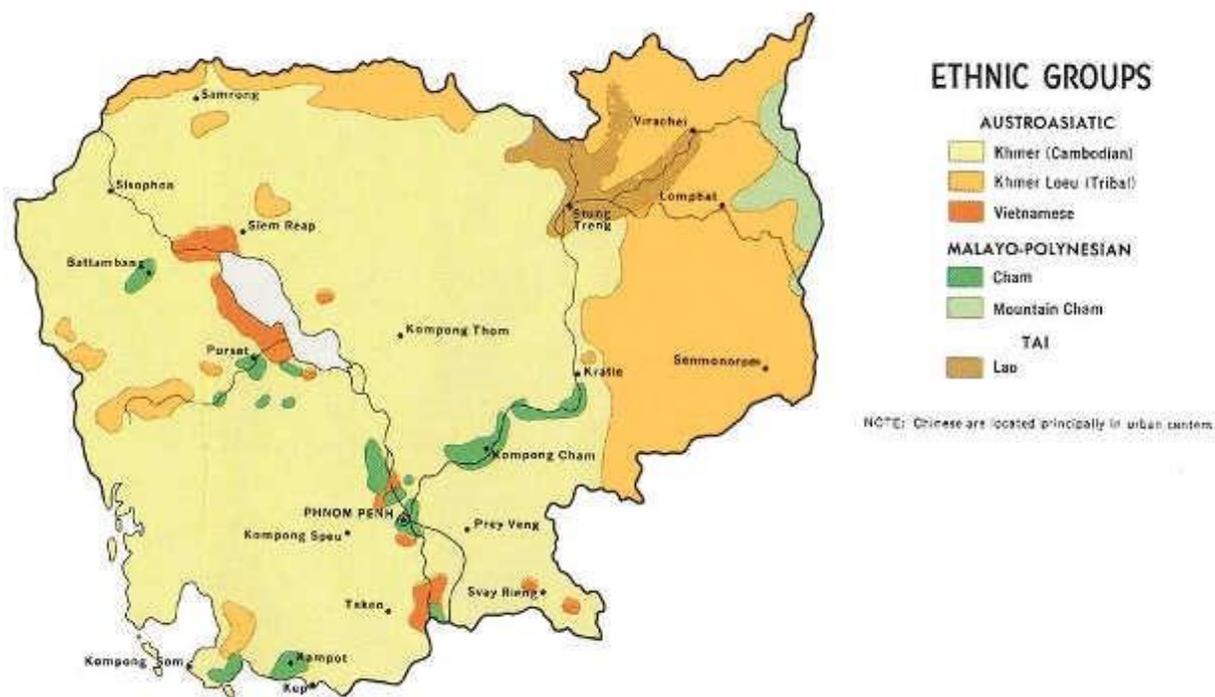
16. Ethnic minorities may either live in their own communities within wider Khmer communities or have fully integrated into Khmer communities but still retain their ethnic character and in some cases language. In the Project area this is especially so of the Cham numbering 20,994 in Kampong Cham although nearly all Cham with the exception of a few elderly Cham are literate in the Khmer language and have no difficulty communication with the majority Khmer community. Indeed, they see themselves as Chams whether Muslim or not as citizens of Cambodia with the same nationality status as the Khmer.

17. The Inter-Censual Population Survey 2019 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 non-indigenous ethnic minorities), will constitute 2.26% of the national population. The map below indicates the main areas of indigenous people and ethnic group concentrations.

⁵ World Heritage Encyclopedia. *List of Ethnic Groups*. http://www.gutenberg.us/articles/list_of_ethnic_groups_in_Cambodia

⁶ Ministry of Planning. 2019. *Cambodia Inter-Censual Population Survey 2019: Final Report*. Phnom Penh. The most definitive ethnographic account of the Cham in Cambodia is: William Collins (2009), “The Muslims in Cambodia” in *Ethnic Groups in Cambodia*. Phnom Penh: Center for Advanced Studies, pp,2-112 However, there are other studies that should also be consulted including: .Yasa Osman. 2002. *Oukoubah: Justice for the Cham Muslims under Democratic Kampuchea*. Phnom Penh: Document Center and Federico, Sabeone, 2017, *Islam in Cambodia” The Fate of Cham Muslim*. Berlin: European Institute for Asian Studies. A:

Figure 1: 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](http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/cambodia/images/map-cambodia-ethnic-1972.jpg).

II. OBJECTIVES AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Indigenous Peoples Safeguards of the Asian Development Bank

18. ADB recognizes the rights of ethnic minorities to direct the course of their own development. Ethnic groups 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 ethnic minorities in the planning of development programs that affect them, in particular development programs that are supposedly designed to meet their specific needs and aspirations. In some countries, ethnic minority groups are increasingly threatened as development programs infringe into areas that they traditionally own, occupy, use, or view as ancestral domain.

19. 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.

20. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) in relation to indigenous people/ethnic minorities is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous people/ethnic group 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.

21. The indigenous people safeguards are applied equally to ethnic minorities and will be triggered if a subproject directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous people or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous people own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset.

22. 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.

B. Relevant Policies of the Government of Cambodia

23. The 1993 Cambodian Constitution guarantees all citizens the same rights regardless of race, color, sex, language, and religious belief. In recent years, the government has made reference to indigenous people (literally, indigenous minority peoples) in various laws and policies.

24. The 2001 Cambodian Land Law laid the groundwork for communal land titling in indigenous communities and this legal framework was bolstered by the 2009 Policy on Registration and Right to Use of Land of Indigenous Communities, and the Sub-Decree on Procedures of Registration of Land of Indigenous Communities.

25. Indigenous communities have the right to collective ownership of their lands, which gives them all the rights and protection of ownership as enjoyed by private landowners. The lands of indigenous communities include residential and agricultural land and encompass land actually cultivated and the lands reserved for shifting cultivation. Indigenous communities shall continue to manage their community land according to their traditional customs, pending the determination of their legal status. Once they are registered as legal entities, communities can apply for the registration of their collective title (Land Law 2001, Article 23 to 25).

26. According to the new constitution of 1993 and the Land Law of 2001 five main categories of property on land can be distinguished:

- (i) private land;
- (ii) state public land (all areas need for public services such as roads, river banks, etc.);
- (iii) state private land (all other areas owned by the state);
- (iv) communal land; and
- (v) indigenous land.

27. The 2002 Forestry Law makes explicit reference to the protection of traditional use rights of indigenous communities and their right to practice shifting cultivation. The 2009 National Policy on the Development of Indigenous Peoples sets out government policies related to

indigenous people in the fields of culture, education, vocational training, health, environment, land, agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, justice, tourism and industry, mines and energy, and is consistent with the 2001 Land Law and the 2002 Forest Law.

28. Cambodia is a signatory to a number of international instruments that are designed to protect the rights of indigenous people including: (i) International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; (ii) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; (iii) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and (iv) Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention 111 of the International Labor Office. In 2007, the government supported the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples but has still not ratified the International Labor Office Convention¹⁶⁹.

29. The Department of Ethnic Minority Development, under the Ministry of Rural Development, is the lead government agency working on indigenous people/ethnic group issues. The department was established in 1999 after the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was abolished. The department mainly works to maintain the culture, beliefs, and traditions of indigenous people through a formal process of establishing the identity and conditions of indigenous people groups in Cambodia (a total of 24 indigenous people groups have been recognized as legal indigenous people groups). The department operates through indigenous people offices in the provinces. Indigenous peoples are represented in the formal governance structures in Cambodia from the village, commune, and through to the district/provincial levels. The role of this agency is focused on policy matters and in implementing government programs specifically targeting indigenous peoples.

C. Gaps between ADB and Government Policies

30. There are numerous areas of policy difference between ADB and the government on IPs/EM issues. One important area is that of the definition of indigenous people as opposed to ethnic minorities which is illustrated with the non-citizenship of some ethnic minorities born in Cambodia, most notably some Vietnamese although in the lead-up to the UNTAC supervised elections in May 1993 many Vietnamese were issued with valid ID cards. The denial of citizenship affects entitlements such as legal identification, enrolment at education centers, qualification for government benefits and programs, land ownership, ability to borrow money from financial institutions amongst others. The CLHVCIP is a project focused on value chains and any capacity building under the project is directed towards value chains and improving climate change resilience within value chains. Where there are conflicts between the ADB policy guidelines and the government operational policy, the ADB guidelines take precedence whenever possible. While following government regulations. The Project will ensure that meaningful consultation will be apply to the ethnic Cham and Vietnamese people if they are located within the project areas.

Table 1: Matrix of Policy Differences

ADB SPS 2009	Government Requirements	Implementation of the CLHVCIP Project
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ADB SPS 2009	Government Requirements	Implementation of the CLHVCIP Project
1. 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.	No screening process is required in the Cambodian legal framework.	Screening for subproject selection will be carried out at a very early stage based on the ADB's indigenous peoples Impact Screening Checklist (Appendix 3). This will identify potential impacts and determine requirements under the ADB SPS.
2. Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender sensitive SIA or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on indigenous peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected indigenous people's preference 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.		Social impacts assessment will be prepared and updated for all subprojects in areas with indigenous people/ethnic minorities under CLHVCIP. The assessment will cover both positive and adverse impacts on the local ethnic minorities as well as to develop the measures to minimize the potential adverse impacts with fully participation of local indigenous peoples.
3. Undertake meaningful consultations with affected indigenous people communities and concerned 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 people 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 indigenous peoples' concerns.		CLHVCIP will require extensive consultation with ethnic minority communities, including the Cham and Vietnamese origin, if any, and or households benefiting or otherwise impacted by any selected subproject to ensure participation and inclusion in the project activities including designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects, The CLHVCIP Framework will require cultural and linguistic sensitivity in these consultations.
4. Ascertain the consent of affected indigenous people 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		The grievance redress mechanism has been developed and will be discussed and disclosed publicly in the communities and in the case of EMs will include representation from the Department of indigenous people from POAHP at the provincial level. No such interventions will occur under the CLHVCIP however as project policy, the project will ensure full consultation and the consent of local EM to benefit from the use of their cultural resource

ADB SPS 2009	Government Requirements	Implementation of the CLHVCIP Project
<p>application, the consent of affected indigenous people communities refers to a collective expression by the affected indigenous people 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.</p> <p>Economic Land Concession sub-decree stipulates requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and SIA have been completed with respect to the land use and development plan. • Public consultations have been conducted with territorial authorities and local residents, relating to economic land concession projects or proposals. 		<p>and knowledge if it arises. Consent through broad community support will be observed.</p>
<p>5. 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 people 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.</p>	<p>ELC sub-decree stipulates requirements that have to be fulfilled, among others, as follows (sub-decree No.146 on ELC, article 4 & 5): There shall be no involuntary resettlement by lawful land holders and access to private land shall be respected.</p>	<p>There are no issues of access restriction and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources envisaged under CLHVCIP.</p>
<p>6. Prepare an EGDP that is based on the SIA with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draws on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected indigenous peoples. The EGDP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected indigenous people 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</p>	<p>No provision of the government on preparation of EGDP</p>	<p>Where there are ethnic minority households and communities amongst the subproject beneficiaries who are impacted by any proposed subproject, an EGDP shall be prepared based upon application of this Framework. Under the CLHVCIP, consultants will be recruited to assist the EGDP preparation, implementation, and monitoring.</p>

ADB SPS 2009	Government Requirements	Implementation of the CLHVCIP Project
grievance procedures, monitoring, and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.		
7. Disclose a draft EGDP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the SIA in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected indigenous people communities and other stakeholders. The final EGDP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected indigenous people communities and other stakeholders.	No provision of the government on EGDP disclosure.	Any EGDP prepared will be disclosed before subproject appraisal and in the languages of the local ethnic minorities, within the community. Any updates or changes to the final EGDP must be disclosed and accepted by the community.
8. 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.	Recognition and certification of lands among indigenous peoples are ongoing with the issuance of the 2009 Sub Decree on Procedures of Registration of Lands of Indigenous Communities.	CLHVCIP focuses on value chain strengthening and in areas used for commercial agriculture by Khmer communities within which some ethnic minority households may reside. CLHVCIP is not involved in land use zoning or planning in areas traditionally owned, used, or occupied by ethnic minorities. There are no impacts on customary rights to land.
9. Monitor implementation of the EGDP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the EGDP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of EGDP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports	No regulation of the government on preparation or monitoring of EGDP implementation.	Due to the limited expected impacts on ethnic minorities, the CLHVCIP will conduct internal monitoring of any EGDP implementation in accordance with indicators set under the EGDF and the project design and monitoring framework which are disclosed in project quarterly monitoring reports.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

31. The existing policies do not require the consent of IPs for commercial exploitation of their culture and knowledge (although if Cambodia were to develop HALAL Certification for its Livestock Products excluding pigs there is a degree of cultural/religious strictures via what is referred to in Islam as *dahabeah* relating to how livestock is slaughtered appropriation), their physical relocation from their traditional land, or the commercial development of natural resources on their traditional land. However, as a signatory to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, IPs, which in this context refers to ethnic minority groups such as the Cham may raise such issues, which is often difficult for technical specialists to fully understand, and the necessary grievance procedures may take place.

III. SUBPROJECT SCOPING AND SCREENING

32. During project preparation, and under Output 1, five subprojects were screened and selected for detailed study and feasibility. They were as follows: 1) Quarantine Center in Otdar Meanchey; 2) NVVC in Kandal Province (not included as one of the project provinces); 3) NCBC in Kampong Thom; 4); Doun Keo Live Bird Market in Takeo; and 5) NAHPRI in Phnom Penh Municipality. Investigations were undertaken for a modern slaughterhouse in Siem Reap but this subproject has been put on hold because of environmental heritage issues -however there were no direct or indirect impacts on ethnic minority groups by the subproject. Based upon field visits to the target communities and beneficiary groups, and in conjunction with discussions with village leaders and commune officials, the feasibility studies conducted ascertained no such ethnic minorities present in any of the subproject areas. An Environmental and Social Management System Arrangement (ESMS) has been prepared as a separate document.

33. Although no ethnic minority household was found to be living in the subproject communities studied, this categorization has been made due to the presence of some ethnic minority households and communities in project provinces, and as a sector project, it is possible that subprojects identified during project implementation may include ethnic minority households. The Indigenous Peoples' Impact Categorization screening checklist used in subproject screening during project preparation is detailed in Appendix 1, and this checklist will be further used during project implementation and the screening of additional subprojects. Where ethnic minority households are found to be directly or indirectly impacted by any subproject to be identified during CLHVCIP implementation, an EGD must be prepared by the project's safeguards specialists.

34. As implementation proceeds under the CLHVCIP, additional subprojects will be identified and taken to feasibility study. The ethnic minority impact categorization screening checklist should be included in the feasibility study document prepared. Subproject selection shall ascertain the following:

- (i) The subproject will provide what specific benefits to ethnic minorities where they are part of subproject target communities and involved in the value chain activity being strengthened;
- (ii) The project will not impinge on ethnic minorities' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices (e.g., child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance);
- (iii) The project will not affect the livelihood systems of ethnic minorities (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status);
- (iv) The project will be in an area (land or territory), part or wholly occupied, owned, or used by ethnic minorities;
- (v) The project will not promote any of the following activities without broad community support:
 - (a) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of ethnic minorities;
 - (b) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands;
 - (c) 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 ethnic minorities.

- (vi) The project will not promote any of the following activities without an action plan prepared in accordance with the ADB SPS special requirements for such:
 - (a) establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by ethnic minorities; and
 - (b) acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by ethnic minorities.

A. Social Impact Assessment

35. 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 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 ethnic minorities and prepare an EGDP in conjunction with the feasibility study. The subproject's potential social impacts and risks will be assessed to include those required for ethnic minority safeguards. Social assessments and consultations with ethnic minority communities should be carried out before investment designs are finalized.

36. The SIA will be conducted in a gender-sensitive manner in consultation with ethnic minorities through the use of male and female enumerators with local language capacity when needed ensuring household interviews are conducted with husband and wife, and the use of women's focus groups using female facilitators. 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. It will also be necessary, should the COVID-19 pandemic still necessitate measures associated with being fully vaccinated, the wearing of masks, maintenance of social distancing, use of well-ventilated meeting rooms or outdoors, non-consumption of foodstuffs and beverages that such protocols be observed. It is also important to recognize that ethnic minority persons, as with all people have the right to refuse to participate in FGDs or other project preparation activities and where they agree the Project MUST cover all costs. Additionally, online consultations are not likely to be very successful and are likely to contravene the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

37. The SIA will (i) establish the baseline socioeconomic profile of ethnic minorities in the project area and the project impact zone; (ii) assess access and opportunities to avail of basic social and economic services; (iii) determine the short- and long-term, direct and indirect, and positive and negative impacts 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. An EGDP in conjunction with the subproject feasibility study will be prepared if impacts on ethnic minorities are established.

38. Whether potential effects on indigenous people are positive or negative, each subproject will prepare a SIA that will:

- (i) Clearly identify and state the positive and negative benefits that will be received by the ethnic minorities as a result of participation in the subproject;
- (ii) Provide a baseline socioeconomic profile of the ethnic groups in the subproject area. Baseline information will include ethnicity and sex disaggregated data on

- demographic, social, cultural, and wealth status (poverty levels) characteristics of the affected ethnic minority communities;
- (iii) Identify the land and territories that ethnic minorities have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, and the natural resources on which they depend;
 - (iv) Assess their access to and opportunities to avail themselves of basic social and economic services, with a particular focus on gender inequalities in access and opportunities and how this will affect benefiting from the project;
 - (v) Include a gender-sensitive assessment of the affected ethnic minority perceptions about the project and its impact on their social, economic, and cultural status. A gender-sensitive analysis is critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts, relative vulnerability and risks to the affected ethnic communities given their particular circumstances and lack of access to opportunities relative to those available to other social groups;
 - (vi) Assess the potential adverse and positive effects of the subproject. These should be assessed for the short- and long-term, direct and indirect, and positive and negative impacts of the project on each group's social, cultural, and economic status;
 - (vii) Assess and validate which ethnic minority groups will trigger the ethnic minority safeguards requirements; and
 - (viii) Identify and recommend measures necessary to avoid adverse effects or, if such measures are not possible, identifies measures to minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for such effects. Such measures must ensure that indigenous people receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.

39. The suggested contents, data needed and proposed methods in preparing a SIA for subprojects is shown in Appendix 2.

40. To conclude, the subproject screening criteria will exclude any subproject with significant impacts for involuntary resettlement and ethnic minorities. During project implementation, any additional subprojects identified will be reviewed for EM impacts. The review will be conducted through field visits to the subproject areas and through meetings convened with subproject beneficiary groups and communities (refer to Appendix 2 for detailed methodology and data requirements). All negative impacts (temporary and permanent) will be minimized through subproject design and consultation with communities in target areas and other stakeholders. As indicated in the screening checklist in Appendix 1, the project will be classified as category B for ethnic minorities due the presence of ethnic minority communities in the target provinces and the possibility that future subprojects may include EM households as beneficiaries.

IV. ETHNIC MINORITY PEOPLES PLANNING

41. By initial screening, if a subproject has potential impacts on ethnic minorities, the EGDP 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 receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits;
- (ii) when potential adverse impacts on ethnic minorities are identified, these will be avoided to the maximum extent possible;
- (iii) where this avoidance is proven to be impossible, based on meaningful consultation with ethnic minority communities, the EGDP will outline measures to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for the adverse impacts; and

(iv) affected ethnic minorities can participate actively in projects that affect them.

42. The CLHVCIP safeguard experts will prepare the planning documents through meaningful consultation with affected groups to assist the government in fulfilling the above.

43. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of EGDPs will vary depending on the specific subproject and the nature of impacts to be addressed. The critical aspect is the identification of positive and negative impacts and ensuring meaningful participation and effective mitigation measures.

44. If ethnic minorities are the sole or the overwhelming majority of direct subproject beneficiaries, and when only positive impacts are identified, the elements of an EGDP could be included in the overall subproject design rather than preparing a separate EGDP. In such cases, the subproject document will include a summary of how the subproject complies with the ethnic minority safeguards. In particular, it will explain how the requirements for meaningful consultation are fulfilled and how the accrual of benefits has been integrated into the subproject design. If a subproject only poses involuntary resettlement impacts on ethnic minorities, combined resettlement and ethnic minority plans will be prepared. Otherwise, the recommended outline for an EGDP is shown in Appendix 4.

45. Particularly in respect to, although not limited to, slaughterhouse and market subprojects, upon completion of detailed engineering design and detailed measurement surveys, the EGDP will be updated and include an implementation schedule that is coordinated with investment implementation. Mitigating measures to avoid adverse impacts on ethnic minorities and measures to enhance culturally appropriate development benefits will be adjusted, but the agreed outcomes as specified in the draft EGDP will not be lowered or minimized. If new groups of ethnic minorities are identified prior to submission of the final EGDP, meaningful consultation will be undertaken with them also.

A. Table of Project Impacts

46. Ethnic minority households could be directly impacted by CLHVCIP subprojects under several different modalities as: (i) landholders on residing in close proximity to a quarantine center and disease control zone, such as will be proposed for Tbong Khmum which has a major border crossing to Viet Nam and contiguous districts where some of the province's Cham population of 86,481 reside even though the province as a whole is not included in the project(ii) upgrading of slaughterhouses and requirements that all large livestock be sent there for slaughter but where Halal slaughter techniques are ruled out on the basis that they are inhumane; (iii) not being encourage to participate in One Health Programs to be targeted at all villages in the project area; (iv) Less access to vaccines to be produced by the NVVC; and (v) Participation in animal breeding programs such as access to AI generated semen.

47. Based upon the CLHVCIP design and the type of subprojects identified, the following potential impacts for ethnic minority households have been identified.

Table 2: Project Impacts

Output	Activity	Positive Impact on Beneficiaries	Negative Impacts	Issues Affecting Ethnic Minority Groups
<p>Output 1: Livestock Health and Value Chain Infrastructure Expanded and Upgraded in a Climate Friendly Manner</p>	<p>Activity 1.1: Livestock Disease Control Zone</p> <p>Activity 1.2: Livestock Breed Improvement</p> <p>Activity 1.3: Livestock Value Chain Infrastructure</p> <p>Activity 1.4: Diagnostic Laboratory and Vaccine Production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DCZ technology and practices expanded to FMD, ASF, other diseases and vulnerable areas ▪ Production, importance, storage and distribution of frozen bull semen ▪ National training center for AI and GAHP. ▪ Facility for liquid nitrogen production and an animal waste Management facility ▪ Purchase of superior sires of indigenous and improved breeds for semen production ▪ Improved breeding practices for poultry including mating methods and breed selection. ▪ Construction of animal market, slaughter, meat sales and processing facilities ▪ Possibility of Business investment planning support program, to catalyze “first mover” entrepreneurs to invest in animal markets, slaughterhouses, cold storage, meat markets and animal product processing. ▪ Construction of a model slaughterhouse with cooling and waste management facilities, a wet market, and an associated laboratory for conducting rapid residue tests ▪ Model slaughterhouse will meet the requirements of certification for GMP and HACCP ▪ Upgrade infrastructure at NAHPRI to meet biosecurity level 2 and ISO 17025 standards. ▪ Provide ISO compliant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Possibility that not all poorer households raising livestock will benefit from the activities designed to facilitate the introduction of new technologies and production/business modalities, livestock export, meat product safety and diversity to enhance their incomes derived from a transformed livestock management system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major ethnic livestock farming minority group identified is influenced by somewhat different cultural mores and religious beliefs than the majority ethnic Khmer majority livestock farmers ▪ While there is considerably less bias and prejudice towards the major ethnic minority group in the project province/s, compared to some ethnic Vietnamese there are no official restrictions on access to government services that would impact on their participation in the Project. ▪ Notwithstanding the above because there are some aspects of the Project associated with the NVVC, NCBCR and NAHPRI it is possible that some other ethnic groups, notably ethnic Vietnamese might face some restricted access to such services although this group in particular in rural areas is involved more so with fishing and trading than livestock farming.

Output	Activity	Positive Impact on Beneficiaries	Negative Impacts	Issues Affecting Ethnic Minority Groups
		<p>equipment for detection and monitoring of livestock diseases, zoonoses, animal feed and veterinary medical products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of national veterinary production center with capacity to produce vaccines under GMP and ISO standards ▪ Business investment planning support for Smallholder Livestock Producer Organizations, Small and Medium-sized agribusinesses, and larger agribusinesses ▪ More opportunities for smallholder livestock producers to capture greater value through entry to value chains ▪ Environmental and social safeguards that ensure affected people are not impacted negatively as a result of subprojects. ▪ Contribution to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and improvement in climate change resilience. 		
<p>Output 2: Capacity for Improved Production and Health of Livestock Products Strengthened</p>	<p>Activity 2.1: Livestock Production Services</p> <p>Activity 2.2: ICT Supported Livestock Health and Food Safety Services</p> <p>Activity 2.3: Livestock Value Chain Improvement Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ASEAN-compliant good animal husbandry practices delivered through smallholder farmer groups. ▪ Sustainable forage development program to improved livestock productivity but also generate income. ▪ Network of private AI service providers including VAHWs ▪ Training of livestock breed improvement including IT management. ▪ Establishment of private animal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No negative impacts in general although activities associated with the forage development program may create tension if land typically reserved for general village access and usage is appropriated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major ethnic livestock farming minority group identified is influenced by somewhat different cultural mores and religious beliefs than the majority ethnic Khmer majority livestock famers ▪ Development of ICT Supported Services is generally a sound idea, but the Project needs to be cognizant of the fact that SMART phones are still only

Output	Activity	Positive Impact on Beneficiaries	Negative Impacts	Issues Affecting Ethnic Minority Groups
		<p>health services including certification of VAHWs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of program for control of endemic animal health diseases. ▪ Animal identification program through establishment of a mobile phone app-based system of animal identification ▪ Web-enabled Laboratory Information Management System interfaced with AHIS to track and trace livestock ▪ Expanded epidemiology program to develop capacity for disease surveillance capacity for transboundary, zoonotic and endemic diseases linked to DCZs, trade and One Health Programs ▪ Capacity building programs to support infrastructure investments under Output 1, ▪ Training on humane livestock slaughtering, livestock processing and product hygiene, meat inspection, cold chain management, GMP and HACCP, and data capture on animal identification and slaughter. ▪ Improved food safety for consumers of livestock products ▪ SOP for environment, health and safety ▪ Training in business planning, financial management, marketing, and entrepreneurship ▪ Training environmentally safe, climate-friendly waste handling techniques to reduce GHG emissions. 		<p>owned by a minority of ethnic minority households.</p>

Output	Activity	Positive Impact on Beneficiaries	Negative Impacts	Issues Affecting Ethnic Minority Groups
<p>Output 3: Enabling Policies for Better Supply, Health, Safety and Trade in Livestock</p>	<p>Activity 3.1: National Livestock Policy Support</p> <p>Activity 3.2: Cross Border Livestock Trade Policies</p> <p>Activity 3.3: Regulations and Standards</p> <p>Activity 3.4 Private Livestock Development Sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender-responsive and climate-friendly policy support for integrating smallholders and promoting women's roles in livestock production and value addition. ▪ Genetic resource policy for conservation of livestock genetic resources. ▪ Policies for enhancing business potential of AI. ▪ Extension policies to guide investments under Output 2 ▪ Livestock Extension system to involve VAWHs and key farmers ▪ Policies for development of e-communication to facilitate farmer-to-farmer communication ▪ "One Stop Shop" for internal and cross-border livestock movement and taxation using a digital platform accessible by mobile phone. ▪ Information management, regulatory enforcement and certification processes via development of digital livestock platforms. ▪ Legislation on livestock identification, disease prevention, surveillance and control . ▪ Enforcement of national and international standards for formulation and compliance of standards on maximum levels of antibiotic use and ban on growth stimulants in animal feeds. ▪ Development and linkage of public and private sector roles in delivery of livestock health services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Negative Impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring that Enabling Policies are also disseminated to ethnic minority groups and in formats that are readily understood.

Output	Activity	Positive Impact on Beneficiaries	Negative Impacts	Issues Affecting Ethnic Minority Groups
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New legal framework for contract farming of fodder and livestock production that defines specific contractual arrangements and more equitable distribution of power between contractors and smallholders. ▪ Mobilization of private sector investments via a PPCP policy framework 		

Source: Asian Development Bank.

B. Ethnic Minority Development Framework Guidance

48. Given the CLHVCIP outputs and activities and in reference to the impacts identified above, it is anticipated that the main EGDP needs will be to address issues concerning inclusion and participation, and particularly consultation and dissemination. It is therefore expected that the following activities and guidance will be a common factor in the EGDPs prepared for CLHVCIP subprojects. The following indicative activities have been found necessary in other projects involving ethnic minorities and their application will be confirmed and elaborated during EGDP preparation.

Table 3: Ethnic Minority Development Plan Activities

Project Output	Activity	Guidance
Output 1: Livestock Health and Value Chain Infrastructure Expanded and Upgraded in a Climate Friendly Manner	Activity 1.1: Livestock Disease Control Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Check with Commune Council whether the specific ethnic group can communicate in the Khmer Language. ▪ Ascertain at the community level whether all people to be consulted are comfortable using the Khmer language. ▪ Special attention needs to be paid to older people, especially women who may have a very limited understanding of the Khmer language, ▪ Ensure that cultural protocols relating to consultations are explicitly by all the members of the project team. ▪ Where possible and practical at least one of the facilitators should belong to the ethnic group that is being consulted. ▪ If the COVID-19 pandemic is still a major public health issue all necessary measures to avoid transmission must be undertaken. ▪ Use separate ethnic group meetings if preferred by ethnic minorities in multi-ethnic villages ▪ Use separate men and women's FGDs to identify priority activities that are being recommended by the Project, ▪ Ensure that all activities, such as those envisaged via the One Health Program are targeted at and benefit all members of each ethnic group. ▪ Ensure ethnic minorities are provided equal training courses, especially via extension outreach policies, as the ethnic Khmer. ▪ Ensure that were ethnic minorities are requesting business investment planning support they are offered the same level of coaching and mentoring to prepare EOI and BP as the ethnic Khmer. ▪ Ensure that all enabling policies and how they might impact, both positively and possibly negatively on ethnic minorities are disseminated and fully understood. ▪ Stress that all ethnic minority persons are free to express their own opinion and explain the principles of FPIC to ensure that ethnic minorities are under no obligation to participate in consultations should they choose not to do so.
	Activity 1.2: Livestock Breed Improvement	
	Activity 1.3: Livestock Value Chain Infrastructure	
	Activity 1.4: Diagnostic Laboratory and Vaccine Production	
Output 2: Capacity for Improved Production and Health of Livestock Products Strengthened	Activity 2.1: Livestock Production Services	
	Activity 2.2: ICT Supported Livestock Health and Food Safety Services	
	Activity 2.3: Livestock Value Chain Improvement Services	
Output 3: Enabling Policies for Better Supply, Health Safety, and Trade in Livestock	Activity 3.1: National Livestock Policy Support	
	Activity 3.2: Cross-Border Livestock Trade Policies	
	Activity 3.3: Regulations and Standards	
	Activity 3.4: Private Livestock Development	

Source: Asian Development Bank.

C. Stakeholder Consultations and Participation

49. Meaningful consultation with ethnic minorities will be ensured through the use of culturally appropriate communication strategies and use of local language where needed. Although most ethnic minorities in the project provinces will have some Khmer language capacity it may be determined that ethnic minorities in specific target areas need translation assistance. Sufficient resources (human and financial resources) will have to be incorporated in the EGDP to ensure meaningful consultation with affected ethnic minority communities.

50. The table below indicates the definitive points for stakeholder participation across the project cycle under CLHVCIP. The consultation plan will be undertaken to ensure 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 affected people/gender, in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion. The use of separate focal discussion groups, separated by gender and ethnicity is encouraged in cases where subprojects are being implemented in communities of mixed ethnicity.

Table 4: Consultation Plan

Stage	Stakeholders	Activity	Outcomes
1. Subproject identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings with provincial, district, commune, village official level to explain project preparation process, data requirements, participatory methods, consultation process and need for indigenous people /ethnic minority safeguards. ▪ Open village meeting to explain purpose and process of consultations. ▪ Field level data collection – socioeconomic data and surveys. ▪ Household level and focal discussion group meetings to identify needs – includes meetings with indigenous people /ethnic minority households and gender ▪ separate focal discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data for preparation of socio-economic profiles. ▪ Needs and constraints identified. ▪ Special considerations identified. ▪ Agreement on project focus, objectives, and indicative activities. ▪ Identification of gender issues, women's needs, and priorities. ▪ Identification of safeguard needs ▪ Identification of needs for information material to be prepared in ethnic minority language. ▪ Records of community participation disaggregated by sex and ethnicity.

Stage	Stakeholders	Activity	Outcomes
		<p>groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	
3. Subproject appraisal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation of proposed project design to community. ▪ Present proposals to separate men's and women's focal groups for discussion. ▪ Separate meetings with affected households and members of indigenous people/ethnic minority households. ▪ Discussion of safeguard issues and proposed mitigation. Disclosure meeting/consultation with affected households to discuss results of social impact assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreement on final designs. ▪ Agreement on safeguard and mitigation actions. ▪ Formal acceptance of project and signing of documents of consent where needed. ▪ Agreement on women's needs and priorities to be included in the gender action plan. ▪ Records of community participation disaggregated by sex and ethnicity.
4. Subproject implementation and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings to prepare final detailed engineering designs. ▪ Incorporation of community comments and changes needed. ▪ Presentation to and acceptance by community of detailed designs and updated IPPs and Land acquisition and resettlement plan. ▪ Community meetings to include separate meetings with indigenous people/ ethnic minority households and focal group. ▪ Ongoing focal group meetings to monitor implementation progress – separate indigenous people/ ethnic minority group meetings where needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any written public information materials to be prepared and distributed – includes ethnic minority language if needed. ▪ Finalization of consent documents. ▪ Finalized detailed engineering designs. ▪ EGDP and Land acquisition and resettlement plan finalized. ▪ Feedback on implementation progress, issues and constraints. ▪ Additional capacity building needs identified. ▪ Records of community participation disaggregated by sex and ethnicity.
5. Subproject completion and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Executing agency Ministry level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings with commune and village officials to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feedback on implementation

Stage	Stakeholders	Activity	Outcomes
evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Executing agency provincial and district level ▪ Implementing agency at 	<p>discuss benefits and issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focal group meetings to ▪ identify benefits received, 	<p>progress, issues, and constraints.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Suggestions for future improvements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ implementation issues, and improvements needed. ▪ Separate indigenous people/ ethnic minority focal group meetings where needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Records of community participation disaggregated by sex and ethnicity.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

D. Documentation of the Consultation Process

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

- (i) Context of the gathering (consultation or any activity initiated by or for CLHVCIP - reason for the activity, where, when, who are present.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Note if any particular interest group attempts to dominate discussions.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Ensure records are taken of the date of the meetings and of who participated – and disaggregate by gender and ethnicity.

52. The summary of a FGD facilitated with Cham Muslims in Kampong Cham on the 8th of December 2021 is in Appendix 4.

E. Addressing Gender Disparities

53. Important differences in roles between women and men, or other gender norms, may have a significant bearing on the subproject. Because gender disparities often 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. Social norms related to gender roles frequently result in:

- (i) gender-based inequality in access to and control of key resources;
- (ii) unequal opportunities for women and men in areas such as education, mobility, and public decision making; and
- (iii) formal or informal discrimination against women in areas such as inheritance, ownership and registration of land, access to credit, and employment.

54. The consultation plan outlined above includes discussions with separate women's groups, except where women insist that both women and men participate in such discussions (it is up to people to be consulted not the Project to decide this and here the principles of FPIC are necessary to uphold) as well as consultation with women at the household level in order to identify the specific needs and priorities of women in the community. This information is used in conjunction with the SIA as well as the project Gender Action Plan to formulate activities to address needs and mitigate constraints.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

55. 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. The project-level GRM will be consulted and discussed with the EM groups during EGDP preparation and contact details of the GRM focal points need to be disclosed to the APs and included in the PIB which will be delivered to the APs. 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 Heads 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 and in the case of Cham Muslim communities also the mosque leaders and this appendix includes a summary of a Cham District Head undertaken by the TRTA Social Safeguards Consultant undertaken in early December 2021. These indigenous structures will be tapped by the project for grievance redress.

56. The grievance redress process includes five stages:

- (i) **First stage:** Complaints and grievances will be provided verbally or in writing to the village head and the village elders. If the issue cannot be resolved following limited discussion at village level within 10 days, the grievance will be formalized. If the grievance is brought forward by a woman complainant, the elders' representation must include other women.
- (ii) **Second stage:** The grievance is referred in writing by the village chief to the commune chief. The receiving agent will provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint. If after 15 days the complainant does not hear from the village and commune chiefs, or PIU staff, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken in the first stage, the complaint may be brought to the district office.
- (iii) **Third stage:** The district office has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the district office will bring the case to the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC). The composition of the GRC will be specified in the EGDPs.
- (iv) **Fourth stage:** The PGRC meets with the aggrieved party and tries to resolve the situation. The PGRC must ensure that local translation is available if the case involves indigenous people/ethnic minorities who do not have sufficient Khmer language skills. Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance, the committee will make a written decision and submit copies to the executing agency, including Inter Ministerial Resettlement Committee if it involves land acquisition, and implementing agencies.
- (v) **Fifth stage:** If the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the PGRC or Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee, or is not satisfied, he/she can bring the case to the provincial court. The court will make a written decision and submit

copies to the executing agency and implementing agencies. If any party is still unsatisfied with the Provincial Court judgment, he/she can bring the case to a higher-level court.

57. It needs to be stressed here that at least among the Cham Muslims the stated preference is to resolve all issues at the local village level, but possible grievances related to the Project cannot always be solved at this level. This concerns some villagers because they lack a high degree of confidence in the administrative and legal system.

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

59. 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, level of jurisdiction (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th tiers), number of hearings held, 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, ID with unique serial number, 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). The resolution of the grievance logged in should be also documented and reported.

60. 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's Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division, Southeast Asia Department 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.

VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. National Level

61. The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is the official representative of the government as the borrower and recipient of funds. It is the responsibility of MEF to (i) fulfill government fiduciary and financial management oversight; (ii) to provide sufficient counterpart contribution for project activities in a timely manner; and (iii) ensure delays are not encountered in project procurement. Funds flow will be the responsibility of MEF and will work closely with the executing agency.

62. MAFF will be the executing agency and will be responsible for overall project management, coordination, and reporting. MAFF will establish a project management unit (PMU); it is proposed that the PMU can be the existing SPS GMS Trade Facilitation Project PMU, using some of the existing management personnel and resources but with additional recruitment in key positions, such as those officials that will have monitoring and evaluation, procurement, safeguards and accounting responsibilities.

63. The PMU will have the responsibility for the day-to-day management, coordination and supervision of the project, as well as consultant recruitment, financing and fund flow and the oversight of safeguard issues and measures. MEF will channel funds to the PMU impress account and the PMU will disperse on to the Ministry of Water and Meteorology, Ministry of Rural Development and to each participating designated account. The parent ministries will

release the funds to their respective provincial designated account for payments. The PMU will also be responsible to submit consolidated semiannual social safeguard monitoring report to ADB and implementation and management of project GRM. Preparation of the report and GRM implementation and management will be supported by the IAs and the project consultants.

64. The national level coordination will also be assisted by a project steering committee which will be chaired by the MAFF as the executing agency (EA) and the GDAHP the implementing agency (IA) and the project steering committee (PSC) comprising representatives of MEF, MOC, MOE, MOH, and MISTI. Provincial representatives will be invited to the steering committee meetings to discuss issues related to participating provinces. In order that decisions are made quickly it is recommended that the various steering committee members will be at the level of Undersecretary of State or above. The steering committee may invite persons and agencies to discuss specific agenda items, when required. For effective decision making no more than 20 persons shall attend at any one meeting.

65. The parent ministry of the participating provincial departments (PDAFF) which is Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to nominate focal points that will have a central level coordinating role.

66. A PPP IMC will be formed and chaired by MEF and will have a maximum 10 representatives purely to review potential PPP agribusiness projects and will meet once every 2 months. The private sector related to the value chains will have an input through the business forums, federations and associations that will provide feedback and information to the proposed PPP IMC and on to the steering committee. The forums, federations, and associations can circumvent the IMC for non-PPP initiatives.

67. The climate smart agribusiness policy activity will be led by the working group that comprises of representatives from the MAFF, MEF, MOC, Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts, and Ministry of Environment.

68. The project implementation consultants and other technical specialist as well as service providers including government staff as resource persons will carry out a range of capacity building and training activities, as well as pilot demonstrations and detailed engineering designs.

B. EGDP Implementation Arrangements

69. The Department of Ethnic Minority Development at MRD has the national mandate for indigenous people in Cambodia (a total of 24 indigenous people groups have been recognized as legal indigenous people groups but not ethnic minorities to include Cham, Thai, Lao and Chinese although if born in Cambodia they are classified as Cambodian Nationals along with the majority ethnic Khmer group). The Department's role is more on the preservation of culture and traditions but is not involved in the vetting of EGDPs, although its provincial agencies can be called upon for assistance in resolving indigenous people issues. The PMU safeguards consultants will be responsible for the preparation and updating of EGDPs and these are submitted to MAFF and ADB for approval. The PICs will also provide safeguard training to provincial agency staff. The executing agency will be responsible for implementing the EGDP through its provincial level agencies.

C. Provincial Level

70. The key agency at the provincial level will be the POAHP. Provincial agency staff will assist project implementation teams to:

- (i) conduct feasibility study, socio-economic surveys, including ethnicity and sex disaggregated data, to understand local indigenous people development issues;
- (ii) undertake and document consultation with communities and local ethnic minority groups to determine the appropriate interventions;
- (iii) assist in the design of interventions to address identified issues relevant to the overall subproject; and
- (iv) play a lead role in the implementation and monitoring of the EGDPs, or the enhancement measures.

D. District and Commune Levels

71. Although implementation teams are from provincial agencies, district level staff will compliment provincial teams if and when possible and depending upon local resource conditions. The project implementation teams will work closely with Commune Council officials as well as village administration officials. The commune and village levels play an important role in coordinating between project and community and will assist in conducting surveys, collecting data, and also assist in arranging appointments with community groups and households as needed.

E. Consultants

72. Implementation will be guided by a consulting team that will include one international and one national safeguard specialists who are assigned specific responsibility for LAR and ethnic minority. Environmental safeguards will be undertaken by an additional specialist. The safeguards specialists are responsible to ensure that subproject screening is carried out correctly and that ethnic minority categorization accords with ADB SPS (2009). Working closely with government staff, the specialists are responsible for formulating any EGDP required and also for ongoing monitoring and reporting on EGDP implementation. It is recommended that the international social safeguard specialist be hired for 3 person months each project year, and the national consultant be hired for 6 person months each project year. It is estimated that ethnic minority work would probably require 5% of the specialists' time.

VII. MONITORING AND REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

73. Internal monitoring is needed to ensure that the EGDP preparation and updating is (i) conducted in a fully consultative process; (ii) disclosed appropriately to affected ethnic minority communities; (iii) being implemented as planned; (iv) updated and adjusted as needed; and (v) regularly reported to the PMU, executing agency and ADB. Due to the small number of ethnic minorities in the project areas and the limited impacts anticipated, the CLHVCIP will initially rely on its own internal monitoring procedures. The executing and implementing agencies with assistance from the national and international social safeguards specialists shall conduct the supervision and in-house monitoring of implementation of the EGDP. The national and international safeguard specialists will ensure that the monitoring and reporting is being carried out in accordance with the EGDF and EGDP. The project technical assistance will conduct safeguards training for line agency staff participating in implementation and this training must include monitoring, data collection, and reporting

74. Specific ethnic minority targets have not been set for the project design and monitoring framework as there is no way of estimating the number of ethnic minorities that may be involved in CLHVCIP subprojects. Although the absolute number is expected to be low, it is possible that all subprojects do not have any ethnic minority beneficiaries.

A. Indicators

75. As a minimum, the CLHVCIP must report on the number and type of subprojects that have ethnic minority participants, the number of ethnic minority members and households participating, the gender of the ethnic minority participants, and also monitor the ethnic minority's participation in project supported activities and meetings. Other relevant benchmark data obtained from the subproject SIA would also be included, such as income derived from the activity being supported by the project.

76. The types of indicators could include:

- (i) Are EGDP activities being implemented, and targets achieved against the agreed time frame?
- (ii) Are there sufficient funds available for implementation of the EGDP? Are consultations with ethnic minority communities completed as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities?
- (iii) Were consultations inter-generationally exclusive, gender inclusive, free from external coercion, and conducted in a culturally appropriate manner?
- (iv) Have appropriate project information brochures/hand-outs been prepared and distributed to affected ethnic minority groups/households?
- (v) Have there been any changes in patterns of occupation, production, resource use and waste management compared to the pre-project situation?
- (vi) Have there been any changes in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation? What are these changes, if any?
- (vii) Has the situation of ethnic minorities improved, or at least been maintained, as a result of the project?
- (viii) Are ethnic minority women reaping the same benefits as ethnic minority men?
- (ix) Do ethnic minority men and women proportionally share any negative impacts?

77. **Schedule of Monitoring and Reporting.** The EGDP will establish as schedule for the implementation of the EGDP taking into account the project's implementation schedule and the consultation plan. The EGDP will also indicate the monitoring and reporting schedule required from line agency staff. The safeguards specialists assisting implementation shall ensure that executing agency staffs at provincial level are aware of the EGDP and their monitoring and reporting responsibilities. Where EGDPs are being implemented, a semiannual safeguard monitoring report must be prepared by the CLHVCIP technical assistance for review by the PMU and copied to the ADB. Safeguards activities/implementation progress will also be incorporated in the regular project progress reports submitted to ADB. The monitoring report will also be disclosed to the affected communities and posted on ADB website for disclosure.

78. **Final Evaluation.** The EGDP will also indicate a process to be followed for end of project evaluation. The process will focus on separate men's and women's focal groups, facilitated in local language if needed. The focal groups will identify benefits that they have received issues and constraints encountered during implementation, and also identify means through which project implementation could be improved. It will also report household income levels and specifically income from the activity being supported by the project. This final evaluation is conducted by the project safeguards team and will form part of the project completion report.

VIII. BUDGET AND FINANCING

79. The EGDP provides the line item costs that will be subject to detailed planning and budgeting during implementation at the project and subproject levels. The PMU is responsible for the provision of necessary financing of all EGDP related activities which would include those associated with preparation of the EGDP (e.g., SIA including consultations, required surveys) and then activities and actions required under the IPP. The EGDP will specify funding requirements for each of the actions in the plan and these will vary according to the needs of each subproject EGDP. Cost estimates provided in the plans must be as detailed as possible, linked to specific activities. The EGDP will focus on costs involved in ensuring participation and inclusion.

80. As mentioned above, the CLHVCIP has funds for the hire of international and national social safeguards specialists. Most of the ethnic minority subproject screening, EGDP preparation, staff training and EGDP monitoring will be conducted by this technical assistance. The table below indicates some of the key activities that will need to be costed in each EGDP. A provisional amount of \$35,000 has been allocated for EGDP activities and implementation under the CLHVCIP (not including the cost of consultants).

Table 5: Budget Line Items for Ethnic Minority Development Plan Implementation

Activity	Description	Duration
1. Executing agency and implementing agency training in Safeguard area 3.	Training to line agency implementation staff on purpose of ethnic minority safeguards, need for IPP, and process for preparation of EGDP. Monitoring and indicators.	At project start up and before additional subproject feasibility studies are conducted. Conduct as one of event – total cost \$3,000
2. Social Assessment	All communes with ethnic minorities. Training of agency staff in SIA. Conduct SIA and benchmarking.	Ongoing as subprojects are identified but must be before the specific subproject is implemented. Per diems and transportation money needed for provincial agency staff. Allow \$500 per EGDP.
3. Preparation of IPP	Use of subproject screening and SIA data.	Prepared by CLHVCIP technical assistance
4. Monitoring of IPPs	<u>Quarterly Monitoring.</u> The PMU will be required to conduct quarterly monitoring of IPP and implementation activities. <u>Final Evaluation.</u> Final evaluation of the implementation of the IPP will be 3 months before project completion.	Built into implementation arrangements and consultants' terms of reference. PMU to decide if hiring of EMO is required.
5. Preparation of IEC materials	Preparation of printed explanatory materials in ethnic minority language if needed. Translation and printing.	Ad hoc – as needed. Allow project total of \$1,000 per subproject involving indigenous people/ethnic minorities

Activity	Description	Duration
6. Meetings, training and dissemination	Hire of local ethnic minority translators and facilitators to assist in conducting meetings, focal groups, training and information dissemination.	Ad hoc as identified as needed for specific subprojects Allow \$20 per resource person per day
7. Hiring of national consultant for safeguard area 3	Will be combined with safeguard area 2 (RS/LA).	CLHVCIP overhead – hired for 30 person months (half-time 5 years). 5% of time for indigenous people/ethnic minority work
8. Hiring of international consultant for safeguard area 3	Will be combined with safeguard area 2 (RS/LA).	CLHVCIP overhead – hired for 15 person months (3 month/year for 5 years). 5% of time for indigenous people/ethnic minority work
9. Contingency	To address unforeseen impacts and other changes identified.	Include an additional 10% of direct EGDP costs.

CLHVCIP=Cross-Border Livestock, Health and Value Chains Improvement Project, EMO = external monitoring organization, EGDP = ethnic group development plan, SIA = social impact assessment, PMU = project management unit.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Ethnic Minority Screening Checklist

A. Indigenous People and Ethnic Minority Peoples Impact Screening Checklist for Subprojects

KEY CONCERNS	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?				
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological research/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?				
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				
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?				
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?				
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)				

KEY CONCERNS	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)				
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?				
C. Identification of Special Requirements: Will the project activities include:				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?				
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?				
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?				
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Social Impact Assessment Concepts and methods

A. Social Impact Assessment

1. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) assists in promoting inclusive social development by helping to achieve development outcomes that are equitable and sustainable, thereby contributing to poverty reduction and development goals. The social development outcomes sought through this approach to SIA are as follows:

- (i) Greater inclusiveness and equity in access to services, resources, and opportunities;
- (ii) Greater empowerment of poor and marginalized groups to participate in social, economic, and political life; and
- (iii) Greater security to cope with chronic or sudden risks, especially for poor and marginalized groups.

2. The scope and depth of the social analysis will vary depending on the sector, the focus and complexity of the project, and the social context in which it will be implemented. Nevertheless, the thematic areas that a social analysis will cover generally include the following key social dimensions and strategies:

- (i) Participation;
- (ii) Gender and development;
- (iii) Social safeguards; and
- (iv) Management of other social risks and vulnerabilities.

B. Key Social Analysis Outputs

3. Social analysis is an integral part of project design process and should contribute to the technical and economic analyses, stakeholder consultations, consideration of alternative design options, and preparation of the final design, including monitoring and evaluation indicators. The overall results of the social assessment will provide the following key outputs:

- (i) Socioeconomic profiles of relevant population groups;
- (ii) Social action or mitigation plans, or other measures incorporated in the project design; and
- (iii) Social development targets and indicators.

4. For most projects, the data collection process will include both primary and secondary data, and a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative approaches are particularly relevant to social analysis because they identify issues and capture variables not obtainable through quantitative surveys, particularly relating to social inclusion/exclusion, empowerment/disempowerment, and security/insecurity.

C. Data Collection Methods

5. In conducting the SIA, two main data collection methodologies are recommended that will capture both qualitative and quantitative data. All data obtained should be disaggregated by sex and ethnicity:

- (i) Household level Questionnaire based Interviews. These will involve closed questions with either multiple choice answers or numerically coded responses.
- (ii) Focus Group Meetings. These semi-structured consultations with a small group (generally 10-15 participants plus 1–2 facilitators) are used to explore people's attitudes, concerns, and preferences. Focus groups are particularly useful to elicit

the views of members of a community who may be reluctant to speak in a more public setting (such as women, indigenous peoples, the disabled, or poor individuals, and households). It is preferable to use gender disaggregated focal groups (i.e., separate men's and women's groups).

D. Secondary Data

6. Sources of secondary data that may be relevant in preparing the socio-economic profiles (see below) include the following:

- (i) Population Census. A national census can usually provide basic data on employment, household size, housing, and access to basic services, including data disaggregated by region or state/province.
- (ii) Living Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS) and Other Existing Household Surveys. LSMS and other multi-topic surveys can provide data on household income and expenditures, employment, health, education, ownership of land and other assets, and access to basic services and social programs.
- (iii) Demographic and Health Surveys. These surveys generally include data on (a) health, infant mortality, fertility, contraceptive practices and family planning, antenatal care, type of facility and care used by women for childbirth, feeding practices, vaccination, health center use by mothers and children, satisfaction with health services, and cost of treatment; (b) educational attainment; (c) occupations of men and women; (d) migration; (e) access to water, sanitation, and energy services; and (f) ownership of durable goods. These surveys can be used to calculate household wealth and are particularly relevant to gender analysis.
- (iv) Employment Surveys. These surveys provide data on (a) employment, unemployment, and underemployment patterns; (b) wages and other household income; (c) demographics; and (d) housing features. However, the surveys are unlikely to provide information on microenterprises and other informal business activities, or on the unpaid labor of household members involved in agriculture or household businesses.

E. Profile of Beneficiaries

7. Key outputs from the SIA are socioeconomic profiles of the target groups which are key inputs to the design of a project and provide baseline data for monitoring the social impacts of the project on relevant groups. The purpose of these profiles is to:

- (i) Identify the relevant client/beneficiary population and any other populations likely to be affected by the project;
- (ii) Identify subgroups with different needs and interests; and
- (iii) Assess the relevant needs, demands, constraints, and capacities of these groups and subgroups in relation to the proposed project.

8. These profiles provide a basis for further analysis of significant social issues (e.g., related to gender, indigenous peoples, involuntary resettlement, labor, affordability, or health/trafficking risks related to large infrastructure projects). They also aid the project design team in framing project outputs, selecting technologies, and devising implementation arrangements that are appropriate, feasible, and responsive to local needs and capacities.

F. Content of Socioeconomic Profiles

9. Socioeconomic profiles are based upon the primary and secondary data obtained through the household interviews, focal group discussions and also other reports reviewed providing relevant secondary data. A sample outline of a socioeconomic profile addressing social issues in agriculture and rural development is provided below.

10. Location and physical characteristics:

- (i) Map (showing roads, land use, rivers, bridges, major settlement areas); and
- (ii) Description of location.

11. Economic (including disaggregation of data by gender, ethnicity, and income level):

- (i) Ownership of assets;
- (ii) Land (e.g., amount, type, distribution, security of tenure);
- (iii) Other (e.g., livestock, equipment, buildings);
- (iv) Type of livelihood (e.g., subsistence, commercial, or both);
- (v) Household income/expenditures;
- (vi) Skills;
- (vii) Employment and allocation of labor;
- (viii) Use of and access to credit;
- (ix) Use of and access to marketing service; and
- (x) Use of and access to commercial inputs.

12. Social infrastructure (including disaggregation of data by gender, ethnicity, and income level):

- (i) Access to health services;
- (ii) Education (primary, secondary, informal);
- (iii) Water and sanitation;
- (iv) Housing;
- (v) Roads and communications; and
- (vi) Energy.

13. Demographic (including disaggregation of data by gender, ethnicity, and income level):

- (i) Age/sex/family size;
- (ii) Birth/death rates;
- (iii) Health and nutrition (of adults and children);
- (iv) Migration (in and out); and
- (v) Number of single-parent households.

14. Social organization (including evidence of differences based on gender, ethnicity, or income level):

- (i) Family structures;
- (ii) Social structures in the community;
- (iii) Information on how collective decisions are made;
- (iv) Local institutional structures;
- (v) NGOs or community-based organizations in the area; and
- (vi) Level of social cohesion, social respect, and initiative.

Outline of an Ethnic Minority Development Plan

1. This outline is part of the safeguard requirements 3. An Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EGDP) 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 EGDP, although not necessarily in the order shown.

A. Executive Summary

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

B. Description of the Project

3. 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.

C. Social Impact Assessment

4. 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.

D. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

5. 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 EGDP to the affected indigenous peoples.

E. Beneficial Measures

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

F. Mitigative Measures

7. 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.

G. Capacity Building

8. 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.

H. Grievance Redress Mechanism

9. 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.

I. Institutional Arrangement

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

J. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

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

K. Budget and Financing

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

Example of FGD Facilitated During the TRTA

Venue: Boing Travi Village, Kang Meas, Sdau District, Kampong Cham

Date: 8th of December 2021
Time: 14.30 until 17.30
Participants: 22 Villagers (10 Females: 12 Males), Village Head (Male)
Observers: GDHAP and PDAFF Staff (Males: 5)
Facilitator: TRTA National Gender Specialist,
Resource Person: TRTA International Social Safeguards Specialist
Language: Cham and Khmer

1. After discussion with GDHAP and PDAFF the TRTA Team decided it was important to facilitate a FGD with Cham Muslims raising livestock in the villages of Kampong Cham. Apart from being an ethnic minority and it is a requirement of ADB Social Safeguards to also target ethnic minority groups the call was made by the TRTA International Social Safeguards Specialist. It also needs to be noted that the TRTA Team earlier in the year had visited Cham villages in Kampong Cham. But because of COVID-19 inter-district travel in Kampong Cham could not spend as much time as required to facilitate this type of FGD. This FGD was wholly organized by the TRTA Team, but it was also guided by a former Village Veterinary Worker who knows these communities very well. Despite claims that Cham Muslim women have less status in villages than Khmer women we found there was no opposition to inviting women to participate in the hastily organized FGD, GDHAP introduced the team and explained the objectives of the FGD and apologized for the lack of notice, but this did not bother the participants: they were happy to participate but the problem was that many of the adults were outside the village undertaking seasonal agricultural and fishing activities.

2. The TRTA Facilitator wanted the TRTA Resource Person to facilitate the FGD because he has a good knowledge of rural Muslim societies, but it was agreed this would send the wrong message: we wanted local communities to see women were at the forefront of projects that were also targeted at women. So, the TRTA Facilitator explained briefly what gender mainstreaming meant in projects such as this and women were very interested in what she had to say because she explained it quite simply. She told them as an aside if you were to read the ADB narratives on what it refers to as Effective Gender Mainstreaming you would be a little confused. However, she also argued that this was a good strategy/policy, and it could benefit women living in the rural areas of Cambodia including Cham Muslim women in this village, but it could also benefit men.

3. At this juncture some FGD participants asked what type of investment activities the Project would support apart from what the TRTA Facilitator had described, The TRTA Resource Person asked the GDHAP representative if he would like to list investments in animal housing, feed storage, waste management, packing, conservation and storage, processing and marketing of livestock products. It was emphasized that the groups could add more value if they could produce, and market products derived from the livestock rather than simply marketing the actual livestock. FGD participants were impressed with the explanation provided by GDHAP and commented if everyone in GDHAP was similar to those observing the FGD then the Program might be very successful/

4. The TRTA Resource Person outlined what is also being considered for support such as new equipment for livestock product value adding (such as potable silage feeders, holding pens for livestock, scales for weighing cattle, drinking troughs, liquid feeding systems for poultry,

animal feed storage facilities, and watering systems) and new spare parts or accessories for machinery, vehicles or equipment. He also mentioned activities that would not be supported but those related to the voluntary use of land such as the purchase of land they argued should not concern them but what does concern them is a prohibition on religious activities of any kind. For, the Halal slaughter of cattle they argue is both symbolically very important from an Islamic perspective but it also far more humane than what they have observed in slaughtering undertaken by non-Muslims in Cambodia. They argue this indicates a very incomplete understanding of Cham Muslims and once more they touched on this issue.

5. All women FGD stated that despite what may be said about Cham Muslim women they are not marginalized by Cham Muslim men: that those who argue they are know very little about actual gender relations in their rural communities. The TRTA Resource Person stated that he had read in the literature that Cham Muslim women are marginalized and the Project needs to grasp the realities including and especially what women themselves argue. As an aside all FGD participants stated they do not wish to be consulted online: that discussions such as this one has to be undertaken face-by-face and of equal importance any

Summary of Key Expert Interview with Cham District Head In Kampong Cham

7th of December, 2022

<p>Is this the type of project that will enable livestock farmers to enter the agricultural value chain and derive quantifiable benefits?</p>	<p>We want to see livestock farmers succeed but there is a myriad of problems associated with the greater commercialization of livestock production in Otdar Meanchey. The first issue our livestock farmers have to compete with farmers across the border and the government there is in a position to provide greater support. There are also issues related to animal health, access to land, knowledge of farmers, and government assistance. However, this project is the most sensible project we have seen in the province.</p>
<p>It is proposed to establish a national breeding center and AI station in Takeo Province: is this a good idea?</p>	<p>This is quite a good idea because at the National Breeding Center in Takeo they do not also breed pigs. In principle. It is Haram for Muslims to take possession of livestock that have been bred where pigs are also being bred. Also, Shariah Law does not prohibit artificial insemination of livestock. Although some non-Muslims think a Fatwa can be issued for artificial human reproductive technologies. That too is incorrect, at least here in Cambodia among Cham Muslims.</p>
<p>A successful livestock value chain requires infrastructure that is lacking or if exists it is quite poor: what is your opinion of such infrastructure in Kampong Cham?</p>	<p>As a Muslim I cannot accept cattle or poultry being slaughtered in a facility where pigs would be slaughtered. This is totally unacceptable to Muslims. Moreover, for Muslim's cattle and chickens have to be slaughtered Halal style and I see no mention of this in requirements of GMP and HACCP, which of course are good standards but if Cambodia wants to export Halal meat products to other ASEAN countries In Thailand the government and processors of Halal meat products have collaborated to ensure Thailand has a reputation as a certified producer of Halal meat products. This makes a lot of commercial sense as well because Thailand can market its products in Muslim countries without any difficulty.</p>
<p>We know that animal health issues are very important but what is your opinion of a diagnostic laboratory being located in Phnom Penh and a Vaccine Production Center in Takeo?</p>	<p>This is an interesting issue for Muslims. The more fundamentalist Muslims are opposed to many vaccines unless it is clear what animal products can be used because it is Haram to use vaccines that include pork products. However, as you can see the Cham were very quick to get vaccinated against COVID-19. We looked at Indonesia, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia or even Muslims in Southern Thailand. So, in general I think the proposal is very good although I think a provincial diagnostic laboratory in Kampong Cham is a good idea.</p>
<p>Can you identify livestock production services that would benefit from capacity building activities and who</p>	<p>I would like to see capacity building activities that would benefit all livestock producers, including of course we Cham Muslims. Without wishing to denigrate PDAFF staff I think many people at the village level know more about animal husbandry</p>

<p>should provide such activities?</p>	<p>practices than government officials although I concede there are some very good staff in the PDAFF in Cambodia. The substantive question I would ask is whether what they term a “Participatory Training Needs Assessment” has been facilitated. In our Cham villages thanks to NGOs, we have used such an instrument to assess the strengths and weaknesses of people involved in Land Based Livelihood Activities.</p>
<p>The project proposes ICT Supported Livestock Health and Food Safety Services: do you think this is possible?</p>	<p>I see the project is talking about data capture on animal identification and slaughter. Does that mean Cham activities in the slaughtering process will be monitored? Of course, we are interested in food safety but surveillance we are not too sure about.</p>
<p>The project proposes what it refers to as enabling policies for improved supply, health, safety and trade in livestock and livestock products. What do you think?</p>	<p>My fervent wish that any policies conceived are inclusive: that all stakeholders irrespective of ethnic background or religious belief that raise livestock are treated fairly.</p>
<p>As this is an ADB project, issues associated with gender, poverty and ethnicity have to be addressed: Would you be able to offer us your considered opinion on such issues?</p>	<p>I have read the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement on Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous People. We are not indigenous to Cambodia but are an ethnic minority so are included in its safeguards for indigenous people. Will the Project lift those of us who are poor out of poverty I do not know! But one thing bothers me is why, in other projects, are the Cham not mentioned in Kampong Cham.</p>
<p>There are environmental and climate change issues associated with livestock farming systems and do you think they are applicable to a project such as this?</p>	<p>In Islam we are very concerned with environmental issues. We believe the Qur’an specifically implore us to take care of the environment, but we also think all religions are similar. It is not God that destroys the environment but greedy and avaricious human beings.</p>
<p>Do you have any ideas or suggestions that the project could discuss prior to the design of the project being finalized and ready for implementation?</p>	<p>Please ensure that the Cham including Cham Muslims are included in the Project and our concerns are aspirations and concerns are clearly articulated.</p>

Source: Asian Development Bank.