

Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework: Ethnic Group Development Framework

August 2018

Myanmar: Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 16 August 2018)

Currency unit	–	Myanmar Kyat (MK)
MK1.00	=	\$0.000666
\$1.00	=	MK1,501.00

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CDZ	–	Central Dry Zone
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
DOA	–	Department of Agriculture
EMO	–	external monitoring organization
FPIC	–	free, prior and informed consent
GAP	–	gender action plan
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
IEP	–	independent external party
IPP	–	indigenous peoples plan
IWUMD	–	Irrigation and Water Utilization Management Department, MOALI
LAA	–	Land Acquisition Act
LARP	–	Land Acquisition Resettlement Plan
LUC	–	land use certificate
MOALI	–	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
NGO	–	non-government organization
PPCU	–	project public complaints unit
PMU	–	project management unit
PPTA	–	project preparatory technical assistance
PSC	–	project steering committee
REA	–	rapid environmental assessment
RCS	–	replacement cost study
REGF	–	resettlement and ethnic group framework
REGP	–	resettlement and ethnic group plan
ROW	–	right of way
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
WUG	–	water user group

NOTE

In this report “\$” refers to United States dollars.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains (CFAVC) Sector Project will be implemented in up to 14 townships of southern Sagaing, west Mandalay and Magway regions the Central Dry Zone (CDZ) of Myanmar.¹ The project supports implementing the government's Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS), 2018-2023 by boosting competitiveness in value chains for rice, beans, pulses, and oilseeds in the Central Dry Zone (CDZ).² The project will: (i) increase climate resilience for critical rural infrastructure and promote quality and safety testing capacity; (ii) strengthen technical and institutional capacity for climate smart agriculture (CSA); and (iii) create an enabling policy environment for climate-friendly agribusinesses. The project will reduce food insecurity and rural poverty, increase smallholders' incomes and access to markets, and improve resource efficiency and environmental sustainability for agribusinesses.

2. Primary beneficiaries will be the farming and landless communities including individual farmers, farmer groups, cooperatives and water user groups (WUGs) in the CDZ, plus the important private sector agribusinesses which are key part of the value chains, especially those involved in input supply, post-harvest operations and marketing. It is important to note that the poor households, landless and women will be particularly targeted. Secondary beneficiaries are the Government of Myanmar staff involved in extension, Department of Agriculture (DOA), Department of Planning (DOP), Irrigation and Water Utilization Management Department (IWUMD), Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics (DALMS), Agricultural Mechanization Department, Department of Agricultural Research (DAR), and their Regional and Township Units. Tertiary beneficiaries will be other players in the various value chains through improved weather, credit and market information systems.

3. For sector projects like this project, safeguard frameworks, including this Ethnic Group Development Framework (EGDF), provide guidance on safeguard screening, assessment, institutional arrangements, and processes to be followed for subprojects that are prepared after ADB Board approval. Safeguard frameworks also specify the criteria for eligibility that ensure that quality subprojects are identified and delivered. Subprojects will be identified during project implementation. Ethnic group impacts cannot be ruled out until screening and subproject detailed designs are completed, this EGDF contains guidance for the preparation of ethnic group development plans (EGDPs) as well as for due diligence reports for subprojects that do not trigger safeguards.

4. Although Myanmar is one of the most ethnically diverse countries in the world, there are very few ethnic groups living in the CDZ. In the three subprojects subject to detailed feasibility study under CFAVC project preparation, no ethnic group households were encountered, and local officials confirmed that there were no ethnic groups in the project areas. Despite the three subprojects being assessed as category C for this safeguard area,³ it is possible that a future

¹Townships, selected through a participatory, pro-poor, gender-inclusive approach against specific criteria, include: Pakokku, Magway, Aungmye, Natogyi, and Pwintgyi in Magway region; Mahlaing, Pyawbwe, Natogyi, Sintgaing in Mandalay region; and Monywa, Shwebo, Sagaing, Yin Mar Bin and Sarlangyi in Sagaing region.

²Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation. 2018. *Myanmar Agriculture Development Strategy and Investment Plan (2018-2023)*. Nay Pyi Taw; and Republic of the Union of Myanmar. 2014. *National Export Strategy (2015-2019)*. Nay Pyi Taw.

³ADB SPS (2009): proposed project is assigned to one of the following categories depending on the significance of the potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples: (i) Category A. A proposed project is classified as category A if it is likely to have significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples. An Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP), including assessment of social impacts, is required; (ii) Category B. A proposed project is classified as category B if it is likely to have limited impacts on Indigenous Peoples. An IPP, including assessment of social impacts, is required; (iii) Category

subproject identified during implementation is assessed as category B for ethnic groups. This EGDF has been prepared to guide implementation in any subproject, where an ethnic minority household or group of households are part of the beneficiary community, to ensure ethnic group inclusion, consultation and participation on an equal basis.

5. In general, no ethnic group is expected to be negatively affected by the project. Rather, the project will provide benefits to ethnic groups in the form of improved water and farm road access and other benefits, irrespective of their economic status, ethnic identity, and vulnerability. While the participation and involvement of all beneficiaries will be promoted, if ethnic groups meet the ADB indigenous people (IP) criteria, an Ethnic Group Development Plan (EGDP) or Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be developed.

6. About 70% of Myanmar's 51.5 million people reside in rural areas and are dependent on agriculture for livelihood.⁴ Nationally, 32.8% are considered poor⁵ and the poverty rate in rural areas was 1.8 times higher than in urban areas.⁶ The CDZ has a high incidence of poverty, particularly in rural areas where 75% of the population is classified as poor. Most poor households are engaged in agricultural activities and/or have household members employed as casual laborers. Out migration of unskilled males to countries such as the Malaysia, People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, and Thailand support rural families through remittances. Lack of adequate income-generating opportunities and employment are the main drivers of out migration. Rural households are dependent on rainfed cropping experience unreliable and irregular rainfall leading to frequent crop failure. Farming households have become locked into a debt cycle where money is borrowed to pay off old debts and new debts are taken on to obtain working capital for agricultural production. Estimates of landless laborers, who are more vulnerable to poverty, vary between 30% and 50%.⁷ In 2010, 99.5% of household crop holdings were managed by single households and just over 22% of household crop holdings were irrigated.⁸

II. SOCIOECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

7. The CDZ is one of the most food insecure, water-stressed, climate sensitive and natural resource poor regions in Myanmar. It has the second highest population density in Myanmar but remains one of the least developed. Access and availability of water resources are key determinants of rural poverty with livelihoods largely dependent on the southwest monsoon.

8. The country is geographically and administratively divided into seven regions. The majority population is Bamar. The seven states are ethnic minority areas named after the largest population group in them: Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Kayah, Mon, Rakhine and Shan. These states are not ethnically homogenous and there are many smaller groups and sub-groups. It is estimated there are about 135 ethnic groups that speak 116 languages.⁹ The World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People has identified the following ethnic groups as communities at

C. A proposed project is classified as category C if it is not expected to have impacts on Indigenous Peoples. No further action is required.

⁴ 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census, A Changing Population: Union Figures at a Glance, Ministry of Immigration and Population with technical support from UNFPA, May 2015.

⁵ World Bank. 2017. *An Analysis of Poverty in Myanmar: Poverty Profile*. Yangon.

⁶ A Regional Perspective on Poverty in Myanmar, UNDP 2013.

⁷ USAID Country Profile: Property Rights and Resource Governance Burma, undated.

⁸ Report on Myanmar Census of Agriculture, 2010. Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Settlement and Lands Record Department, 2013. In collaboration with FAO.

⁹ Myanmar: Unlocking the Potential, Country Diagnostic Study, Asian Development Bank 2014.

risk: Chin (Zomis), Kachin, Karenni, Karen, Mons, Rakhine, Shan, and Wa.¹⁰ Some members of the Chin ethnic group reside in the eastern border of the CDZ but the majority of the CDZ population is not from a minority ethnic group.¹¹ The CFAVC will be implemented in the central and western region of the CDZ. Household incomes within the CDZ are low with 12% earning less than Kyat 25,000 per month, 42% less than Kyat 50,000 and 84% less than Kyat 100,000 per month. The proportion of households with incomes below Kyat 50,000 per month was less than in either the coastal, delta or upland areas of the country.

Table 1: Project Area Socio-Economic Indicators

Indicator and unit	Mandalay Region	Magway Region	Sagaing Region
Population (# of people)	6,165,723 (52.5% female)	3,917,055 (53.69% female)	5,325,347 (52.74% female)
Population density (# of people per km ²)	199.6	87.4	56.8
Mean household size (# of people per household)	4.4	4.1	4.6
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 years and over)	All: 93.8 (Male: 97.3; Female: 90.9)	All 92.2 (Male: 96.5; Female: 88.9)	All: 93.7 (Male: 96.6; Female: 91.4)
Employment to population ratio for age 15 to 64 years (%)	All: 65.7 (Male: 82.8; Female: 50.7)	All 69.0 (Male:84.1; Female:56.4)	All: 69.7% (Male: 84.5; Female: 56.8)
Under 5 years of age mortality rate (# of deaths per 1000 live births)	66	108	70
Households with electricity as main source of lighting (%)	39.4	22.7	24.2
Households with improved source of drinking water (%)	85.6	76.6	81.1
Households with improved sanitation (%)	79.8	68.4	71.6

Source: 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census, Region/State reports.

9. It is estimated, in the CDZ, that seven to ten acres of average land (or 15–20 acres of poor quality land) are required to sustain minimum standards of living for a family in this area, assuming no complementary income sources.¹² In 2015, the average areas per holdings (household and special holdings) were 4.97 acres in Mandalay Region, 5.57 acres in Magway region, and 8.51 acres in Sagaing Region.¹³ Rice, cotton, ground nut, sesame, pigeon pea, green gram, chili, onion and tomato are common crops in the CDZ.

¹⁰ The United Nations' High Commission for Refugee's World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People at <http://peoplesunderthreat.org/countries/myanmar/> Accessed 24 May 2015.

¹¹ Stimson 2014 cited in A Nutrition and Food Security Assessment of the Dry Zone of Myanmar in June and July 2013. Save the Children, World Food Programme and the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development, 2014, Myanmar: Unlocking the Potential, Country Diagnostic Study, Asian Development Bank 2014.

¹² USAID Land Tenure Burma Profile, undated.

¹³ Report on Myanmar Census of Agriculture 2010, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Settlement and Lands Record Department, 2013. In collaboration with FAO.

III. MAIN ETHNIC GROUPS

10. The Myanmar government refers to the groups considered to be indigenous as ethnic nationalities. These include the Shan, the Karen, the Rakhine, the Karenni, the Chin, the Kachin, and the Mon. However, there are more ethnic groups that consider themselves indigenous, for example, the Akha, the Lisu, the Lahu, or the Mru, among others.

11. The largest ethnic group (68%) in Myanmar is the Bamar (also referred to as Burman). The government recognizes 135 distinct ethnic groups which together constitute about 32% of the national population. The largest ethnic groups are the Shan (9%) and the Karen (7%), while the remaining groups – which include the Akha, Chin, Chinese, Danu, Indian, Kachin, Karenni, Kayan, Kokang, Lahu, Mon, Naga, Palaung, Pao, Rakhine, Rohyinga, Tavoyan, and Wa groups – each constitute 5% or less of the population.¹⁴ The Chin, Mon, Kayin, Kayah, Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan have states named for them: this naming reflects their attachment to a specific landscape and geographical space. Figure 1 shows the spatial distribution of the main ethnic groups. The CDZ is largely Bamar (Burman) ethnicity.

12. The vast majority of the population in the project areas is Bamar. During project preparation, the social safeguards team and project engineers conducted site visits to three irrigation schemes in Pakokku township. All households identified themselves as Bamar. Local leaders and township staff from the Irrigation Water Utilization and Management Department (IWUMD) also confirmed 100% Bamar ethnicity in the project area. The same situation was found in site visits to the Shwebo Seed farm in Shwebo township and the tubewell subproject in Pakokku township.

13. Social surveys with 500 households in Pyawbwe and Natmawk townships by the social safeguards team of another ADB funded project – Irrigated Agriculture Inclusive Development Project – in June 2015, revealed that almost all households were Bamar. In Pyawbwe, out of 250 households, one household was identified as Kachin and one household was identified as Chin. In Natmawk, one of the 250 households surveyed was identified as Rakhine.

14. As the project area covers up to 14 townships (footnote 1), there is a possibility that a few households belonging to specific ethnic groups such as Kachin, Chin, Rakhine may qualify as IPs under SPS.

A. Ethnicity in Representative Subproject Areas

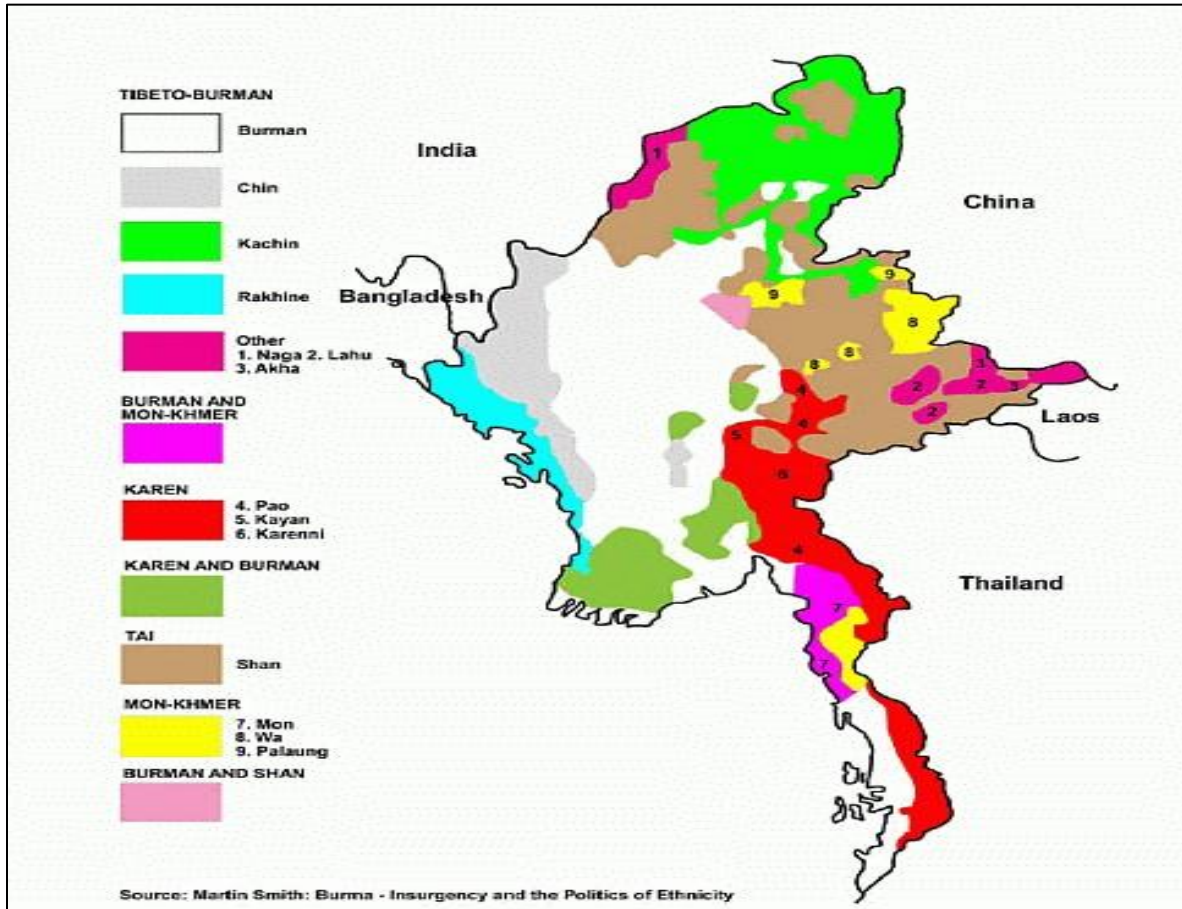
15. As shown in the tables below the ethnic minority population in Pakokku is approximately 0.188%, meaning there would be less than two ethnic minority household for every 1,000 Bamar households. In Magway the ratio is 0.21% ethnic minority households, equating to 2.1 ethnic minority households for every 1,000 Bamar households in the area. Mandalay is slightly higher due to the upland and highland areas to the northeast, but basically exhibits the same local ethnic minority frequency in lowland areas. The CFAVC is being implemented in the lowland, flat areas of the CDZ.

16. Mandalay city has a very large contingent of ethnic Chinese (perhaps even over 40%), who have arrived in the past 20 years to pursue economic opportunities. There is also a sizeable Indian community in Mandalay city. These two main ethnic minority groups are not engaged in farming but rather in trade and commerce and they are most unlikely to be involved

¹⁴ USAID Land Tenure Burma Profile, undated.

in any CFAVC subprojects. In any case, the Chinese and Indian groups are not considered to be IP within the context of the ADB SPS (2009).

Figure 1: Location of Ethnic Groups in Myanmar



17. The ethnic group households that are residing in the project townships are no longer living by traditional means. Traditionally, the ethnic minority groups in Myanmar live in upland and highland areas, however, the ethnic minority found in the CDZ have moved into lowland urban, peri urban and rural areas over several generations and have assimilated into Bamar society and are all pursuing identical livelihoods as their Bamar neighbors. They speak the official Myanmar language and send their children to local schools. For all intents and purposes, they are not distinguishable from the Bamar.

18. According to local authorities, the few ethnic minority households in each township are based in urban and peri urban areas and are unlikely to be involved in farming. Given the nature of the subprojects likely to be implemented under CFAVC, it is unlikely that any ethnic minority household will be encountered under works proposed for seed farms or irrigation subprojects, however, it could be that a member of an investment circle is from an ethnic minority background. As mentioned, such ethnic groups are totally assimilated into the mainstream Bamar communities in which they live and pursue identical livelihoods. If any ethnic minority households are present in any subproject selected for implementation, the ethnic minority household will be provided full consultation and participation rights as other Bamar households in the subproject. All households will be considered equally.

19. Screening of representative subprojects revealed no IP communities in those subproject areas. The following criteria were used for subproject screening for IPs within the framework of ADB SPS.

Table 2: ADB IP criteria and sample subproject screening

ADB IP Criteria	Sample subproject screening findings
i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others	No IP or EM groups were identified in the sample subproject areas and very few EMs are reported to reside particularly the central and western parts of the CDZ.
(ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories	Not within the sample subproject areas. EM households in CDZ are predominantly found within urban neighborhoods pursuing identical livelihoods as Bamar neighbors.
(iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture	Not present in sample subproject areas. EM households residing in CDZ are usually urban dwellers living within mainstream Bamar neighborhoods.
(iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region	None in sample subproject areas. The few EM households in CDZ townships are urban dwellers residing in townships for generations and are fully integrated into the local social and economic and linguistic structure, attending local schools.

Population and Ethnic Ratio by Township

Table 3: Pakokku Population

Urban/Rural	18 years above			Under 18 years			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population in urban	31,187	39,653	70,840	15,808	16,917	32,725	46,995	56,570	103,565
Pop in rural	66,629	78,078	144,707	33,182	35,357	68,539	99,811	113,435	213,246
Total	97,816	117,731	215,547	48,990	52,274	101,264	146,806	170,005	316,811

Source: Township General Administration Department, March 2016, Pakokku

Table 4: Pakokku Ethnic Groups

Sr	Ethnic nationals	No. of EM Population	Total population of Township	Percentage EM
1	Ka-chin	35	316,811	0.011 %
2	Ka-yah	3	316,811	0.001 %
3	Ka-yin	81	316,811	0.026 %
4	Chin	222	316,811	0.070 %
5	Mon	15	316,811	0.005 %
6	Ba-mar(Myanmar)	316,247	316,811	99.822 %
7	Ra-khine	133	316,811	0.042%
8	Shan	53	316,811	0.017 %

Source: Township General Administration Department, March 2016, Pakokku

Table 5: Magway Population

Urban/Rural	18 years above			Under 18 years			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population in urban	25,160	31,114	56,274	13,309	13,542	26,851	38,469	44,656	83,125
Pop in rural	64,895	73,505	138,400	30,960	30,875	61,835	95,855	104,380	200,235
Total	90,055	104,619	194,674	44,269	44,417	88,686	134,324	149,036	283,360

Source: Township General Administration Department, March 2015, Magway

Table 6: Magway Ethnic Groups

Sr	Ethnic nationals	No. of EM Population	Total population of Township	Percentage EM
1	Ka-chin	77	283,360	0.027 %
2	Ka-yah	113	283,360	0.039 %
3	Ka-yin	100	283,360	0.035 %
4	Chin	138	283,360	0.048 %
5	Mon	39	283,360	0.013 %
6	Ba-mar(Myanmar)	282,782	283,360	99.79%
7	Ra-khine	54	283,360	0.019%
8	Shan	37	283,360	0.013 %

Source: Township General Administration Department, March 2015, Magway

Table 7: Mandalay Population

	Total population			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio
MANDALAY	6,165,723	2,928,367	3,237,356	90.5
- MANDALAY Urban	2,143,436	1,033,433	1,110,003	93.1
- MANDALAY Rural	4,022,287	1,894,934	2,127,353	89.1

Source: 2014 National Census

IV. ADB AND GOVERNMENT POLICY FOR ETHNIC GROUPS

20. ADB's SPS uses the term indigenous people. However, ethnic groups are more commonly used in Myanmar. Myanmar does not have any specific regulations to guide the planning and delivery of projects which impact ethnic groups. ADB's SPS is based on the premise that ethnic peoples (both women and men) should have a voice in planning and be involved in decisions that have an impact on their community's development, rights, and traditional resource use and management systems. Recognition of, and respect for especially, land and natural resources are fundamental to many ethnic belief systems.

A. Myanmar Laws and Policies

21. With regards to treatment of ethnic groups, Clause 22 of the 2008 Constitution of Myanmar, commits the government to assisting in developing and improving the education, health, language, literature, arts, and culture of Myanmar's national races. The constitution provides equal rights to the various ethnic groups included in the national races and a number of laws and regulations aim to preserve their cultures and traditions. This includes the

establishment of the University for the Development of the National Races of the Union which was promulgated in 1991 to, among other things, preserve and understand the culture, customs and traditions of the national races of the Union, and strengthen the Union spirit in the national races of the Union while residing in a friendly atmosphere and pursuing education at the University.

22. The Development of Border Areas and National Races Law (1993) aims to develop economic, social works and road and communications of the national races at the border areas in accordance with the aims of non-disintegration of the Union. There is also a 1998 Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law which addresses tangible cultural heritage.

23. A draft National Land Use Policy (NLUP) with several provisions relevant to ethnic groups was subject to extended stakeholder consultations in June 2015. The revised draft was sent to the Land Use Scrutiny and Allocation Central Committee for approval. The 6th and final draft of NLUP, which was adopted by parliament in 2016, includes a chapter on Land Use Rights of Ethnic Nationalities that refers to customary land tenure and land use mapping. Customary land tenure protections are not limited to agricultural land, but also include shifting cultivation practices in forest land as well as the recognition of communal land tenure systems such as swidden cultivation.

24. In 2015 the Protection of the Rights of National Races Law was enacted. It gives further effect to Article 22 of the 2008 Constitution which identifies that the Union will assist:

- (i) to develop language, literature, fine arts and culture of the national races;
- (ii) to promote solidarity, mutual amity and respect and mutual assistance among the national races; and
- (iii) to promote socioeconomic development including education, health, economy, transport and communication, so forth, of less-developed national races.

25. The purpose of the Law is to aim for the socioeconomic development of less-developed national races including education, health, economics and transportation. While Article 3 of the law provides for '*access to equal citizenship rights for all ethnic groups*', and '*for ethnic groups to have full access to rights enshrined in the Constitution*', it does not explicitly protect ethnic minorities against discrimination.¹⁵

26. The law also states that no one can behave with intent to incite hatred, animosity and disunity among national races and that ethnic rights and entitlements cannot be restricted without a sound reason. Chapter 4 establishes a Minister for National Races to be appointed by the President with the approval of the Union Legislature. The Ministry's mandate is defined in Chapter 5 of the Law as supporting activities related to education, health, economics and transportation of less developed national races for their socioeconomic development as well as activities to develop, maintain, protect and improve language, literature, arts, culture and traditions of minority and endangered national races (footnote 15). The Law also states that ethnic minorities should receive complete and precise information about extractive industry projects and other business activities in their areas before project implementation so that negotiations between the groups and the government or company, can take place.

¹⁵ Myanmar ICT Sector-Wide Impact Assessment, p 222, Groups At Risk, 4.8, MCRB/IHRB/DIHR, <http://www.myanmar-responsiblebusiness.org/swia/ict.html>.

27. Table 8 below indicates international conventions related to indigenous people and human rights and Myanmar's ratification status.

Table 8: Ratification of IP Conventions

International conventions Myanmar has ratified	International conventions Myanmar has not ratified
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948 • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979 • Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965 • International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 • International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 • ILO 111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention 1958 • ILO 169 Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries 1989 • International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families 1990 • ICC Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998

Source: State of the World's Minorities and Indigenous Peoples, Events of 2013. Minority Rights Group International, July 2014.

28. The US-Myanmar Joint Statement on Good Governance and Transparency in the Energy Sector states that it is the objective of both governments to manage the energy sector transparently. The statement emphasizes that transparency also helps companies to operate with the free prior consent (FPIC) of affected communities.¹⁶ Myanmar's draft Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures (June 2015 draft) sets out definitions of environmental impacts (which importantly include social impacts) and indigenous peoples (IP).

29. In terms of addressing general vulnerability among the population, the Social Security Law (2012) has the following objectives:

- (i) to support the development of the State's economy through the development of production by causing to enjoy more security in social life and health care by the workers who are major productive force of the State by the collective guaranty of the employer, worker and the State;
- (ii) to enjoy more security in social life and medical care by the public by effecting their insurance voluntarily;
- (iii) to raise public confidence upon the social security scheme by providing benefits which are commensurate with the realities;
- (iv) to have the right to draw back some of the contributions paid by the employers and the workers as savings, in accord with the stipulations; and
- (v) to obtain the right to continued medical treatment, family assistance benefit, invalidity benefit, survivors' benefit, unemployment benefit, the right to residency and ownership of housing after retirement in addition to health care and pecuniary benefit for sickness, maternity, death, employment injury of the workers.

¹⁶ US State Department media note, [Joint Statement on Good Governance and Transparency in the Energy Sector](#), 20 May 2013.

B. ADB's 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement

30. ADB's Safeguard Requirement on Indigenous Peoples (SR3) uses indigenous peoples in a specific way to define 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
- (ii) recognition of this identity by others;
- (iii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- (iv) customary, cultural, economic, social or political institutions, that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- (v) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

31. The degree of impacts on indigenous peoples is determined by assessing the level of vulnerability of the group with the magnitude of impacts on: (i) customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; (ii) socioeconomic status; (iii) cultural and communal integrity; (iv) health, education, livelihood, and social security status; and (v) the recognition of indigenous knowledge. This is done through meaningful consultation, socioeconomic surveys, and analysis of available secondary data.

32. The main objective of SR3 is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous peoples' 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.

33. Myanmar does not have any specific regulations to guide the planning and delivery of projects which impact on ethnic groups. ADB's SPS is based on the premise that ethnic peoples (both women and men) should have a voice in planning and be involved in decisions that have an impact on their community's development, rights, and traditional resource use and management systems. Recognition of, and respect for, land and natural resources are fundamental to many ethnic belief systems.

34. As gap filling measures to meet SR3, inputs from affected EGs will be essential for the determination of project impacts, and meaningful consultation with affected EGs will underpin project interactions with communities. The EGDF addresses the informed participation of EGs in the subprojects so that they will be in a position to receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits and not be adversely affected by subproject implementation. EGs will be identified in project preparation so they can provide input to local planning activities and inform decision making. They will actively participate and lead in detailed design and priority setting of rehabilitation activities and agricultural support needs. Measures for EGs to provide feedback on project implementation, including benefits and risks to themselves, will be identified. Table 9 summarizes ADB requirements and gap filling measures related to affected ethnic groups.

Table 9: Gap Analysis and Gap-Filling Measures

ADB Project Principles	Relevant Laws of Myanmar	Gap-Filling Measures
<p>1. Screen early on to determine (i) whether indigenous peoples (IPs) are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>This project was screened prior to the feasibility work as a Category B for IPs, meaning it could include ethnic group impacts not deemed significant. During feasibility this screening categorization was confirmed. This EGDF guides how project impacts on ethnic groups should be managed.</p> <p>Each subproject will be screened to determine the presence of ethnic groups and subproject impacts that trigger ADB's IP safeguard.</p>
<p>2. Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on IPs. Give full consideration to options the affected indigenous peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected indigenous peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>Myanmar's draft Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures (June 2015 draft) sets out definitions of environmental impacts which include social impacts. These procedures have not yet been approved by the legal system.</p>	
<p>3. Meaningful consultation with affected IPs and concerned IP organizations to solicit participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected indigenous peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance indigenous peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive</p>	<p>Article 5 of the 2015 Protection of the Rights of National Races Law states that people should receive complete and precise information about extractive industry projects and other business activities in their areas before project implementation so that negotiations between the groups and the Government/companies can take place.</p>	<p>Meaningful consultation is a process underpinning this EGDF. Methods and documentation requirements to ensure continuing meaningful participation with affected EG/IPs are ensured. The project grievance redress mechanism is culturally appropriate and gender inclusive.</p>

ADB Project Principles	Relevant Laws of Myanmar	Gap-Filling Measures
grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the indigenous peoples concerns.		
4. Ascertain consent ¹⁷ of affected indigenous communities in projects involving (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of IPs; (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 IPs.	None	For subprojects that involve commercial development of cultural resources and knowledge of IPs/EGs, or physical displacement from traditional or customary lands, or commercial development of natural resources within customary lands, broad community support of IP/EG will be sought and documented.
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 IPs communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.	None	Restricted access and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources will be avoided to the maximum extent possible. Where unavoidable, affected IP communities will actively participate in the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements. Benefits from the subproject will be equitably shared.
6. Prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected IPs communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected IPs communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for	The purpose of the 2015 Protection of the Rights of National Races Law is to aim for the socioeconomic development of less-developed national races including education, health, economics and transportation.	For subprojects that trigger the IP safeguard, EGDs will be developed as described in this EGDF.

¹⁷ For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected indigenous peoples (IPs) and ethnic group (EG) communities refers to a collective expression by the affected IP/EG 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.

ADB Project Principles	Relevant Laws of Myanmar	Gap-Filling Measures
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.		
7. Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected IP communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected indigenous peoples communities and other stakeholders.	None	Both draft and final EGDPs will be disclosed in the communities and on the MOALI and ADB websites. Mechanisms for disclosure are described.
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.	None	An action plan will be prepared 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.
Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports	None	Implementation of EGDPs will be covered by regular monitoring activities. Monitoring reports will be disclosed.

V. SUBPROJECT SCREENING AND IMPACTS ON ETHNIC GROUPS

35. All potential subprojects must be screened during scoping and identification, using the ethnic group screening checklist shown in Annex 1. Screening will be done by the township project implementation units (TPIUs), with assistance from the social safeguards officer of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and social safeguards specialists of the Project

Implementation Consultants (PIC). Application of the screen will indicate presence of ethnic group households and the extent of likely ethnic group impacts. As mentioned, although the representative subprojects of CFAVC are assessed as category C for indigenous peoples (IP) and ethnic minorities, it is possible that a subproject could be identified during project implementation that may impact on ethnic group households and therefore be classed as category B. In any case, the project will only accept either category B or category C subprojects for implementation.

36. A subproject will be classified as category B for IP/EM when there are ethnic groups, who can be defined as IP as per the ADB safeguard policy, as shown in paragraph 30, and who are impacted as discussed in paragraph 31. Such ethnic groups would most likely come from the Shan, Karen, Mon, Rakhine, Chin, Kachin, Karenni, Kayan, Chinese, Indian, Danu, Akha, Kokang, Lahu, Naga, Palaung, Pao, Rohynga, Tavoyan, and Wa groups. As indicated by the National Population and Housing Census, these groups do not reside as communities within the CDZ. The safeguard does not apply to households of ethnic minority lineage who are well integrated into mainstream Bamar socioeconomic systems, schools, culture, who speak official Myanmar language and enjoy the same privileges as their Bamar neighbors.

37. The international and national social safeguard specialists will provide training to staff of implementing agencies (IAs) at national and township levels to take a lead role in subproject screening during subproject feasibility study. If ethnic minority communities are found in the subproject area, they will be identified and assessed for integration and needs. The assessment would consider literacy, number of years in the project area, livelihood systems, access to services and support and identify any special measures needed.

38. Where ethnic group households are members of target beneficiaries, a very limited but focused number of actions are prescribed for the EGDP/IPP and based upon this EGDF. The primary objective is inclusion, consultation and participation. As already noted, the ethnic group households located in the representative subproject areas are already fully integrated into Bamar society, using Burmese official language and are sending their children to government schools. They are not new arrivals into these lowland towns but have been there over several generations and are no longer pursuing traditional ethnic group lifestyles.

39. If a subproject, after completion of the checklist, is categorized as B, then an EGDP will be produced that has the required contents of an IPP. See Annex 2 for the content ADB requires to be included in the EGDP. The EGDP must be developed through a process that ensures meaningful consultation with the affected EG at each stage of subproject preparation and implementation. Internal monitoring of EGDP implementation will be carried out on a semi-annual basis by the PMU, supported by the PIC.

40. The methods to be used in the preparation of EGDP include a socioeconomic survey (SES) and participatory data gathering. Socioeconomic information of beneficiary communities, including ethnic groups, will be collected during preparation of subproject feasibility study. The SES will provide baseline information on ethnic group living conditions and any challenges to their effective participation in the project, which will be used in the development of specific actions in the EGDP to address these concerns, maximize benefits, and ensure that benefits are culturally-appropriate and gender-inclusive. The baseline SES information will also be used during monitoring and evaluation to assess the extent to which measures in the EGDP are effective in maximizing benefits and mitigating negative impacts on ethnic minorities. A local language surveyor will be hired by the PMU to undertake the SES and consultation activities

with the support of the Social Safeguards Specialist. All data-gathering activities will be in close coordination with village/tribal leaders from the concerned ethnic communities.

41. SES data will be disaggregated by sex and ethnicity. It typically will cover the profile of household members by age and gender and their relationship to the household head along with religion, educational attainment, and data on household size, economic situation (primary source of income, average monthly income of household head and combined monthly income of household, expense/expenditure patterns), services amenities: health and sanitation, garbage disposal/waste management practices, source of power for lighting and fuel for cooking, household appliances and transportation.

42. In addition to the SES, participatory data-gathering methods will also be used for the social impact analysis (i.e., key informant interviews, public consultations, and focus group discussions). This will allow the team to obtain qualitative information to verify and elaborate on the quantitative information obtained through SES. The participatory methods will be useful in obtaining information on both opportunities and threats that must be addressed to ensure the continuing meaningful participation of vulnerable groups, including ethnic minorities, in project activities.

43. Data gathered during the social impact assessment must be sufficient so that subproject proponents and TPIU staff understand and can use the following as inputs for detailed design:

- (i) The legal and institutional framework applicable to ethnic groups in the subproject context.
- (ii) Demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected ethnic minority communities; the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied; and the natural resources on which they depend.
- (iii) The potential adverse and positive effects of the project, and the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected ethnic minority communities given their particular circumstances, as well as their access to opportunities relative to those available to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live.
- (iv) Ethnic groups perceptions about the project and its impact on their social, economic, and cultural status.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MITIGATING NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON ETHNIC GROUPS AND ENSURING ACCESS TO BENEFITS

A. Project Activities, Impacts on Ethnic Groups and Mitigation Measures

44. Table 10 shows the project impact, outputs and outcomes. The main target beneficiaries will be farmers getting an improved water supply and distribution system, improved farm access roads, government seed farms and agricultural training centers, government research centers and agencies involved in establishing trade and commodity standards, processing and export regulations.

45. The PMU, together with TPIUs, have responsibility to ensure that the EGDF is applied whenever ADB safeguard for ethnic minorities is identified and triggered. The Social Safeguards

Officer of the PMU and Social Safeguards Specialists of the PIC will train EA and IA staff and relevant township staff on when and how to use the framework recommendations. This training will be included in the training on social safeguards given at the project start up. Township staff will need additional training on how to operationalize the EGDF.

46. Table 11 lists measures that must be taken should subproject activities involve any ethnic households. The actions are needed to ensure inclusion, consultation and participation, even though it is expected that any ethnic households encountered will be fully literate and fully conversant in the Burmese language. It is not expected that each subproject that has ethnic group households will require a separate EGDP/IPP (unless classified as Category B) but all subprojects will reflect the recommendations made in Table 10.

47. As described in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF), some land acquisition will be necessary under Output 1 – namely narrow strips of land to accommodate new or improved irrigation tertiary canals, installation of tubewells and rehabilitation of farm access roads. Road improvements will be made to existing alignments. For irrigation improvements, the main activity will be to replace earthen tertiary canals with concrete and this will not require additional land. New canals may be constructed in some subprojects identified during project implementation. Any land acquired for irrigation or road improvement will be through negotiated settlement based on market rates or voluntary donation. The LARF document contains details of the criteria that govern voluntary donation. Land donations are not to be accepted from vulnerable or poor households, and this will of course apply if an affected household is that of a poor ethnic group family.

Table 10: Project Framework

Impact and Outcome		
Impact: agricultural competitiveness improved (as reflected by enhanced productivity, climate resilience, quality and safety, value addition and rural household incomes).		
Outcome: productive and resource efficient agribusiness value chains developed in the project areas.		
Outputs		Output impacts on land acquisition, resettlement and ethnic groups
Output 1 – Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate-resilient		
Activities	Indicators and Targets	
Upgrading the Department of Agriculture (DOA) seed farm infrastructure to climate-resilient condition	Ten DOA Seed Farms in the CDZ have their infrastructure improved, including the renovation of irrigation and drainage canals, the repairing of the farm feeder roads, the construction of modern buildings for seed storage, seed laboratory, machinery, training, and warehousing, new farm and post-harvest machinery and equipment, seed testing equipment, meteorological stations, transformer, laptop computers and accessories	No impacts. Internal improvements made to government seed farms, improvements carried out within seed farm boundaries and no further land acquired. No disturbance of right of the way. No impact on EMs. Any EG households producing seed or are members of farmer groups are fully consulted (through meetings, workshops and focus groups carried out by the township PIUs) and provided opportunities for benefits on equal basis as other members of the group or cooperative and for participating in programs.
Rehabilitating water management infrastructure to climate-resilient condition.	Renovating at least 130 km of tertiary canals, rehabilitating 15 community ponds and reservoirs, constructing at least 8,000 shallow tubewells with some of them linked to drip and sprinkler technologies, and small-scale pumping to bring an additional 13,000 ha under irrigation benefitting at least 35,000 households;	Thin strips of land may be required for irrigation canal improvement, small 4M ² plots also may be needed for tubewells, thin strips may also be needed for access road improvement. Land may be donated or owners compensated at market rates. No structures, dwellings or right of the way affected. No impacts on EMs. No EMs in proposed project areas. If this is not the case, irrigation and road subprojects are selected on basis of technical and financial/economic measures - any EG community is equally entitled.
Improving connectivity through climate-resilient farm road networks	Rehabilitating at least 300 km of farm feeder roads to climate-resilient condition to provide improved farm connectivity to markets and enable enhanced farm mechanization	Any EG households in the irrigation area is consulted (through meetings, workshops and focus groups carried out by the feasibility and detailed design consultant with support from TPIUs) and participates in project planning and shares benefits on equal basis. Poor EG households should not be required to lose or donate any land.
Strengthening infrastructure for agricultural quality and safety testing at the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI) and Ministry of Commerce (MOC)	The testing infrastructure (equipment and instrumentation) of three government laboratories, the PPD Pesticide Analytical Laboratory, the PPD Food Safety Testing Lab (FSTLAB), and the Commodity Testing & Quality Management Laboratory (CTQM), upgraded to (PPD) having a more wide ranging capability of testing the contents of pesticides being registered, (FSTLAB) having the capability of trace analysis of pesticide residue in agricultural products, and (CTQM) having the capability of testing processed products for mycotoxins, MRLs, heavy metals, bacteria, and	No impact on land acquisition. No impact on EMs. Any technical staff from EG backgrounds are equally eligible for training and given equal opportunity to develop skills.

laboratories	other contaminants, respectively 10,000 rapid tests for mycotoxins conducted at field testing sites, including storage facilities and collection points supported by the Project;	
Output 2: Climate smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted		
Deploying climate-resilient varieties of rice, beans, pulses and oilseeds	At least four (1 rice, 1 chickpea, and 2 sesame) climate-resilient varieties released	No impacts on land acquisition. No impacts on EMs. Information on access to improved varieties, other project benefits are available to EG members on equal basis.
Strengthening capacity in climate-friendly production practices and technologies	At least 300 lead seed growers (30% women) provided TOT training in in certified seed production, and 50,000 farmers (40% women) trained in CSA and agribusiness skills At least 500 farmers (of which 30% women) developed capacity to operate and maintain small scale irrigation schemes	No impacts on land acquisition. No impacts on EMs. Information on improved technology, processes, standards and access to training, improved varieties, other project benefits are available to EG members on equal basis
Improving access to inputs through agricultural digital finance service	Agricultural digital finance service to improve access to agricultural inputs (climate-resilient seeds and varieties, agrochemicals), farm mechanization services and off-farm rural livelihood opportunities, to benefit at least 35,000 smallholders.	No impacts on land acquisition. No impacts on EMs. Information, access to services and training available to EG members on equal basis.
Output 3: Enabling environment for climate-friendly agribusiness enhanced		
Establishing an agribusiness policy unit within MOALI's Department of Planning (DOP) to formulate agribusiness policies and standards	An agribusiness policy cell will be established within MOALI's Department of Planning (DOP) for agribusiness policy and standards formulation (including farm-gate standards and codes of practice, research, analysis, and advocacy), in collaboration with MOC.	No impacts on land acquisition. No impacts on EMs. Information on standards, other project benefits are available to EG members on equal basis.
Raising awareness and capacity of financial institutions	Awareness and capacity of financial institutions raised to support climate-friendly agribusinesses and enhance access to financial services; and	No impacts on land acquisition. No impacts on EMs. Information, access to services and training available to EG members on equal basis.
Enhancing weather, market and credit information networks	Weather, market and credit information networks enhanced	No impacts on land acquisition. No impacts on EMs. Information, access to services and training available to EG members on equal basis.
Promoting delivery of land administration services	The delivery of land administration services in project areas improved, in collaboration with FAO, through building capacity of DALMS, regional and township administrations for land management planning, and creating demand for such services at village level.	No impacts on land acquisition. No impacts on EMs. Information, access to services and training available to EG members on equal basis.

48. Should any subproject be categorized as B for IP/EG, the following special measures (Table 11) would be reviewed and implemented in the EGDP for the specific case:

Table 11: Mitigative special measures

Project Output	Activities	Special Measures/Recommendations
1. Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate-resilient	<p>Activity 1.1: Upgrading the DOA seed farm infrastructure to climate-resilient condition.</p> <p>Activity 1.2: Rehabilitating and installing water management infrastructure (tertiary canals, community ponds and reservoirs, shallow tube wells and small-scale pumping) to climate-resilient condition.</p> <p>Activity 1.3: Improving connectivity through climate-resilient farm road networks.</p> <p>Activity 1.4: Strengthening infrastructure for agricultural quality and safety testing at MOALI and MOC laboratories</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure project information giving details of programs and opportunities, and how to apply, are disseminated in EG communities in project areas and in local language. • Check with local authorities regarding target village Myanmar language or EG language capacity prior to conducting consultations and meetings to determine whether additional support for translation and interpretation will be needed for community and household meetings. • Use ethnic group-specific and gender-specific meetings if necessary, based on project staff assessments and EG preferences. • Use local translators to assist in consultation and planning meetings, deliver training and ensure EG community understands issues, concepts and requirements. • Use separate men and women's discussion groups to identify priority infrastructure needs and benefits to both men and women and also to identify options for infrastructure design, management and O&M. • Ensure consultation with both EG women and men and include in any surveys according to the level of EG representation in the community. • Ensure interested eligible EGs are provided with assistance as needed to complete application and registration forms and other documents needed. • EGs are provided equal training opportunities as mainstream Bamar. • Technical support available in EG language, if needed. • Maintain training and meeting participation records and disaggregate by gender and ethnicity.
2. Climate smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted	<p>Activity 2.1: Deploying climate-resilient varieties of rice, beans, pulses and oilseeds</p> <p>Activity 2.2: Strengthening capacity in climate-friendly production practices and technologies</p> <p>Activity 2.3: Improving access to inputs through agricultural digital finance service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on project activities and opportunities are made available to all communities in project areas. • Information is disseminated in local language. • Crops grown by EG communities also considered for development. • EG households are supported to complete application, registration forms and other documents, as needed. • EGs are equally considered for selection in training, capacity building, credit and insurance programs. • Market information made available to EG communities. • New crop varieties and information is available and disseminated to EGs.

Project Output	Activities	Special Measures/Recommendations
3. Enabling environment for climate-friendly agribusiness enhanced	<p>Activity 3.1: Establishing an agribusiness policy unit within MOALI's Department of Planning (DOP) to formulate agribusiness policies and standards</p> <p>Activity 3.2: Raising awareness and capacity of financial institutions</p> <p>Activity 3.3: Enhancing weather, market and credit information networks</p> <p>Activity 3.4: Promoting delivery of land administration services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on project activities and opportunities are made available to all communities in project areas. • Information is disseminated in local language. • EG households are supported to complete application, registration forms and other documents, as needed. • EGs are equally considered for provision of information on credit and insurance programs. • Weather, market and credit information made available to EG communities. • EGs are equally considered for provision of information on land administration services.

B. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

49. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM), consistent with the requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) will be established to prevent and address community concerns and reduce risks. The GRM is also an integral part of the monitoring and information system. It aims to ensure that feedback is received, that the voices from the poor and marginalized groups are heard, and that the issues raised are resolved effectively and expeditiously. It helps ensure that vulnerable households are treated equitably.

50. The GRM will be accessible to diverse members of the community and stakeholders. In addition, all ethnic minority households will be made aware of the GRM. The GRM is disclosed to the community as early as possible in the project cycle, and at least during feasibility study stage. Multiple types of media, including face-to-face meetings, written forms, telephone conversations, or e-mail, will be available for raising issues, concerns and grievances. A description of the GRM must be included in project information materials.

51. The GRM will handle any grievances arising from the project, including land acquisition activities, ethnic group issues and labor practices. A template of form for GRM is given in Annex3. The design of the GRM is included in the project administration manual (PAM). Grievances must be sorted, categorized, and logged and reported disaggregated by sex and ethnicity. After investigation and agreement on the action plan, remedial activities will be monitored and evaluated. Staff and community members involved in project implementation will be trained in the GRM in order that they in turn are able to provide quality advice to any AH seeking help. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by EA and IAs.

52. The proposed GRM follows the existing approach taken for managing complaints about local issues by members of the public in Myanmar. Residents complaints or concerns are generally taken to the local government (village and township level) representatives for resolution. Therefore, this system is integrated into the GRM.

53. The EA will establish a Project Public Complaints Unit (PPCU) within the PMU early during project implementation prior to the start of planning and design of sub-projects and prior to negotiations for land acquisition. The PPCU will deal with complaints from affected people and stakeholders throughout project implementation. This can include nearby residents, construction workers, and will involve village and township level government. PMU staff (especially social safeguards and gender specialists), and the contractor's land negotiators will explain and help community members to use the GRM.

54. The PMU will be responsible for ensuring the setting up and coordination of the GRM and will staff the PPCU. The environmental and social safeguards specialists PIC will coordinate its set up and will be responsible for the day to day activities of PPCU: maintaining the grievance register, organizing investigations, acknowledging and communicating results to the affected persons, and monitoring for the closing out of the issue. The PMU will be the key contact point for township representatives who may require information about the project or who have an issue they would like to discuss. The PMU will issue public notices and leaflets in local language early in the subproject design process to inform people and organizations within the project area of the GRM. The PPCU's phone number, fax, address, email address will be disseminated. The PMU will maintain a complaints database which indicates the household making the grievance, the nature of the issue, the date the report was received and dealt with

and the result. Dispute receipt and resolution will be reported regularly in project quarterly reports.

1. Stages and Timeframe of GRM

55. Procedures and timeframes for the grievance redress process are as follows:

- (i) **Stage 1: Access to GRM.** If a concern arises, the affected person may resolve the issue of concern directly with the contractor, or make his/her complaint known to either the PCU directly, or through the local village or township government, whichever level of authority he/she is most comfortable with;
- (ii) **Stage 2: Official Complaint to PPCU.** If a complaint is filed at local government level, the government representative will submit an oral or written complaint to the PPCU. For an oral complaint, the PPCU must make a written record. For each complaint, the PPCU must assess its eligibility. If the complaint is not eligible, for instance it is determined that the issue is outside the scope of the project, PPCU will provide a clear reply within five working days to the affected person;
- (iii) **Stage 3: PPCU Complaint Resolution.** The PPCU will register the complaints informing the respective township and district governments, the PMU, contractors, and ADB. The PPCU, with support of the SS and other PICs depending on the issue will take steps to investigate and resolve the issue. This may involve instructing the contractor to take corrective actions. Within seven days of the redress solution being agreed upon, the contractor should implement the redress solution and convey the outcome to the PMU and ADB;
- (iv) **Stage 4: Stakeholder Meeting.** If no solution can be identified by the PPCU or if the affected person is not satisfied with the suggested solution under Stage 3, within two weeks of the end of Stage 3, the PPCU will organize a multi-stakeholder meeting under the auspices of the head of local government, where all relevant stakeholders will be invited. The meeting should result in a solution acceptable to all and identify responsibilities and an action plan. The contractor should implement the agreed redress solution and convey the outcome to the PMU and ADB within seven working days. The invitees to this meeting will depend on the nature of the complaint. For example, if the complaints relate to health, land disputes, or labor issues, the appropriate specialist in this field will be invited to the stakeholder meeting. This may include officers from the Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics (land rights issues), Myanmar Chamber of Commerce (business/commercial issues), various non-government organizations (NGOs) (gender or equity issues), Ministry for Ethnic Affairs; Ministry of Health (health issues), Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (environmental issues), and Ministry of Labor (labor issues); and,
- (v) **Stage 5: District Administration Officer Resolution.** If the multi-stakeholder meeting cannot resolve the problem, and the affected person remains unsatisfied, the PPCU will set up a meeting with the District Administration Officer to identify a solution.

56. The responsibilities of the PPCU regarding GRM are as follows:

- (i) The PPCU will instruct contractors and construction supervisors to refer any complaints that they have received directly to the PPCU. Similarly, the PPCU will coordinate with local government departments to capture complaints made directly to them;
- (ii) The PMU, as the focal point of the PPCU, will log complaints and date of receipt onto a complaints database and inform the implementing agency;
- (iii) The PPCU will investigate the complaint to determine its validity and to assess whether the source of the problem is because of project activities, and identify appropriate corrective measures and responsible persons;
- (iv) The PPCU will inform the affected person of investigation results and the action taken;
- (v) If a complaint is transferred from local government agencies, the PMU will submit an interim report to local government agencies on status of the complaint investigation and follow-up action within the time frame assigned by the above agencies;
- (vi) The PPCU will review the contractor's response to the identified corrective measures, and the updated situation; and
- (vii) The PPCU will undertake additional monitoring, as necessary, to verify as well as review that any valid reason for complaint does not reoccur.

2. Other Dispute Redress Mechanisms

57. Affected persons, if not satisfied with the GRM results, always have legal recourse to judicial processes as a last resort. If efforts to resolve disputes using the GRM remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, affected households also have the right to directly discuss their concerns or problems with the ADB Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division, Southeast Asia Department at ADB Headquarters.

58. ADB's accountability mechanism allows people affected by ADB-supported Projects to submit complaints to ADB. This is a separate resolution mechanism from the GRM described above. The accountability mechanism provides an independent forum that allows people to voice their problems and seek resolution, and report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures.

59. The accountability mechanism has two separate but related phases. First is problem solving, led by ADB's special project facilitator, to assist project-affected people in finding solutions to their problems. Second is compliance review led by a three-member panel that investigates alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures, including safeguard policies, that have already resulted in, or are likely to result in, direct adverse and material harm to project-affected people. It recommends how to ensure project compliance with these policies and procedures.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

60. The MOALI will be the EA and the DOA, IWUMD, DRD, DALMS and DOP from MOALI and the Department of Trade Promotion from the Ministry of Commerce will be the IAs. The IWUMD and DOA will be responsible for supervising and coordinating the preparation and implementation of any EGDP required for subprojects based on this EGDF. Any ethnic group

institutions and organizations in the affected area will also be involved in supporting the preparation and implementation of the EGDP.

61. **Project Steering Committee (PSC).** The EA will establish a Project Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by the Minister/Deputy Minister of MOALI and co-chaired by the ministers of agriculture from Magway, Mandalay and Sagaing. The PSC will have representatives from all IAs. The PSC will meet at least biannually.

62. **Project Management Unit (PMU).** The PMU will assume day-to-day management of the Project and will be responsible for coordinating and implementing project activities, including procurement, recruitment, disbursement, contract administration, monitoring and reporting. The PMU will be headed by a Project Director and will comprise full-time core staff, and part-time staff. The PMU, assisted by international and social safeguard specialists of PIC, is responsible for ensuring implementation of EGDF whenever ADB safeguards for ethnic groups is identified and triggered. The PMU will be responsible for preparation, monitoring and implementation of EGDP/IPP, if some subprojects are classified as category B for EG/IP impacts. The social safeguards specialists of PIC will also assist the IA staff in the scoping and screening of all subprojects, the design and conduct of social impact assessments, socio-economic surveys, EGDP/IPP preparation and any safeguard due diligence reports.

63. The TPIUs, supported by social safeguards specialists of PIC, will undertake subproject screening and safeguard categorization during feasibility study. In the case of category B and C subprojects accepted for implementation, TPIUs will prepare EGDPs/IPPs and DDRs for the subprojects respectively.

64. The social safeguards specialists of PIC will train PMU, EA, IA and TPIUs (especially TPIU staff from DOA and IWUMD) on when and how to operationalize the EGDF and to ensure that they understand the SPS purpose and the EGDP contents. They will conduct capacity building workshops on EG/IP sensitivity and EGDP/IPP implementation requirements. Such training will be included in the training on social safeguards given at the time of project start up. The social safeguards specialists will also coordinate with the PMU's monitoring and evaluation specialist on activities, processes and indicators for EGDP/IPP implementation and grievance management.

65. **Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting:** The social safeguards specialist will work with the project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialist to establish indicators for ethnic groups and monitor implementation of EGDF. The actual indicators will depend upon the specific subproject. The project M&E system will disaggregate all project participation data by sex and ethnicity. This will then track and enable reporting on the number of ethnic men and women consulted, impacted and benefitting from the project activities (Annex4).

66. Any EGDP developed for a subproject will include monitoring activities. Monitoring will focus on the impacts of project activities on the ethnic group, information dissemination and public participation (number of meetings; participation rates, comments, suggestions and concerns); involvement of vulnerable groups with the EG, documentation of activities, and progress in implementation. Monitoring indicators will include the following:

- (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 EGs 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 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 EGs improved, or at least been maintained, as a result of the project?

67. ADB supervision missions will periodically review safeguards implementation, including EGDP progress, in the case of subprojects with ethnic group impacts, if measures in the EGDP were sufficient to ensure delivery of culturally appropriate benefits and mitigating adverse impacts on ethnic groups.

Table 12: Reporting action

Process		Responsibility and Actions		Outcome
EGDP/IPP approval process		PMU, supported by social safeguards specialists of PIC	EGDP/IPP submitted to EA, MOPF and ADB	Approvals and budgets received
EGDF implementation process		Quarterly reports submitted from TPIUs to PMU	Reports reviewed and verified by PMU consultants	Quarterly reports prepared by PMU for submission to EA, MOPF, ADB
Audit and monitoring of EGDP/IPP implementation process		EMA hired by EA undertakes field audits of EGDP/IPP implementation arrangements.	EMA prepares semi-annual reports during input period for PMU and EA.	PMU submits semi-annual EMA reports to EA and copied to MOPF and ADB.
IPP/EGDP implementation progress reports	PMU supported by social safeguards specialists of PIC	PMU prepares a EGDP/IPP implementation summary report based upon IA progress data and EMA monitoring data	Semi-annual project covenant report, includes LARP and EGDP/IPP progress, submitted to EA, copied to MOPF	

			and ADB.		
Project Completion Report (PCR)	PMU consultants ADB consultants	EGDP/IPP activities over duration of project summarized for inclusion in PCR.	PMU consultants provide copy of PMU PCR to EA and ADB. ADB consultants refer to PMU PCR in preparation of ADB level PCR.		

VIII. BUDGET

68. MOALI and ADB have allocated funds for planning and implementation of EGDP. ADB loan and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) grant funds will be used for staffing and capacity building. Specifically, the following key activities will be provided with the necessary budget support during implementation: (i) provision for a social safeguard specialist to assist the EA in producing social safeguard reports and plans and undertake social assessment/s; (ii) internal and external monitoring of the EGDF and related EGDPs; and (iii) activities and support to build the capacity of the EA, IAs and PMU in social safeguards. EGDF related grievances will require investigations and resolution. Staffing time will be covered by ADB loan and GAFSP grant funds.

69. All ethnic group households encountered in various representative subprojects under the project is integrated into Bamar society and local communities already over a long-term basis. Those households are fluent in Myanmar's national language and attended local government schools and do not qualify as IP under the framework of ADB SPS. However, if any future subprojects to be identified during project implementation have impacts on EG/IP communities and are categorized as B, funds for any EGDP implementation activities will be identified during subproject's feasibility study.

Table 13: EGDP/IPP Budget

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	DURATION
1. EA and IA training in safeguard area 3 (IP/EG)	Training to line agency staff on purpose of EG/IP safeguards, need for EGDP, process for preparation of EGDP, linkages to IPP where applicable. Monitoring and indicators.	At project start up and before additional subproject feasibility studies are conducted. Conduct as one-off event – total cost \$2,500
2. Social assessment	All villages with EGs. Need for local language translation to conduct social impact assessment and benchmarking, focus group discussions.	Ongoing as subprojects are identified but must be before the specific project activities are implemented; \$250 per EGDP for hiring local translators. Can be combined with IPP costs where applicable.
3. Preparation of EGDP	Use of subproject screening and social impact assessment data	Prepared already
4. Monitoring of EGDPs	<u>Quarterly monitoring.</u> The DMF is updated by the TPIU for the PMU. <u>Semi-annual</u> DMFs are updated and copied to ADB. <u>Final evaluation.</u> Final evaluation of the implementation of the EGDP will be three	Built into implementation arrangements and consultants terms of reference. PMU arranges ongoing internal monitoring and implementation monitored by same EMA hired for IPP monitoring.

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	DURATION
	months before project completion	
5. Preparation of information, extension and communication materials	Preparation of printed explanatory materials in EG language if needed; Translation and printing.	Ad hoc – as needed. \$500 per subproject involving EGs
6. Meetings, training and dissemination	Hire of local EG translators and facilitators to assist in conducting meetings, focal groups, training and information dissemination	Ad hoc as identified as needed for specific subprojects; \$10 per resource person per day
7. Hiring of national consultant for safeguard area 3	Combined with safeguard area 2 (resettlement and land acquisition)	Project overhead: 5% of time for EG work
8. Hiring of international consultant for safeguard area 3	Combined with safeguard area 2 (resettlement and land acquisition)	Project overhead: 5% of time for EG work

EGDP = ethnic group development plan; IPP = indigenous peoples plan

Annex 1: ETHNIC GROUPS IMPACT SCREENING CHECKLIST TEMPLATE

Screening Form for Impacts on Ethnic Groups						
Key concerns (Please provide elaborations on the remarks column)		Yes	No	Not Known	N/A	Remarks
A	Indigenous People Identification					
1	Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as “tribes” (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), “minorities” (ethnic or national minorities), or “indigenous communities” in the project area?					
2	Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to “ethnic minorities”, schedules 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” in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?					
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)					
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: <i>Will the project activities include:</i>					
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?					

	Anticipated project impacts on Ethnic Groups	Anticipated positive effects	Anticipated negative effects
	Outputs		
1	Output 1: Critical agribusiness value chain infrastructure improved and made climate-resilient		
2	Output 2: Climate smart agriculture and agribusiness promoted		
3	Output 3: Enabling environment for climate-friendly agribusiness enhanced		

ANNEX 2: OUTLINE OF ETHNIC GROUP DEVELOPMENT PLAN

An ethnic group development plan (EGDP) is required for all subprojects identified as Category B with impacts on ethnic groups that trigger ADB's Indigenous Peoples Safeguard. The substantive aspects of the outline below will guide the preparation of EGDP, although not necessarily in the order shown.

No	EGDP Section	Required Information
1	Executive Summary (ES)	<p>*Note: ES should provide a concise overview of the information in the main document</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project scope, critical facts, key survey findings, information disclosure activities and requirements and grievance redress procedure, and recommended actions related to ethnic group impacts
2	Description of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General description of the project; components and activities that may bring impacts on ethnic groups; identify the project area; describe alternatives considered to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts with a rationale for the final decision.
3	Socio Economic information and Social Impact Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal and institutional framework applicable to minority ethnic groups in project context. - Baseline information on demographic, social cultural and political characteristics of affected minority ethnic communities, the land and territories traditionally/customarily owned, used or occupied and natural resources they depend on. - Identification of key project stakeholders. - Discuss a culturally appropriate, gender sensitive process of meaningful consultation with ethnic groups at various stages of project cycle, based on the review and baseline information. - Assessment of project's positive and negative impacts, based on meaningful consultations and gender-sensitive analysis of baseline conditions of the affected minority ethnic communities.^a - Ethnic group perceptions about project and its impact on their social, economic and cultural status. - Recommended measures to avoid adverse impacts and/or minimize and compensate for unavoidable impacts and ensure the minority ethnic communities receive culturally appropriate benefits.^b
4	Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of project stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders. - Description of consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during different stages of the project cycle. - Description of information disclosure, consultation and participation process with affected ethnic communities that was carried out during project preparation. - Summary of ethnic group's comments on the results of the social impact assessment, concerns raised during consultation and how these have been addressed in project design.^c
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For project activities requiring broad community support,^d documents the process and outcome of consultations and any agreement resulting from such consultations for the project activities, and safeguard measures addressing the impacts of such activities. - Consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during implementation to ensure ethnic group participation. - Confirmation of disclosure of draft and final EGDP to the affected ethnic communities.

No	EGDP Section	Required Information
5	Grievance redress mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describes mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of ethnic groups' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to ethnic groups, are culturally appropriate and gender sensitive.
6	Legal and Policy framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List and analyze the applicability of relevant national and local laws and regulations. - Identify the gaps between the local laws and ADB's SPS and how the gaps will be addressed in the project context.
7	Assistance and Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specify assistance and strategy to address needs of vulnerable groups, including women, and any other special groups. - Outlines opportunities for ethnic groups to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.
8	Beneficial Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specifies measures to ensure that ethnic groups receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, and gender responsive.
9	Mitigative Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specifies measures to avoid adverse impacts on ethnic groups; where avoidance is impossible, specifies measures to minimize, mitigate and compensate for identified unavoidable adverse impacts for each affected minority ethnic group.
10	Budget and financing Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Itemized budget for all EGDP activities including staff training, M&E, and preparation of plans during implementation. - Itemized budget for all activities in EGDP.
11	Institutional arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional arrangements, responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out all measures of the EGDP (including Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) arrangements, all involved government agencies, project implementation support consultants). - Provisions for institutional capacity building program for executing and implementing agencies, including technical assistance, if required Include measures to strengthen the social, legal, and technical capabilities of (i) government institutions to address ethnic group issues in the project area; and (ii) ethnic group organizations in the project area to enable them to represent the affected ethnic groups more effectively. - Role of NGOs, if involved, and organizations of affected persons, ethnic group organizations, women's groups.
12	Implementation Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed, time bound, implementation schedule for all key EGDP activities.
13	Monitoring, evaluation and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the EGDP. - Arrangements for participation of ethnic groups in the monitoring process. - Reporting procedures, including schedule for submission of monitoring reports and disclosure requirements. - Suggested internal and external (if relevant) monitoring indicators.
14	Attachments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation of information disclosure and consultation activities (public consultations, focus group discussions, key informant interviews) – including attendance sheets, detailed minutes and photos. - Draft Public Information Brochure. - Copy of surveys (e.g. Socioeconomic Survey). - Draft TORS for (i) Safeguards Specialists to be engaged as part of the Project Management and Implementation Support Consultants; and, (ii) External Monitoring Agency/Organization (if relevant). - Outline for internal and external (if relevant) monitoring reports.

^a Consider the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected ethnic communities 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.

- ^b Based on meaningful consultations with affected ethnic communities. Consultations should be fully documented – attendance, minutes, and photos – and included as an appendix to the EGD.
- ^c Include a matrix indicating group/tribe consulted and number of participants -> key issues raised by participants -> project response -> remarks / comments.
- ^d According to ADB SPS (2009), consent of affected IP communities must be ascertained for the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.

ANNEX 3: FORM FOR GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Full Name	
Contact Information Please identify how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail)	By Post: Please provide mailing address By telephone: By e-mail:
Preferred language of communication? (Circle preferred language)	Bamar / Karen / Mon / Chin / Arkanese / Other (please state)
Description of incident or issue (What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result or impact of the problem?):	
Date of incident/issue	
	One time incident/grievance (date _____) Happened more than once (how many times? _____) On-going (currently experiencing problem)
What would you like to see to resolve this problem?	
Internal Use Only Grievance received by: Date: Reference Number:	

ANNEX 4: ETHNIC GROUP CONSULTATION REPORT TEMPLATE

Project Title: Climate-Friendly Agribusiness Value Chains Sector Project

Meeting Location: Date: Time:

Purpose of Meeting:

Notes prepared by: Notes distributed to:

Team and Government Official participants

Attendance List – *Contacts to be deleted when used for public disclosure purposes*

Name	Contact	Post and organization or Occupation/Village	Signature	Male or Female	Ethnicity

Total female participants:

Total male participants:

Other details on profile of participants:

Issues Raised / Discussed

Speaker and Organization	Comments	Project Responder and Response

Followup Actions (what, by who, when)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Photographs

Insert photographs of meeting here