

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

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MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND METEOROLOGY



CLIMATE ADAPTIVE IRRIGATION AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE FOR RESILIENCE PROJECT

Executive Summary

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLANNING FRAMEWORK

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Prepared by
Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology

1. Project Background

Cambodia's irrigated agriculture faces increasing challenges from adverse impacts of climate change, especially the changes in rainfall patterns, duration and timing of the rainy season, and climate induced water disasters such as floods and droughts. Climate Resilient and low emission practices and investments in agriculture and water management are, therefore, crucial to protect and enhance Cambodia's agricultural production and productivity, and contribute to increasing food security, poverty reduction, and livelihood development.

Addressing the complex impacts of climate change on rain fed and irrigated agriculture requires action at both farm and irrigation scheme, including enabling environment at regional and national level. Farm level actions will help communities adapt to climate change while also saving water and decreasing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions from Business-As-Usual (BAU) of agriculture, water use and management. This will help farmers diversify their farming while addressing changing rainfall patterns and increasing drought conditions throughout cropping season. Actions at system level will help develop a modernized and climate proofed irrigation infrastructure delivering irrigation services to farmers in line with the requirements at the farm level. It will also protect the natural capital stocks, especially the land and water, against the increasing risk of flooding.

The project aims to achieve the following three outcomes: (1) Improved Resiliency of Small Holder Farmers (2) Resilient Water Control Infrastructure and Water Service Delivery with Less Crop and Asset Damage; and (3) Reduced Greenhouse Gas emission. These three outcomes are derived from interventions at farm and irrigation system level - together with institutional strengthening for project stakeholders. This will contribute to improving an irrigated agricultural system that is climate resilient and sustainably productive.

The CAISAR project will target smallholder farmers and vulnerable rural communities in four provinces of Cambodia, including Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, and Kandal provinces. The Project will be implemented through various activities that are organized under the following three components:

- **Component 1. Improving farm-level climate adaptation, resilience, and water use efficiency**
- **Component 2. Upgrading and climate-proofing water infrastructure for increased resilience**
- **Component 3. Institutional strengthening**

2. Purpose of the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) serves as a guide to screening, assessment, and planning, including arrangement of the outline of culturally appropriate and meaningful consultations with Indigenous peoples. The IPPF guides how to conduct social impact assessments (SIA) and prepare Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) for sub-scheme that have IP(s) present in the sub-scheme area. The IPPF outlines requirements of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)'s ESS3 on Indigenous Peoples, and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) SECAP Standard 4, and the Royal Government of Cambodia's policy on development of Indigenous Peoples, and propose measures that could be used under CAISAR project for preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plan for relevant sub-scheme.

3. Gaps between National Policies & Donor's Environmental and Social Policies

Despite the fact that Cambodia has a policy that recognizes the rights of Indigenous Peoples' to culture, education, justice, health, environment, land, agriculture, water resources and infrastructure among others, there are no decrees, sub-decrees, or procedures for specific safeguards requirements to protect the interest of the Ips - other than those related to land or forestry. The Cambodia Land Law does recognize the right of indigenous communities in Cambodia to own immovable property - their land - with collective title. However, in practice, the procedure to register collective title can be very time consuming and only a few indigenous communities have received collective title since the Land Law was enacted in

2001. Similarly, the Forest Law also guarantees and recognizes the right of IPs to continue the use and access to certain forest areas that they traditionally use and practice.

Overall, there is an acceptable level of consistency between the government system, the AIIB'ESS and the IFAD standards on IPs. The self-identification process of indigenous communities defined in the national policy is broadly consistent with international good practice. The national framework does not exclude communities who have become more mainstream, and indigenous communities may apply for legal status regardless of whether or not they still use their own language or practice traditional agriculture.

However, while there are some complementary links between Cambodian laws and regulations related to IPs and the ESS 3, there are no sufficiently detailed regulations or operating procedures to facilitate full implementation of the IPPs. Therefore, the IPPF has been prepared on the basis of the AIIB's ESS 3 and IFAD's SECAP Standard 4 and also relevant Cambodian policies and regulations. The IPPF also outlines the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in case IP(s) - present in any sub-scheme, have any complaints.

4. Environmental and Social Risk and Impacts

The project will bring about an overall positive impact to local farmers. In sub-scheme where IP peoples have farmland in the command area, these IPs will benefit from improved irrigation, water supply, government's agricultural extension services, and services from local farmers' cooperatives. As IPs participate in project activities, particularly agricultural extension services, they can grow more crops, participate in value chain, increase income, and eventually improve their livelihoods. Reliable water access and promising farming opportunities thanks to improved irrigation and extension services also keep the poor, including the poor IPs, from migrating to other areas in search for income generation opportunities. Adverse impacts on IPs are not foreseen – based on E&S screening conducted during project preparation.

During sub-scheme design, construction and operation, there are a number of environmental and social risks that may apply to local people. Environmental and social risks and impacts that have been identified during project preparation have been discussed in consultation meetings with local people. Once design for sub-schemes are finalized, screening for IP will be conducted for sub-scheme's area of influence, and beyond. These consultations aim to ensure potentially affected people, and relevant project stakeholders, are aware of such risks and stay engaged during sub-scheme preparation and implementation for risk prevention and mitigation (Please see full list of social and environmental risks in the project's ESCMF. See also the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), particularly section on Proposed Strategy for Consultation with Vulnerable/Disadvantaged Groups for guidance on conducting consultation with IPs, if any, in the sub-scheme area.

5. Mitigation Measures

The distinctive, cultural and socioeconomic characteristics of the IPs, including their existing livelihoods, etc. may expose IPs, if any, to further risks and impacts. This increases their vulnerability to project's E&S risks and impacts, and compromise their ability to respond to such risks and impacts – if a holistic approach to risk mitigation is not in place. Effective communication, and continuous engagement of IPs, if any, is one of the important factors that contribute to effective engagement of IPs in the process of meaningful consultation during sub-scheme preparation and monitoring of affected IPs, if any, during sub-scheme implementation. The coordination of project stakeholders, including Project Management Unit (central level), and Project Implementation Units PMU (provincial level), Contractors, local authorities, service providers, and most notably the active participation of the affected IPs, contribute to minimizing the identified E&S risks and mitigating potential E&S impacts within the sub-schemes.

Detailed mitigation measures for the above risks and potential impacts are proposed in the project's ESCMF. Mitigation measures are proposed for design stage, pre-construction stage, construction stage, and operation stage.

6. Purpose of Engaging IP(s) during project preparation and implementation

The AIIB's ESS 3 and IFAD's Standard 4 define stakeholder engagement as a process of identifying relevant stakeholders, conducting stakeholder analysis, and organizing series of consultations with project stakeholders to collecting stakeholders' feedback and concerns related to project's E&S risks and impacts, as well as development needs of affected stakeholders in relation to project purposes. This aims to ensure the project's adverse impacts on IP(s) could be avoided, or minimized and mitigated if avoidance is inevitable. For CAISAR project, it is important that IPs need to be consulted on their development needs (in relation to project purposes) to ensure the IP(s) can receive socioeconomic benefits that are culturally appropriate to them.

7. Information Disclosure

During project implementation, based on final engineering design, screening for IP will be carried out. If there are IPs present in the sub-scheme's area of influence, MoWRAM will notify the IPs of the consultation plan. MoWRAM will provide affected IPs with initial sub-scheme information - in the form of booklet in both Khmer and local IP language (if applicable). This initial information should be provided to IP(s) at least two weeks prior to consultation. If the concerned IPs do not have a written language, the IP will be provided the information in Khmer and are explained verbally in the local language of the concerned IP to ensure the IP are fully informed of the consultation purpose and initial sub-scheme information.

For public consultation, the draft IPPF (in English) and its Executive Summary (in Khmer) shall be disclosed on MoWRAM's website (<http://www.mowram.gov.kh/>). The Executive Summary (in Khmer) was also disclosed in hard copy at MoWRAM's public library in Phnom Penh, and in the offices of Provincial Departments of Water Resources and Meteorology in all four project provinces. Once finalized, the IPPF will be re-disclosed again through the above channels prior to AIIB's and IFAD's project appraisal. The draft and final IPPF will be disclosed in English on the AIIB's and IFAD's website.

During project implementation, all draft IPPs, once completed by MoWRAM and submitted to the Bank for review, shall be disclosed to affected IP communities in Khmer language. The summary of the IPP (in the form of an Information Booklet) will be translated into IP's language (if applicable), or explained to affected IPs verbally in IP's language. Public meetings will be hold with the affected IP(s) to explain the contents of the relevant IPP in their mother language to ensure affected IPs understand what and how the activities under the IPP will be carried out, including E&S risks and impacts of sub-scheme activities, and how the IPs will be engaged by MoWRAM in consultation meetings during sub-scheme preparation, and in monitoring during sub-scheme implementation to minimize identified E&S risks and impacts. IPPs – prepared for relevant sub-schemes, will be disclosed locally in Khmer and local IP language (if applicable), as well as in Khmer and English language on MoWRAM's website. The English version of the IPPs will be disclosed on the AIIB's and IFAD's website.

8. Grievance Redress Procedures

The IPPF sets forth a procedure for the affected Indigenous Peoples (IPs) to make complaints in case they have. These procedures are designed to address potential E&S risks and impacts during project implementation covering such key areas as: a) general complaints, b) land acquisition, and c) general complaints related to gender based violence.

9. Implementation Arrangements

The MoWRAM will be responsible for implementing the IPPF. The Project Director (PD) at MoWRAM will be responsible for providing overall guidance, advice, conducting internal coordination, discussing and resolving issues at project level – in association with relevant government agencies where needed. The Project Manager (PM) at MoWRAM will provide day-to-day support to the PD and will be responsible for ensuring that the IPPF will be followed. Within MoWRAM, the Social Officer in charge will be responsible for carrying out day-to-day activities set forth in the IPPF.

10. Monitoring & Evaluation

The application of this IPPF and preparation and implementation of sub-scheme IPPs will be monitored internally by the MoWRAM. Adverse impact on IPs (if any) due to land acquisition will be monitored by MoWRAM as part of implementation arrangement set forth in the project's Land Acquisition and Resettlement Planning Framework.

Within MoWRAM, the Social Specialist in charge will be responsible for conducting quarterly monitoring activities of the activities set for under all sub-scheme IPPs. Monitoring of IPP implementation will focus on assessing the compliance of IPP implementation based on the followings:

- IP screening process and results;
- Quality of Social Assessment and adequacy of IPPs prepared based on Social Assessment;
- Information disclosure;
- Functioning of project's GRM;
- Development activities carried under IPPs (based on development needs of IPs);
- Results and impacts of IPPs.

11. Reporting

MoWRAM's ESOs will ensure feedback from affected and interested IP, as well as grievances submitted by affected IPs, are resolved timely and effectively, and that resolution results are reported timely back to the aggrieved IPs. The method of reporting back depends on the stakeholders, and as follows:

- For stakeholders at national level, email and/or official letter will be used to report back to stakeholders following consultations and/or workshops. The content of the report will summarize what comments, suggestions, concerns that have been received, by whom and when, and how such comments, suggestions, concerns were considered;
- For stakeholders at local level, follow-up meetings/consultations will be conducted to informed stakeholders know on how comments, suggestions, concerned were considered;
- For Indigenous Peoples, project's responses to their comments, suggestions, concerns are reported back to them in subsequent face-to-face consultations – in line with the project's SEP and the IPPF, including how the project had considered and addressed their concerns through concrete actions to be carried out during sub-scheme implementation process and through IPP implementation.

Grievances of all project IP will be reported back to them through project's GRM channels within the timeframes specified for each step of the above GRM procedure.

12. Costs and Budget.

Indicative costs for IPPF implementation are estimated during project preparation for the purpose of budget planning. The actual costs of IPPF implementation depend on the number of Indigenous People Plans, including scope and activities to be carried out under each IPP, during project implementation. The estimated cost below may be updated once the list of sub-schemes is finalized.

The budget for preparing and implementing IPPs, if any, will be from MOWRAM's funding. implementation, based on infrastructure construction sub-schemes that will be identified/confirmed during project implementation.