

# Indigenous Peoples Plan

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May 2021

## Cambodia: Third Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services Sector Development Program

### Main Report and Appendixes 1 and 2

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

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CPF	Community Participation Framework
EM	Ethnic Minority
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household
ID Poor	Cambodian Government classification of poor households
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Plan Frameworks
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IRF	Involuntary Resettlement Framework
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIC	Project Implementation Consultant
PPT	Provincial Project Team
SDDR	Social Due Diligence Report
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
TRWSS-SDP	Third Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services Sector Development Program
VDC	Village Development Committee
WSS	Water and Sanitation Supply
WSUG	Water and Sanitation User Group

## A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Third Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services Sector Development Program (TRWSS-SDP), consisting of an investment project and reform program, seeks to significantly contribute to the achievement of the national target for having universal access to rural water supply and sanitation in Cambodia by 2025. The project outcome is universal access to safe and uninterrupted rural water supply and sanitation services in the participating districts, to be pursued through three outputs as follows:

- Rural water supply infrastructure and services improved and expanded
- Rural sanitation infrastructure and services improved and expanded
- Institutional capacity improved

2. The project is implemented in the following ten provinces: Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kampot; Otdor Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Pursat, and Siem Reap. Batch 2 covers a total 18 subprojects. One subproject, Ampil Subproject in Otdar Meanchey Province, was selected as a pilot subproject for the delivery of Feasibility Study Reports and Social and Environmental Safeguard Due Diligence reporting with a rating of Category C for Indigenous People. The Environmental Due Diligence Report (EDDR) and the Social Due Diligence Report (SDDR) were disclosed in February and March 2021, respectively. The names of the other 17 subprojects in Batch 2 are as follows and for each subproject the name is the same as the Commune name: Rohat Tuek subproject Banteay Meanchey province; Ta Taok and Kampong Lpov subprojects, Battambang province; Chhean Laeung and Krang Lvea subprojects, Kampong Chhnang province; Dambouk Rung subproject, Kampong Speu province; Chaeung Daeung subproject, Kampong Thom province; Krang Snay, Neareay and Boeng Nimol subprojects, Kampot province; Chrach, Tasu and Putrea subprojects, Preah Vihear province; Prongil and Bak ChenhChien subprojects, Pursat province; Russei Lok and Pongro Leu subprojects, Siem Reap province. During the social safeguard due diligence for these 17 subprojects, it was found that four subprojects have the presence of Indigenous Peoples, six subprojects have a small proportion of Cham Ethnic Minorities (EM) and one subproject has both the presence of IPs and a very small proportion of EM. Therefore, the category on IP impacts (positive) is Category B.

3. About 90 to 95 percent of Cambodia's population are of Khmer ethnicity. The remaining 5-10 percent are composed of ethnic minorities such as the Muslim Cham, Chinese and Vietnamese, and seventeen indigenous ethnic minority groups also called "Khmer Loeu" or "hill tribes" who are ethnically non-Khmer. These groups are estimated to comprise around 120,000 persons and constitute about 1 percent of Cambodia's total population. The seventeen indigenous minority groups which range from 300 to 19,000 members include Phnong, Kuy, Mil, Kraol, Thmorn, Khaonh, Tompoun, Charay, Kreoung, Kavet, Saouch, Lun, Kachak, Proav, Souy (Sa'ong), Stieng, and Kavet and other minority groups, namely Vietnamese, Laotian and Khmer Islam. Indigenous groups constitute the majority in the provinces of Rattanakiri (67.9 percent) and Mondulakiri (59.3 percent). Stung Treng Province and Kratie Province also share a higher percentage of indigenous groups.

4. Specifically, based on Social Impact Assessment, in the four subproject communes the IP demographics are as follows: Preah Vihear Province is home to the Kuy and Pnong communities. There are 190 Kuy families in Tasu Commune, 224 Kuy families in Chrach Commune and 912 Kuy families in Putrea Commune. There is also one Pnong family in this Commune. In Ta Taok commune, Samlout district, Battambang province there are 171 Por families. The Kuy, Por and Pnong are part of the indigenous peoples in Cambodia. Table 2

provides the proportion of IPs disaggregated data by sub-project locations. Most of the members of these three groups are well assimilated into the mainstream Khmer population and speak Khmer as their first language.

5. According to ADB's 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), the Borrower requires to prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) to protect and ensure benefits for IPs affected by the Project. This Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) summarizes the findings of the social impact assessment and consultation process. The measures in this IPP also apply to IPs and Ethnic Minority (EM) groups, namely Cham communities.

6. The TRWSS-SDP Community Participation Framework (CPF) sets out details of participatory consultations to be used during project implementation.

7. The Feasibility Studies, the Social Safeguard Due Diligence assessment, and the Social Impact Assessment for the IPP found that there is no negative impact on IPs in all Batch 2 subprojects. The impacts of the project on the IP and EM populations are only positive. These populations will benefit from increased access to drinking water, sanitation and improved hygiene practices in their homes leading to multiple positive social and economic impacts. These positive impacts were confirmed in the IPP social impact assessment conducted in May 2021 in the four subprojects with the presence of IPs. The potential adverse impacts reported by IPs during the social impact assessment related to a) noise and air pollution during construction b) safety of children during construction c) maintenance of new water supply infrastructure.

8. During the social impact assessment for the IPP baseline, perceptions of IP men regarding the subprojects were found to be positive, with a high level of awareness about planned subproject activities. The main expected benefits reported by IP men related to time saving on water collection, reduced expenditure on water and better health. Women in the IP communities also reported positive perceptions of the subproject and were aware of project activities. In addition to the time and financial saving from improved water infrastructure, women also reported the improved safety that they expect from having household latrines and not being exposed to risks of attack by animals and humans when practicing open defecation.

9. The project has put in place procedures to address cultural and language barriers should they arise during implementation, for example during sanitation and hygiene awareness raising sessions. However, no such issues were noted during the social impact assessment due to the high levels of assimilation of IPs into society and the project communities. Specifically, the project procedures in the TRWSS-SDP Community Participation Framework include steps related to communication and data collection. The project pays attention to cultural and gender sensitivity and has ensured that special assistance is provided to IPs when needed. The participatory project approaches outlined in the project's Community Participation Framework (CPF) ensure that benefits are enjoyed by all members of the community, regardless of their social, economic, ethnic background.

10. Consultations were conducted through a series of meetings at the commune and village levels followed by a series of site-specific engagement activities at the sites where the rehabilitation of community ponds and wells are proposed by the communities. A series of communications about the project's intentions were made by the PPTs and various communes/communities/villagers during the feasibility studies for the subprojects of Batch 2. Communication and consultation with all villages was made by the PPT, supported by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and the Project Implementation Consultant (PIC).

11. For the feasibility studies and the social safeguard due diligence assessments, community consultation meetings and discussions were organized in accordance with the instructions of the CPF, which outlines procedures for meaningful consultation and transparent engagement of landowners who provided plots of land for drilled wells and inclusive participation of IPs. For the social impact assessment conducted as part of the baseline for this IPP, focus group discussions were held with groups of IP and EM men women separately, as identified by representatives of these groups and by the commune and village chiefs and Key Informant Interviews were held with elders from IP and EM communities and with the MRD's Department of Indigenous People and Office of Indigenous People of the PDRDs of Battambang and Preah Vihear Province.

12. Informed consent for the project was obtained from the IP elders in each of the subprojects.

13. MRD will ensure that a summary of the IPP is translated into Khmer and disseminated to the relevant PPTs and communes.

14. Direct beneficiaries will include all IP and EM populations in the subproject communes. All IP and EM households will benefit from improved water supplies. IP and EM households that are categorized as IDPoor 1 or IDPoor2 will receive a household latrine subsidy. They will also benefit from capacity building activities and gender equity promotion to take place as part of the subprojects' implementation.

15. The purpose of this IPP is to (i) outline the potential positive and negative impacts of the project on IPs; (ii) specify actions to address these impacts; and (iii) help mitigate negative impacts and enhance benefits to IP and other ethnic minority communities. The actions in the IPP (Annex 1) support integration of IP and EM needs and interests into Project outputs and ensure effective participation and access to Project benefits.

16. Enhanced participation of indigenous peoples'/ ethnic minority communities will be facilitated through the participatory planning and monitoring processes for the subprojects. To raise the profile of indigenous peoples'/ ethnic minority community involvement in subproject implementation, the planning and monitoring frameworks will include specific sections related to indigenous peoples'/ ethnic minorities.

17. Capacity building for PCU and PPTs will be implemented through improving the mainstreaming of IP safeguards understanding to support targeted interventions in provinces with indigenous persons/ ethnic minority populations. For example, as part of the training on development of District's Rural Water and Sanitation Plan, Commune's, and District's Plan for achievement of Open Defecation Free (ODF), a topic on engaging with IP and EM will be included. As part of the capacity building process, a gender and safeguards clinic was provided by ADB on 26-29 January 2021 with 126 participants from PCU and PPTs including 32 females (25%).

18. The project has already established the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at national level and in 10 participating provinces. The GRM is the mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected indigenous peoples' or ethnic groups' concerns, complaints, and grievances. The GRM is a culturally appropriate, gender responsive, and accessible mechanism that shall not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The village chiefs and Commune Councils play important roles in conflict mediation as well as disseminating relevant laws and policies. Community elders are a particularly relevant institution in IP and EM communities. These indigenous structures will be tapped by the project for grievance redress.

19. The activities in the IPP are integrated into the overall arrangements and total budget of the project, including for consulting services. IPP-related training and communication activities will be incorporated into other project training and communication activities.

## B. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

20. The Third Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services Sector Development Program (TRWSS-SDP), consisting of an investment project and reform program, seeks to significantly contribute to the achievement of the national target for having universal access to rural water supply and sanitation in Cambodia by 2025. It aligns with the National Strategic Plan for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene for 2014–2025. The project has been designed in alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 6: 'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all' and related targets and indicators.

21. The project outcome is universal access to safe and uninterrupted rural water supply and sanitation services in the participating districts, to be pursued through three outputs as follows:

- Rural water supply infrastructure and services improved and expanded
- Rural sanitation infrastructure and services improved and expanded
- Institutional capacity improved

22. The project is planned for implementation through four batches of subprojects (subprojects refer to project activities at a commune level), covering approximately 40 communes in 11 districts in the 10 participating provinces. The 5-year sector project will improve the health and quality of life for 400,000 people through improved access to safe water supply, elimination of open defecation and equitable and sustained access to improved sanitation and hygiene practices.

### A. OUTPUTS

23. The outputs and main activities that may bring impacts on Indigenous People and Ethnic Minorities are described below.

#### **Output 1 - Rural water supply infrastructure and services improved and expanded.**

24. The project will support the construction of new improved water supply infrastructure and facilities and rehabilitation of existing water supply infrastructure in target villages. The design of the water supply improvements for each commune is developed following a participatory process to jointly assess the current water supply and sanitation situation in all the target villages and to identify the needs, priorities, potential options and solutions. It is expected that as a result of the TRWSS-SDP 400,000 additional people will gain access to improved water supply infrastructure and services in the project target communes by 2024.

25. The project will support the construction and rehabilitation of water supply facilities for schools and health centers in the project target communes, aiming to ensure that all the schools and health centers in the target communes have access to safe and sustainable water supply.

26. The output 1 will be delivered through following key activities:

- Existing water supply infrastructure and facilities rehabilitated
- New improved water supply infrastructure and facilities constructed
- Water and sanitation safety planning process and tools implemented in project target communes and villages

- Water point mapping and functionality assessment of water supply infrastructure conducted in the target communes
- Water quality testing conducted regularly in all the target communes
- Climate change adaptation and disaster risk management integrated into the design of the subprojects

## **Output 2 - Rural sanitation infrastructure and services improved and expanded.**

27. Sanitation and hygiene are first and foremost about behavioral change. Therefore, sanitation demand creation activities should always start first. However, once demand is created, affordable hardware solutions need to be in place so that people are able to act upon their newly defined priority. The TRWSS-SDP builds upon best practices in sanitation demand creation, strengthening of sanitation markets and sanitation and hygiene behavioral change communication. The project implementation will follow proven and tested procedures established by MRD/ Department of Rural Health Care in the national guidelines for behavior change communication and community-led total sanitation. Innovative sanitation and hygiene behavior change communication campaigns will be implemented in all the target communes and schools.

28. Developing capacities for effective long-term water, sanitation and hygiene behavioral change communication will be an important part of the TRWSS-SDP. Key desired behavior changes are ending open defecation in all the target villages, encouraging people to build, use, upgrade and maintain toilet, hand washing with soap and drinking safe water. In alignment with Sustainable Development Goals, the project will also introduce innovative BCC interventions related to emptying and re-using waste from the toilet.

29. The project will support all the target communes to develop their own sanitation and hygiene plans with clearly defined objectives, annual and quarterly targets, and action plans. Through the capacity building the commune councils will be enabled to take ownership and be accountable for the results and progress in promoting sanitation and hygiene in their commune. At least 60,000 improved household latrines need to be constructed in the project target areas to ensure that all the target communes will be declared open defecation free by 2024. It's expected that as a result of the TRWSS-SDP 280,000 additional people will gain access to improved sanitation in the project target communes by 2024.

30. The project will support the construction and rehabilitation of public latrines for schools and health centers in the project target communes, aiming to ensure that all the schools and health centers in the project target communes have access to safe and sustainable sanitation facilities.

31. The output 2 will be delivered through following key activities:

- Sanitation demand creation activities implemented in the target communes
- Innovative behavior change communication initiatives on sanitation and hygiene implemented in the target communes
- Public latrines constructed for schools or health centers
- Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion mainstreamed through pagodas and health centers
- Innovative behavior change communication initiatives on sanitation and hygiene implemented in the schools
- Sanitation supply chain analysis conducted in the project target areas

- Capacity building and training to local private sector actors to engage or expand their businesses into WASH related products and services
- Training and technical guidance on informed choice technology options for sanitary latrines
- Capacity development and on-going technical support for MFIs on management and promotion of micro-credits for household toilet construction
- Saving groups for sanitation established and capacity development provided. The saving groups are intended to enable households that are not eligible for sanitation subsidies to build latrines through self financing mechanism.
- Sanitation financing support mechanism for the poor households established and implemented
- External Open Defecation Free (ODF) verification conducted and ODF ceremonies organized and in the target communes
- Post-ODF action plans developed for all the target communes

**Output 3 - Rural water supply and sanitation sector institutions strengthened, and management capacity improved and developed.**

32. The comprehensive capacity development framework for TRWSS-SDP focuses on three levels: (i) Developing a supportive enabling environment consistent with achieving the national goals for rural water supply and sanitation sector; (ii) Strengthening the capacity of institutions to ensure that effective procedures and systems are in place; and (iii) Building capacity of government officials at different levels to carry out their roles and responsibilities. Within this framework, the capacity at each level needs to be addressed by cohesive, comprehensive, and results-oriented plans.

33. The result-based capacity development program has been designed to ensure that the capacity of RWSS institutions is strengthened and effective procedures and systems are in place to achieve accelerated progress to reach universal access to rural water supply and sanitation in Cambodia and sustain the improved infrastructure, services, and practices.

34. Limited capacity at different levels of the government is a major bottleneck that hinders progress in achieving universal access to rural water supply and sanitation in Cambodia. The capacity development program for the TRWSS-SDP has been designed to empower and enable the MRD, PDRDs and local government agencies to successfully plan, implement, monitor, and manage the project interventions. Particular attention has been given to ensure the quality and effectiveness of capacity development interventions. It is recognized that capacity development is a long term, continuous process and the use of various methods and interventions is essential to achieve optimal results.

35. The output 3 will be delivered through following key activities:

- District, commune, and village level RWSS teams established and orientation on the roles and responsibilities provided
- 5-year capacity development and training plan implemented and monitored
- Project Performance Monitoring System (PPMS) in alignment with the national MIS established
- Results based rural water supply and sanitation action plan (in alignment with NAP and PAPs) developed for all the target districts and communes
- Capacity development on results based rural water supply and sanitation planning

- provided for all the target districts and communes
- Functions and job descriptions developed, and performance management process managed for the project staff at national and provincial level
- Functions and job descriptions developed, and performance management process managed for the members of district and commune RWSS teams

## **B. THE SUBPROJECTS**

36. Subprojects refer to project activities at the commune level, e.g., all project activities in any individual commune are considered as one subproject. The subprojects are selected based on the following criteria:

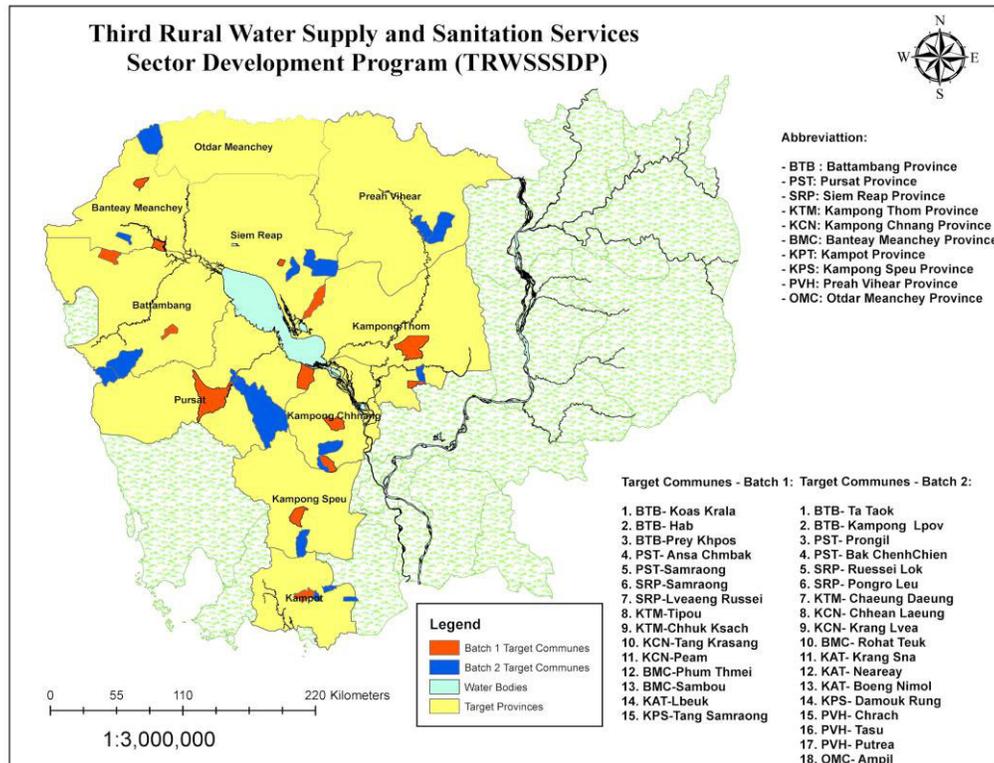
- Communes with the lowest rural WSS coverage
- Communes with no overlapping rural WSS services projects financed by other development partners or non-governmental organizations
- Communes with the highest number of IDPoor HHs
- Communes located within districts where the transfer of rural water supply operation and maintenance (O&M) and rural sanitation and hygiene functions to subnational level has been piloted or planned

37. The Project is implemented in the following ten provinces: Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kampot; Otdor Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Pursat, and Siem Reap.

38. Batch 2 covers a total 18 subprojects. One subproject, Ampil Subproject in Otdor Meanchey province, was used as a pilot subproject for the delivery of Feasibility Study Reports and Social and Environmental and Safeguard Due Diligence reporting. The Ampil Subproject has been classified Category C for Indigenous People. The Environmental Due Diligence Report and the Social Due Diligence Report on this subproject were disclosed in February and March 2021 respectively.

39. The names of the other 17 subprojects in Batch 2 are as follows and for each subproject the name is the same as the Commune name: Rohat Teuk subproject Banteay Meanchey province; Ta Taok and Kampong Lpov subprojects, Battambang province; Chhean Laeung and Krang Lvea subprojects, Kampong Chhnang province; Dambouk Rung subproject, Kampong Speu province; Chaeung Daeung subproject, Kampong Thom province; Krang Snay, Neareay and Boeng Nimol subprojects, Kampot province; Chrach, Tasu and Putrea subprojects, Preah Vihear province; Prongil and Bak ChenhChien subprojects, Pursat province; Russei Lok and Pongro Leu subprojects, Siem Reap province.

**Figure 1 Location Map of the Batch 2 Subprojects**



40. The improvement of water and sanitation services to be implemented under the 17 subprojects of the Batch 2 include rehabilitation of 7 community ponds, rehabilitation of 71 drilled wells, construction of 834 new drilled wells, provision of 36,339 rainwater jars, construction of 5,661 subsidized latrines, construction of 61 school latrines along with provision of 63 polyethylene (PE) tanks and construction of 7 latrines and provision of 7 PE tanks for 7 health centers.

**Table 1 Location and number of villages in 17 Batch 2 subprojects**

S.I.	Province	District	Commune	Number of Villages
1	Banteay Meanchey	Mongkol Borei	Rohat Teuk	13
2	Battambang	Samlout	Ta Taok	9
			Kampong Lpov	9
3	Kampong Chhnang	Sameakki Meanchey	Chhean Laeung	9
			Krang Lvea	12
4	Kampong Speu	Phnum Sruoch	Dambouk Rung	11

<b>S.I.</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Commune</b>	<b>Number of Villages</b>
5	Kampong Thom	Baray	Chaeung Daeung	10
6	Kampot	Chhuk	Krang Snay	6
			Neareay	4
			Boeng Nimol	4
7	Preah Vihear	Chey Saen	Chrach	6
			Tasu	6
			Putrea	4
8	Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Prongil	7
			Bak ChenhChien	9
9	Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	Ruessei Lok	8
			Pongro Leu	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>9 Districts</b>	<b>17 Communes</b>	<b>168 Villages</b>

### Population

41. Approximately 23,500 households of 100,000 people including 50,933 females (51 percent) are expected to benefit directly from the improvement of community water supply and sanitation facilities in these 17 subprojects. The beneficiaries of improvement of water supply and sanitation facilities for public institutions include approximately 15,000 students including 7,730 girls (51 percent) from 63 schools and approximately 87,500 people from villages served by 7 health centers.

### Indigenous People

42. During the social safeguard due diligence for the 17 subprojects, it was found that four subprojects have the presence of Indigenous Peoples, six subprojects have a small proportion of Cham Ethnic Minorities, and one subproject has both presence of IPs and a very small proportion of EM. Therefore, the category on IP impacts is Category B.

43. The Feasibility Studies and Social Safeguard Due Diligence assessment indicated that there is no negative impact on IPs in all Batch 2 subprojects.

## 3. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### A. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

#### ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

44. According to ADB's 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), the objectives of Indigenous People safeguards are 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 Peoples themselves so that they: (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects; and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them. ADB Indigenous Peoples policy as presented in the SPS includes the following principles:

- Screen early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.
- Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples.
- Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.
- Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.
- Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected Indigenous Peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.
- Prepare an Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.

- Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.
- 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.
- 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.

## **Cambodian policies and laws**

45. **National Policy on the Development of Indigenous People:** The legal basis for Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia is provided in the National Constitution (Article 31) and the National Policy on the Development of Indigenous Peoples.

46. Cambodia Constitution (1993): Article 31.2 stipulates that “Khmer citizens shall be equal before the laws and shall enjoy the same rights, freedom and duties, regardless of their race, color, sex, language, beliefs, religions, political tendencies, birth of origin, social status, resources, and any position”. Indigenous Peoples are Cambodian citizens.

47. The National Policy on the Development of Indigenous Peoples Policy was approved by the Council of Ministers on April 24, 2009 and sets out government policies related to indigenous peoples in the fields of culture, education, vocational training, health, environment, land, agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, justice, tourism and industry, mines and energy. Together with the Land Law (2001) this policy gives recognition to the rights of indigenous peoples to traditional lands, culture and traditions. . The lead government agency in regard to Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia is the Ministry of Rural Development. The policy identifies three essential features for IP development: tradition, culture and language<sup>1</sup>. This policy concerns mainly IP development in line with the national development plan for the whole country, but at the same time, it strongly considers conservation concepts in terms of IP tradition, culture and language.

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

49. The **Land Law 2001** recognizes the right of indigenous communities in Cambodia to own immovable property - their land - with collective title. Article 23 in the law defines an indigenous community as:

- A group of people who manifest ethnic, social, cultural and economic unity,
- Who practice a traditional lifestyle, and

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<sup>1</sup> National policy on Indigenous Peoples Development, 2009, Cambodia

- Who cultivate the lands in their possession according to customary rules of collective use.

50. The Rectangular Strategy Phase IV (2018)<sup>2</sup> priorities seek to “promote rural development to be more vibrant by further investing in rural roads, small-scale irrigation systems, expanding the coverage of electricity supply and access to clean water, upgrading sanitation, village and housing arrangements, as well as promoting the livelihoods of people”. The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019-2023, the framework for delivery of the Rectangular Strategy, focuses on growth, employment, equity and efficiency to reach the status of an upper-middle income country by 2030. All Cambodians, including IP, are ensured of benefits from these four components of the NSDP.

### **Relevant International Agreements**

51. Cambodia is a signatory to a number of international instruments that protect the rights of indigenous peoples<sup>3</sup>. In 1992, the Cambodian Government ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This includes the rights to practice specific culture and the rights to means of livelihoods. The UN Declaration on the Right of Indigenous People was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2007. Many countries in the world including Cambodia have voted in favor of this nonbinding declaration.

### **B. BASELINE INFORMATION**

52. 90-95 percent of the Cambodia population are of Khmer ethnicity. The remaining 5-10 percent is composed of ethnic minorities such as the Muslim Cham, Chinese and Vietnamese, and seventeen indigenous ethnic minority groups also called “Khmer Loeu” or “hill tribes” who are ethnically non-Khmer. These groups are estimated to comprise around 120,000 persons and constitute about 1 percent of the Cambodian total population. The seventeen indigenous minority groups which range from 300 to 19,000 members include Phnong, Kuy, Mil, Kraol, Thmorn, Khaonh, Tompoun, Charay, Kreoung, Kavet, Saouch, Lun, Kachak, Proav, Souy (Sa’ong), Stieng, and Kavet and other minority groups, namely Vietnamese, Laotian and Khmer Islam. Indigenous groups constitute the majority in the provinces of Rattanakiri (67.9 percent) and Mondulakiri (59.3 percent). Stung Treng and Kratie also share a higher percentage of indigenous groups.

53. The Kuy occur in north-eastern Thailand, southern Laos, and northern and northeastern Cambodia. Most of the Kuy people in Cambodia live in Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Kratie, and Kampong Thom, with an unverified population estimate of 23,000 (Swift, 2013).<sup>4</sup> Kuy and Khmer people are similar in terms of physical appearance, material culture, and religious practices: both groups are culturally and spiritually linked to the forest and practice of animism and Buddhism (Swift, 2013). Lowland rice cultivation and swidden agriculture are widespread among both. The majority of inhabitants rely directly on natural resources for their livelihoods and resin tapping (extraction of oleoresin from dipterocarp trees) is the main source of cash income (Jiao *et al.*,

<sup>2</sup> Rectangular Strategy Phase IV (2018) Royal Government of Cambodia

<sup>3</sup> This includes the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People and more generally the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

<sup>4</sup> Swift, P. (2013) Changing ethnic identities among the Kuy in Cambodia: assimilation, reassertion and the making of indigenous identity. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, **54**, 296–308.

2015).<sup>5</sup>

54. Differences between the Kuy and Khmer groups have become subtle since national integration and assimilation policies were adopted by the Cambodian Government following independence in 1953 (Baird, 2011).<sup>6</sup> These policies were strengthened during the Pol Pot regime in the 1970s. Interaction and inter-marriage between Kuy and Khmer is frequent and many Kuy have adopted Khmer culture and traditions, although small differences still exist between the two groups. These include distinctive rituals (e.g. the Kuy practice communal fishing before the annual ceremony for the village spirit, perform rites for spirits before clearing new swiddens, or involve a certain species of turtle in weddings) and some characteristic crafts, foods, clothing and housing styles. While the two groups formerly distinguished themselves through economic specialties such as iron production, the livelihood strategies of Kuy and rural Khmer are now very similar (Swift, 2013).

55. Originally Cham were the inhabitants of the medieval Hindu kingdom of Champa, located on the coast of what is now central Vietnam. Many Cham abandoned Champa after the seventeenth century and migrated to Cambodia, settling around Udong and along the rivers and the Tonle Sap Lake. Though Cham are generally free to practice their religion, their language is not used as a medium of instruction in state schools, even in areas where Cham are concentrated. The Cham communities were found to speak fluent Khmer language. They have been well integrated into the Khmer society while maintaining their ethnic characteristics. Their children attend public schools, and they conduct businesses alongside the Khmer majority.

56. Results of the Social Impact Assessment in the four subproject communes indicate the IP demographics as follows: Preah Vihear Province is home to the Kuy and Pnong communities. There are 190 Kuy families in Tasu Commune, 224 Kuy families in Chrach Commune and 912 Kuy families in Putrea Commune. There is also one Pnong family in this Commune. In Ta Taok commune, Samlout district, Battambang province there are 171 Por families. The Kuy, Por and Pnong are part of the indigenous peoples in Cambodia. Most of the members of these three groups are well assimilated into the mainstream Khmer population and speak Khmer as their first language.

**Table 2 Proportion of IPs in 17 subprojects in Batch 2**

Province	District	Commune	IP population (%)			
			Khmer	Kuy	Por	Cham
Banteay Meanchey	Mongkol Borei	Rohat Teuk	98.8			1.2
Battambang	Samlout	Ta Taok	68		32	
		Kampong Lpov	100			

<sup>5</sup> Jiao, X., Smith-Hall, C. & Theilade, I. (2015) Rural household incomes and land grabbing in Cambodia. *Land Use Policy*, **48**, 317–328.

<sup>6</sup> Baird, I.G. (2011) The construction of “indigenous peoples” in Cambodia. In *Alterities in Asia: Reflections on Identity and Regionalism* (ed L. Yew), pp. 155–176. Taylor and Francis, London, UK and New York, USA.

Province	District	Commune	IP population (%)				
			Khmer	Kuy	Por	Cham	
Kampong Chhnang	Sameakki Meanchey	Chhean Laeung	99.8			0.2	
		Krang Lvea	95.7			4.3	
Kampong Speu	Phnum Sruoch	Dambouk Rung	100				
Kampong Thom	Baray	Chaeung Daeung	100				
Kampot		Chhouk	Krang Snay	98			2
			Neareay	100			
Preah Vihear	Chey Saen	Boeng Nimol	100				
		Chrach	77.4	22		0.6	
		Tasu	63	37			
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Putrea	47	53			
		Prongil	91			9	
Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	Bak ChenhChien	98			2	
		Ruessei Lok	100				
		Pongro Leu	100				
<b>Total</b>			<b>90</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	

Source: Commune Database, 2019

### C. PROCESS FOR CONSULTATION

57. The TRWSS-SDP Community Participation Framework sets out details of participatory consultations to be used during project implementation.

*Table 3 Participatory consultations to be used during project implementation*

No.	Type of participatory consultations	Description	Frequency and timing of consultations	Issues to be discussed
1	Transect Walk	Transect walk will be carried out in all the target villages. The project team and key informants conduct a walk in the target village to visit the sites for the proposed water supply and sanitation improvements, to listen, identify issues, and conditions, and to ask questions to identify possible solutions. Participants should include: - VDC - Commune	A minimum of two transect walks to each target villages during the design of the sub-project	Issues to be discussed include: - A joint selection of the site, based on the several available options for locating the subproject - Land requirement beyond ROW (in case of small scale piped water supply) - Affected assets requirement within the ROW - Identifying vulnerable

No.	Type of participatory consultations	Description	Frequency and timing of consultations	Issues to be discussed
		Council member - Social safeguards specialist from PCU - Social safeguards specialist from project implementation consultants - School teacher - Women representatives - Vulnerable groups - Advise sought from elderly people of the village In case subproject is implemented in the area where indigenous peoples or ethnic minorities are present, their participation is mandatory during the transect walk		households - Technical design features - Construction arrangement - Identification of grievances on ground and redress of the same - Acceptance of the sub-project and the proposed water supply and sanitation improvements by the community - Agreement on the location of the proposed infrastructure
2	Focus Group Discussions	Structured discussions with purposely selected groups of affected persons from villages, includes vulnerable people If subproject is implemented in the area where indigenous peoples (IPs) or ethnic minorities (EMs) are present, FGD will be conducted with IPs/EMs, and translators will be used dur	A minimum of two focus group discussions for each sub-project	Key issues of rural water supply and sanitation situation. opinion, collect knowledge, identification of current situation, consultation, proposal to success the rehabilitation activities, availability of community participation, role of community and stakeholders and other potential impacts FGDs for IPs/EMs will discuss and agree on any suitable targeted channels and capacity building and behavioral change campaign that are culturally acceptable'. Grievance Redress Mechanism will be discussed to ensure this is understood and can be used by IPs/Ems.
3	Socio-economic	Specifically, prepared and field-tested questionnaire is	After finalizing the selection	Family status, ethnic background, farming

No.	Type of participatory consultations	Description	Frequency and timing of consultations	Issues to be discussed
	questionnaire survey using purposive sampling method	used. Purposive Sampling is a method of selecting a sample with a purpose in mind. In a situation where a specific issue/ aspect or group of people is to be studied especially within a short period with limited resources, purposive sample method is applied. Special emphasis is made to focus the households affected by the construction of the water supply and sanitation improvements	of the target communes for each batch	activities, income from different sources, land ownership, use of technology, productivity and production, access to communication and communication patterns, access to information, services and transport, accessibility and affordability

Note: This table is based on Table 2 from the Community Participation Framework (CPF).  
MRD = Ministry of Rural Development; PIC = project implementation consultant; PPT = provincial project team; PCU = project coordination unit ROW = right-of-way; SEO = social and environmental office; VDC = village development committee.

**D. POTENTIAL ADVERSE AND POSITIVE EFFECTS**

58. The impacts of the project on the IP and EM populations are considered to be only positive. These populations will benefit from increased access to drinking water, sanitation and improved hygiene practices in their homes leading to multiple positive social and economic impacts. Such impacts include: reduction in water-borne diseases; improved nutritional status; enhanced food security; reduced climate vulnerability levels; reduced poverty levels; improved levels of cleanliness, sanitation and hygiene; reduced workloads and distances for women, children and other family members going to the river to fetch water; time freed from fetching water by women, children and other family members that can be used for other activities. These positive impacts were confirmed in the IPP social impact assessment conducted in May 2021 in the four subprojects with the presence of IPs. The potential adverse impacts reported by IPs during the social impact assessment related to a) noise and air pollution during construction b) safety of children during construction c) maintenance of new water supply infrastructure.

59. The subproject selection criteria incorporated screening for indigenous peoples impacts. The subprojects do not (i) involve commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples.

60. The situation of the IP in the subproject areas relating to water, sanitation and hygiene is similar to the rest of the community with some households practicing open defecation and unable to access safe drinking water. The Project recognizes the relationship between the IPs and

water, land, and forest. The subprojects aim to increase access to drinking water for the IPs and the baseline assessment confirms that the subprojects will not interfere with the IP's ways of traditionally using land, nor prevent them from access to forest and land. The subprojects do not involve acquisition of land from IPs.

## **E. PERCEPTIONS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE**

61. During the social impact assessment for the IPP baseline, perceptions of IP men regarding the project were found to be positive, with a high level of awareness about the planned subproject activities. The main expected benefits reported by IP men related to time saving on water collection, reduced expenditure on water and better health. Women in the IP communities also reported positive perceptions of the subprojects and were aware of the planned subproject activities. In addition to the time and financial saving from improved water infrastructure, women also reported the improved safety that they expect from having household latrines and not being exposed to risk of attack by animals and humans when practicing open defecation.

62. The situation for IP women is similar as for women from the mainstream Khmer population. The implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) will enable strong participation of women, with the target of at least 40% women to participate in the boards of the Water and Sanitation Users' Group (WSUGs) and in various capacity building activities. The GAP also seeks to reach 50% of women in consultation and hygiene awareness promotion activities. Through the subprojects, the IP women and girls will benefit from reduced time for collecting water from faraway sources, reduced household expenditure for buying water and access to gender appropriate sanitation facilities at public institutions particularly schools and health centres.

## **F. MEASURES TO ENSURE THAT THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RECEIVE CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE BENEFITS UNDER THE PROJECT**

63. The project has put in place procedures to address cultural and language barriers should they arise during implementation, for example during sanitation and hygiene awareness raising sessions. However, no such issues were noted during the social impact assessment due to the high levels of assimilation of IPs into society and the project communities. Specifically, the project procedures in the TRWSS-SDP Community Participation Framework and Consultation Guidance Note, include steps related to communication and data collection.

64. The project pays attention to cultural and gender sensitivity and has ensured that special assistance is provided to IPs when needed. Consideration was given to providing/hiring an interpreter; however, this was not necessary, due to proficiency of all communities in Khmer language. The PPTs have carefully explained the GRM procedures to IPs during the consultations. The consultations on pond locations also ensured that proposed sites for rehabilitation of ponds were not located near to places of spiritual importance to IPs.

65. Ensure fair distribution of project benefits. The participatory project approaches outlined in the project's Community Participation Framework (CPF) ensure that benefits are enjoyed by all members of the community, regardless of their social, economic, ethnic background. When gaps are identified (e.g. vulnerable, poor, people with a disability, language barrier) the project will provide special assistance.

#### 4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

66. Consultations were conducted through a series of meetings at the commune and village levels followed by a series of site-specific engagement activities at the sites where the rehabilitation of community ponds and wells are proposed by the communities. A series of communications about the subproject's intentions were made by the PPTs and various communes/communities/villagers during the feasibility studies and due diligence activities for the subprojects of Batch 2. Communication and consultation with all villages was made by the PPTs, supported by the MRD PCU. The first round of consultation meetings was held in May/June 2020, followed by the second round of consultations between December 2020 and April 2021. A further round of consultations was conducted in May 2021 specifically to inform the development of this IPP.

67. For the feasibility studies and the social safeguard due diligence assessments, community consultation meetings and discussions were organized in accordance with the instructions of the CPF, which outlines procedures for meaningful consultation and transparent engagement of landowners who provided plots of land for drilled wells and inclusive participation of IPs. Meetings were organized at the commune offices and village level, followed by men's and women's focus groups discussions, and transect walks through the village and to the proposed sites. In some villages, where time constraints limited the team's ability to hold a focus group discussion, individual men or women were engaged in discussion and verification of women's involvement. All of the consultations were facilitated by the PPTs, with support from the PCU and PIC. The Commune Chief, Commune Council Members, the Commune Committee for Women and Children, the Village Chief and/or the Deputy Village Chief of each village were consulted.

68. For the social impact assessment conducted as part of the baselines for this IPP, focus group discussions were held with groups of IP men and IP women separately, as identified by representatives of these groups and by the commune and village chiefs. Where possible the elders from the IP communities were invited to the FGDs. FGDs were conducted by PPTs after an orientation from the PCU and PIC social safeguard specialists. The dates and the number of participants for each of these focus group discussions are summarized in Table 4 below and the key findings are summarized in Table 5.

***Table 4 Dates and participants of focus group discussions in social impact assessment in four subprojects***

Subproject	Date of FGD meetings	Men Group participants	Women group participants
Chrach Subproject	11 May 2021	8 men. 1 teacher, 1 village chief, 1 commune council member and 5 farmers.	7 women. 1 deputy village chief and 6 farmers.
Ta Taok Subproject	17 May 2021	8 men. 6 farmers, 1 IP leader and 1 village chief.	9 women. All farmers.
Putrea Subproject	10 May 2021	9 men. All farmers.	9 women. All farmers.
Ta Su Subproject	11 May 2021	9 men. All farmers.	9 women. All farmers.

**Table 5 Summary of findings from Focus Group Discussions with IP and EM men and women in four subprojects**

No.	Questions	Response / answers
<b>General</b>		
1.	<i>What do you expect from the project?</i>	IP and EM expect that the project will provide access to clean water and household latrines and give knowledge on sanitation and hygiene. They expect this will lead to an improvement in their health and relieve problems they have in accessing water, especially in the dry season. They also expect the poor households will get a subsidy to build their own latrines.
2.	<i>What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have?</i>	IP and EM expect that the project will improve their health and lead to financial saving from the cost of buying water and paying for medicine for illness caused by dirty water. They also expect to save time from collecting water that they can use to do other things. Having access to households' latrines will also reduce the risks people face when going to defecate outside which is very difficult especially for women and girls.
3.	<i>What negative impacts do you think the project will have?</i>	IP and EM do not have major concerns related to negative impacts and think that the project will only bring positive benefits. However, there are a few concerns related to health and safety during construction, especially for children, and noise and air pollution during construction.
4.	<i>Do you suggest any measures/solutions you would propose to overcome those negatives points during consultations, civil work implementation, and during the operation?</i>	IP and EM suggested that the village leaders can protect the community during construction phase by keeping children away from the areas where drilled wells and ponds are being implemented and taking measures to control air pollution – for example by watering down the dust.
<b>Water supply</b>		

No.	Questions	Response / answers
5.	<i>Which water sources do you use and how far is that located from your house? Who is mostly responsible for collecting water? How long do you spend on average per day to collect water?</i>	IP and EM use water from existing drilled wells, surface water sources (such as canals, streams, ponds) and rainwater collection. Many of these sources are situated far from the community and households make 2 to 4 trips per day to collect water and this can take between 1 and 4 hours per day per household. This task is normally shared between men, women, and children.
6.	<i>What issues do you face when collecting water?</i>	Collecting water in the hot weather is physically hard work, this is especially difficult for elderly people. In the rainy season travelling on muddy, slippery roads is difficult. On some occasions, water needs to be collected at night and IP and EM said that this poses risk to their safety due to potential attacks, especially for women and girls.
7.	<i>Do you need to buy water? if yes, how much do spend on average per month?</i>	Some households need to purchase drinking water. The average monthly expenditure ranges from \$7 to \$25 per month. Some households also use vehicles to collect water and incur cost of petrol.
8.	<i>The project will provide shared facilities (wells and ponds – where relevant) and not individual household facilities. Do you foresee any issues in sharing use and operation of facilities in the community?</i>	IP and EM do not foresee any issues in terms of sharing drilled wells between households; this is something they have done before without problems. IP and EM foresee issues with operation and maintenance of the new drilled wells; they lack the technical expertise to make repairs and are concerned about how to raise money to pay for repairs.
9.	<i>The project will require land donations from households for drilled wells (5x5m) and the ponds will be located on community land. Do you foresee any issues relating to use of land for these purposes?</i>	IP and EM do not think that the shared land use will cause any issues due to the fact that the land plot is very small; households will gain lots of benefits from the new water supply and are therefore willing to voluntarily contribute this plot of land; and there has been consultation meetings with the households, IP leaders, village chief, and local authorities to agree on the location of the drilled wells and who will share the use of the wells .

No.	Questions	Response / answers
10.	<i>Are there any cultural concerns or any spiritual or restrictions related to the water resources? If yes, please describe in detail</i>	IP and EM all confirmed that there are no cultural or spiritual concerns related to the use of these water resources for the project.

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### **Sanitation**

11.	<i>What is your situation regarding latrines? Do you have a household latrine? If not, where do you go to the toilet? Do you face any issues when going to the toilet?</i>	Overall, there is low access to household sanitation in the IP and EM communities. Households without a latrine practice open defecation in fields or use a latrine in a relative or neighbor's house. IP and EM that practice open defecation face issues related to personal safety due to fear of attack by snakes and other creatures and attacks by people. These difficulties are greater at night and in the rainy season and greatest for women and girls.
12.	<i>The project will provide subsidies for ID Poor households and other vulnerable households. Are you aware of these activities?</i>	Some people are aware of this mechanism however the information about this part of the project has not yet reached everyone in the IP and EM communities.

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### **Decision Making & Community Participation**

13.	<i>Do the women and girls of the household have any role in the decision-making process of the household?</i>	Women have a role in decision making within their household; how much power they have differs from household to household and in general women who earn an income and are involved in managing the household budget and finances have greater power over decisions.
14.	<i>Have you been consulted about the project? Do you support the project?</i>	IP and EM confirmed that they have been consulted about the project. Some of the FGD participants were invited to meetings by the village chief but were not able to join the consultation meetings as they were working in the fields. Since then, they have been informed about the project by the village chief. All IP and EM are supportive

No.	Questions	Response / answers
		of the project because of the positive benefits it will bring to their community.
15.	<i>Would you like to provide any other inputs to strengthen the design of the project?</i>	IP and EM suggested that the project continue to regularly disseminate information about the project through the local authorities. They also suggest the implementation phase of the project begin as soon as possible.
16.	<i>Is there any particular issue that the project should focus on for the IP?</i>	IP and EM suggested that priority is given to IP and EM households when deciding who gets rainwater harvesting jars and household latrines.
17.	<i>Explain about the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the focal person who are assigned to handle the complaints for this project with full names and contact numbers and its process. Ask if there are any questions about the GRM and specify for normal practice of IP people preferring to report/compliant to for solution?</i>	Most IP and EM have heard about the GRM mechanism from previous meetings and are aware about the GRM committee and its role and the process for making complaints. IP and EM did not have any complaints that they wished to raise about the project at this stage.

69. FGDs were organized in accordance with Covid-19 measures, by inviting a small number of participants, to an open outdoor space and ensuring social distancing, providing masks and hand sanitizer. As there are no negative effects expected from the project, the focus was on understanding the conditions and how the IPs could be assisted better through the subprojects' implementation. During the social impact assessment consultation meetings, the following topics were raised and discussed (see Annex 2 for the consultation meeting questions):

- IP awareness of and expectations from the project
- IP's views on positive and negative impacts from the project and recommendations for overcoming these
- IP's situation regarding water supply – sources, collection, costs, potential issues with sharing of facilities and shared land use for community water points, cultural and spiritual restrictions related to water.
- IP's situation regarding sanitation – household latrine uses and awareness of the project's latrine subsidy approach.
- Consultation and engagement with regards to the project by women and by men

- The project's Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Informed consent for the project

70. Key Informant Interviews were conducted with the IP elders in each of the four subprojects to discuss the issues listed above as well as cultural practices, sacred sites and indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms. An interview with the Director and key staff of the Department of IP of MRD was also conducted. Results of the key informant interviews are presented in tables 6, 7 and 8 below. Informed consent for the project was obtained from the IP elders in each of the subprojects.

**Table 6 Dates and participants of Key Informant Interview in social impact assessment in four subprojects**

Subproject	Date of KII meeting	Names of key informants
Chrach Subproject	11 May 2021	Mr Sous Reum – IP leader
Ta Taok Subproject	17 May 2021	Mr Chhoeut Chhorn – IP leader
Putrea Subproject	10 May 2021	Ms Mat Sme Has and Mr Sorn Sim – IP/EM leaders
Ta Su Subproject	11 May 2021	Mr Ros Yin – IP leader

**Table 7 Summary of findings from Key Informant Interviews with IP and EM men and women in four subprojects**

No	Questions	Response / answers
<b>General information about IP/EM in the Subproject commune</b>		
1.	<i>Language: What main languages do people speak. Are there people who cannot read and write in Khmer language?</i>	<p>In Chrach and Ta Su subprojects - Khmer and Kouy are the main languages. People can read and write in Khmer as this is what they studied at school. There are some people who cannot read and write; these are people with no/limited education and mostly they are old people</p> <p>In Putrea subproject – people speak Khmer and Cham language</p> <p>In Ta Taok subproject – people speak Khmer and Por languages.</p>
<b>Local leadership and organisations</b>		
2.	<i>What local community organizations / groups are there in the commune?</i>	There are some NGOs operating in the area such as World Vision, ADRA, DPA, Ponleu Khmer, an NGO working on sanitation, KHEN.

No	Questions	Response / answers
3.	<p><i>Does your commune have a group of elders/leaders based on IP/EM group? What IP/EM group(s) do this elders' group represent? How was that group selected or assigned? What is the role and responsibilities of that group of leaders/elders?</i></p>	<p>There are elder groups that are elected through voting in the community. The leaders promote honesty and kindness within the community. The role is to respect IP cultural traditions, to lead the community, to mobilize resources to support the community and to manage local indigenous ceremonies.</p> <p>In the Cham community in Putrea subproject – selection of the elder's group is on the basis of age – older people who have lived in the village for a long time are selected. We also choose people who are respected by others and can get people to support one another and who understand the community culture.</p> <p>In Ta Taok subproject, where MRD registration of the IP community has taken place, the elder people are selected as IP leaders in the village, and this is documented and kept in the PDRD with the IP Office. The roles and responsibilities of the IP leaders are laid out in this document as per government regulations.</p>
<b>Cultural heritage</b>		
4	<p><i>What culturally important natural places are there in your commune?</i></p>	<p>There are spirit houses, community forests, temples, mountains, monasteries and cemetery.</p> <p>The mosque is the main important religious place for the Cham Ethnic Minority group in the Putrea subproject.</p>
5	<p><i>What seasonal (e.g. annual, bi-annual, monthly) festivities take place there? Who participates?</i></p>	<p>There is a festival season once per year and the villagers join the celebrations. Mainly it is the older people who join the festivals. There are also wedding ceremonies.</p> <p>The people celebrate ceremonies based on the calendar and times which are set by communities and the village leader.</p>
<b>Conflict resolution</b>		
6	<p><i>How do you solve conflicts in the village, to whom do people go with their complaints, and how are conflicts then handled and resolved? Do IP or religious leaders have a role in conflict resolution?</i></p>	<p>If something happened in the village, the IP community elder takes responsibility to solve the issue and facilitate a resolution. If the issue cannot be solved in this way, the issue is taken to the local authorities. We invite the older people, village chief and other leaders to help solve issues that arise in the community.</p> <p>For example, if a couple or a family have issues with their relationship, then the IP leader will call on them or invite them to meet and try to talk to them in a good-humored way and advise them on ways to solve the</p>

No	Questions	Response / answers
		conflict, such as reducing alcohol drinking and to think more about the future of their family.
<b>Opinion/views and concerns about the planned project</b>		
7	<i>What positive impacts do you expect from the project?</i>	<p>We expect to have water and improved sanitation for everyone in the community.</p> <p>We expect that people's health will be good. They will spend less time collecting water and they will save money by reducing expenses on buying water and medicine.</p> <p>We expect the people will have clean water to use and this will save them time and money. People will also have latrines to use nearer the house.</p>
8	Do you foresee any negative impacts or risks from the project?	No negative impacts are expected.
9	<i>Can you give any recommendations for how to prevent or mitigate those problems or risks?</i>	<p>There are no risks. However other NGOs can also be involved with the project planning and implementation.</p> <p>Suggest mobilizing people to attend meetings or other events for understanding about the project and about water and sanitation.</p> <p>There may be some risks during construction. At this time keep people away from the construction sites. If there is some noise and dust, we need to be patient and sprinkle water to keep the dust down.</p>
10	<i>Please provide any other suggestions, concerns or recommendations to the project on behalf of the community</i>	<p>The community will collaborate with the village chief to manage anything that needs to be done during the construction process.</p> <p>The leaders need to develop good relationships with the project and participate in the project and collaborate in setting the location for wells and deciding who gets the rainwater collection jars and latrines.</p> <p>Suggest conducting awareness sessions on the impact of water and sanitation and trying to explain things effectively to villagers.</p> <p>The project should take care to select a good contractor with strong experience. There should be a guarantee on quality of</p>

No	Questions	Response / answers
		<p>construction.</p> <p>Water User Groups should be established for each water point. The community need to collaborate with each other.</p> <p>The project should provide latrines to all households that do not have a latrine and not only focus on IDPoor 1 and IDPoor 2 households.</p>

**Table 8 Summary of findings from Key Informant Interviews with MRD IP Department and PDRDs in Battambang and Preah Vihear provinces**

No	Questions	Response / answers
<b>IP Registration</b>		
1.	<i>Do you have information available on the official registration of IP and EM in the subproject communes? Specific to village IP group in Battambang and Preah Vihear Provinces. Are they registered yet</i>	<p>IP - Kouy have been registered for 9 village in Preah Vihear province:</p> <p>Proeus Khok village, Mlou Prey commune, Chheip district</p> <p>Pra Me, Bos Thom, Sre Preang villages, Promeir commune, Tbeng Mean Chey district</p> <p>Anlong Svay, Kraing Doung, villages, Preah Khlaing commune, Tbeng Mean Chey district</p> <p>Bang Keun Phal , Svay Domnak Thmey and Trapaing Toteum villages, Romtum commune, Roveang district</p> <p>IP- Por have been registered for Raiy village, Ta Taok commune, Samlout district, in Battambang province.</p>
2.	<i>Do you have information relating to collective land ownership registration by IP in the subproject communes?</i>	The Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction has registered lands to IPs for 34 communities in 25 provinces.
<b>Project impacts</b>		
3.	<i>We would like to confirm the subprojects do not violate IP and EM land ownership.</i>	We understand that rural water supply and sanitation projects do not need large scale of land and that if land is needed, consultation should be conducted with the community including IP/EM. Certification of public land to be obtained from the

No	Questions	Response / answers
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Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction Office.

4.	<i>Do you foresee any problems/challenges and obstacles to implement the project in those IP/EM areas? (Probing for land related issues)</i>	We do not think there will be any issues related to IP/EM land ownership. We believe the water and sanitation improvement will be welcome by the IP/EM communities.
5.	<i>Do you have guidelines/ advice to ensure meaningful participation of IP/EMs in the subproject?</i>	We do not have specific guidelines to ensure meaningful participation of IPs/EMs. It is useful for the project to develop these based on the needs of the respective communities. We suggest the project collaborate closely with the Office of IP of PDRDs.

#### **Capacity building**

	<i>What kind of capacity building activities are needed for the project to promote IP/EM's participation?</i>	Capacity building activities to ensure that the project implementing team can mobilize IP/EM participation, monitor the results, response to challenges. Capacity building also needed for the IP/EM themselves.
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71. The PCU will ensure that the IPP is translated into Khmer and summarized in local languages and made available to IP communities in an appropriate form and manner. The dissemination will provide sufficient information to ensure that all community members (IP women and men) understand the roles, responsibilities, and processes. Information disclosure and consultation activities will be monitored and included in regular monitoring reports.

## 5. BENEFICIAL AND MITIGATION MEASURES

73. Direct beneficiaries will include all IP and EM populations in the subproject communes. All IP and EM households will benefit from improved water supplies. IP and EM households that are categorized as IDPoor 1 or IDPoor2 will receive a household latrine subsidy. They will have access to inclusive and gender appropriate sanitation facilities at the local public institutions, particularly schools and health centres.

74. PPTs will conduct participatory planning (additional planning activities such as the second commune and village meetings) and monitoring activities to ensure strong commitment from all stakeholders towards successful implementation of the IPP . It is expected that the provision of motorcycles and vehicles recently conducted by the project will increase mobility of PPTs in the relevant provinces to reach out to these communities.

75. The purpose of this IPP is to (i) outline the potential positive and negative impacts of the project on IPs; (ii) specify actions to address these impacts; and (iii) help mitigate negative impacts and enhance benefits to IP and other ethnic minority communities. During project preparation and development of this IPP, IP and ethnic minority communities and their representatives were consulted using key informant and focus group discussions (consultations will be continued during project implementation). To increase support for IPs, other EMs and achieve positive outcomes for IPs and EMs in the project, the PCU and PPTs will ensure full implementation of the IPP.

76. The actions in the IPP (Annex 1) support integration of IP and EM needs and interests into the project outputs and ensure effective participation and access to project benefits. Measures have been identified to enhance and ensure equitable sharing of project benefits.

77. All IP and EM households have been identified through the participatory planning processes and will gain access to safe water supply through the project. All IP and EM members will directly benefit from improved water supply facilities since the project aims to achieve 100 % coverage of improved water supply in the subproject areas through facilities including rehabilitated community ponds equipped with water treatment plants, new or rehabilitated drilled wells and rainwater jars. Rainwater jars are provided in areas of the target villages which are far from community ponds and drilled wells are not feasible. IP/EMs that reside within these areas will benefit from provision of rainwater jars.

78. IP and EM members that belong to ID poor HHs will be provided with subsidies to build household latrines. IP and EM members from non-ID poor HHs who do not yet have household latrines will be provided with technical support to build theirs along with other HHs that are also not eligible for sanitation subsidies. The project will train Village and Commune Focal Persons to facilitate the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) activities aimed at achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of the communes. One IP member will be trained to be the VFP in each village. Two IP and EM members will join each WSUG, and SSC and IP and EM will be trained in operation and maintenance of the drilled wells.

79. Under the project's sanitation component, all triggering and post triggering sessions and sanitation and hygiene awareness sessions will engage IP and EM households. Training sessions will be organized at a time and place that enables IP and EM households, especially women, to participate in the sessions. During all training sessions, members of the IP/EM community who are fluent in Khmer and Kuoy/Por/Cham languages will assist with translation in order that those who find it hard to understand Khmer can fully understand. This method will also be useful to reinforce the understanding of all IP/EM members participating in the sessions.

80. Indicators on IP and EM participation have been added to the Project Performance Monitoring System (PPMS) to track IP and EM engagement.

81. The Environmental Code of Conduct (ECoC) that has been developed for the Batch 2 subprojects and the Contractor's Environmental Management Plans, in line with the ECoC, that will be an integral part of the contracts signed with the contractors will address the safety concerns raised by IP and EM during the constructions and rehabilitation of the water supply infrastructure.

82. No negative project impacts were identified that would require mitigation measures; however, lack of participation and weak implementation could affect the desired positive impact. Therefore, these will be regularly monitored and reported and as soon as identified, corrective actions will need to be taken.

## **6. CAPACITY BUILDING**

83. Enhanced participation of indigenous peoples'/ ethnic minority communities will be facilitated through the continuing capacity building for participatory planning and monitoring processes of the subprojects. This will include strengthening the active participation of indigenous peoples'/ ethnic minority community representatives in consultations, in line with the CPF.

84. To raise the profile of indigenous peoples'/ ethnic minority community involvement in subproject implementation, planning and monitoring processes the planning and monitoring frameworks will include specific sections related to indigenous peoples'/ ethnic minorities. For example, the guide for conducting the second consultation meetings in preparation for Batch 2 includes information on how to engage IP and EM groups in these meetings. A Community Consultation Guidance Note has been developed by TRWSS-SDP and will be followed when organizing all consultation meetings with IP and EM. Guidance on engagement with IP and EM will also be included in the guidance for preparation of FSRs for Batch 3.

85. Capacity building for PCU and PPTs will be implemented through improving the mainstreaming of IP safeguards understanding to support targeted interventions in provinces with indigenous persons/ ethnic minority populations. Pathways for mainstreaming are:

- Strengthening the social assessment and screening capacity of the PCU and PPTs on indigenous persons'/ ethnic minority populations.
- Strengthening the monitoring and reporting of IPP implementation by PPTs

86. As part of the capacity building process, a gender, environment and social safeguards clinic was provided by ADB in January 2021 for the safeguard focal points of the PPTs, PCU, PIC. A total 126 persons participated including 32 females (25%).

## **7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

87. The GRM is the mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected indigenous peoples' or ethnic groups' concerns, complaints, and grievances. The GRM is a culturally appropriate, gender responsive, and accessible mechanism that shall not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The village chiefs and Commune Councils play important roles in conflict mediation as well as disseminating relevant laws and policies. Community elders are a particularly relevant institution in IP and EM communities. These

indigenous structures will be tapped by the project for grievance redress.

88. The project has established a GRM Committee for each of the ten provinces where the subprojects are located. The Committee members include the Village Chief and Deputy Village Chief from each village where the community pond rehabilitation and drilled wells will be implemented. The GRM Committee members serve as the entry points for addressing any complaint from their own villagers/community or stakeholders who may be affected by subproject implementation.

89. There are four administrative layers in dealing with a complaint. The assigned GRM Committee will record and process all complaints when they are submitted to the project. All claims will be screened and filtered to determine whether the issues are related to the project and will be dealt with at village level first. If the issues cannot be solved at the village level within 5 working days, then the complaint will be submitted to the Commune Council for their support in dealing with the issues. If the issue cannot be solved at the commune level within 5 working days, it will then be submitted to the Provincial Department of Rural Development and PCU to resolve within 10 working days, and finally to MRD to resolve within 10 working days if issues still cannot be solved.

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

91. The PCU has provided guidance and instructions to GRM Committee members on how to record and process a complaint. A simple template for a GRM poster in Khmer language has been printed and contains the names and contact details of the Committee members at each level.

92. As part of the baseline data collection for preparation of this IPP, IPs were consulted on the GRM and information on how to use the mechanism was again shared. The GRM was discussed with indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and various culturally acceptable and gender inclusive (as relevant) entry points for such safeguards GRM will be agreed and used for the subprojects.

93. All complaints will be recorded and will be included in quarterly progress reports and environmental and social safeguards monitoring reports and will be submitted to the Government and ADB (see Monitoring section). Safeguard monitoring reports will include the following aspects pertaining to progress on grievances: (i) number and types of cases registered with the grievance redress committee, decisions made, and the status of pending cases; and (ii) lists of cases in process and already decided upon may be prepared with details such as name, date of notice, date of application, date of hearing, decisions, remarks, actions taken to resolve issues, and status of grievance (i.e. open, closed, pending).

94. The project will continue to make all project information and documentation, including environmental and social reports, available to the community at the commune level; and for all stakeholders on the project and ADB website.

95. All costs involved in resolving the complaints, meetings, consultations, communication,

and reporting/information dissemination, will be borne by the Project.

## **8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT**

96. The Executing Agency (EA) for TRWSS-SDP is the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), acting through its Project Coordination Unit (PCU), technical departments and Provincial Project Teams (PPTs) within the Provincial Departments of Rural Development (PDRD) in the provinces, which constitute the Project Implementation Units. MRD has overall responsibility for the coordination and consolidation of TRWSS-SDP, reports to MEF and ADB, and is responsible for preparing and overseeing the implementation of this IPP and the IPPF.

97. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU), Provincial Project Teams (PPTs) and Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) include social safeguard focal points and community development staff that will facilitate meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.

98. MRD through its PCU will oversee the implementation and monitoring of the IPP (see monitoring section below).

99. PIC will provide technical support to PCU and PPTs in screening, Social Impact Assessments, development, implementation, and monitoring of IPPs.

## **9. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION**

100. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the IPP will follow the overall project monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements.

101. The PPTs will monitor and report to PCU on IPP implementation progress in the regular quarterly progress reports. The PCU, with support from PIC, will report to ADB on the implementation of the IPP as part of the semi-annual safeguard monitoring reporting.

102. The Project Performance Monitoring System (PPMS) includes data on IP/EM participation in village meetings and training activities. The PPTs report to PCU on a quarterly basis and reports will cover IPP implementation and include data from the PPMS.

103. The PCU through its social safeguards focal person, with support from the PIC's social safeguard experts, will conduct regular monitoring of the IPP implementation, including reviewing of quarterly reports submitted by PPTs.

104. The PCU will include information on IPP implementation in its regular six-monthly integrated safeguard monitoring reports to ADB. The semi-annual integrated safeguards monitoring reports discussing progress in implementing the IPP will be disclosed on ADB's website. The beneficiaries will also be regularly informed about the project and IPP progress. This will be done through a) community consultation meetings at the start of the civil works; b) during the WSUG training, which includes IP and EM as WSUG members; c) during monitoring visits by PPTs during and after civil works are completed.

105. Project evaluation will be carried out in two phases: (i) Mid-term evaluation in mid 2022: assessment of progress of implementation and adjustments; and (ii) End-of-Project evaluation and impact assessment in 2024. The mid-term evaluation and project evaluation will be made available on the ADB website. Project evaluation will include an assessment of the effectiveness of IPP, in terms of enhancing positive impacts. The evaluation will also assess the participation of stakeholders in project implementation.

106. Social safeguard specialists in the PCU and PIC and the social safeguard focal points in the PPTs will provide support for monitoring and implementation of the IPP and compliance. The social safeguard specialists will:

- conduct regular site visits to project sites (at least twice per year) in order to check IPP progress and compliance issues.
- check whether or not the free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities was conducted by the PPT focal person.
- coordination of IPP activities with civil works schedule.
- measure level of satisfaction of IP with the provisions and implementation of the IPP and IPPF activities.
- check Grievance Redress Mechanism and procedure; and
- conduct social safeguard training for PPTs.

## **10. BUDGET AND FINANCING**

107. The activities in the IPP are integrated into the overall arrangements and total budget of the project, including for consulting services. IPP-related training and communication activities will be incorporated into other project training and communication activities.

## **ANNEXES**

Annex 1	Action Plan to ensure IPs benefit from project activities
Annex 2	Social Impact Assessment baseline data collection tools
Annex 3	Data from IPP Social Impact Assessment May 2021

## Annex 1 Action Plans to ensure IP and EM benefit from project activities

Project Output	Main activities	Indigenous People design features/activities	Performance targets/ indicators
Rural water supply infrastructure and services improved and expanded.	Existing water supply infrastructure and facilities rehabilitated	All IP and EM households have been identified as part of the participatory community consultation process and will have access to new or rehabilitated water supplies.	100% access to water supply by IP and EM (F&M)
	New improved water supply infrastructure and facilities constructed	Environmental Code of Conduct and the Contractor's Environmental Management Plans include actions to mitigate concerns raised by IP and EM, particularly noise and air pollution and ensuring safety on construction sites.	Contractor's compliance with mitigation measures
	Water and sanitation safety planning process and tools implemented in project target communes and villages	IP and EM join the Water and Sanitation User Groups (WSUGs), School Support Committee (SSC). IP and EM households are trained on maintenance of water supply infrastructure and water and safety planning at village level.	2 IP and EM members in each WSUGs and SSCs
Output 2 - Rural sanitation infrastructure and services improved and expanded	Sanitation demand creation activities implemented in the target communes	Triggering and post triggering sessions engage IP and EM households. Training sessions are organized at a time and place that enables IP and EM households, especially women, to participate in the sessions.	100% access to improved sanitation among IP and EM (F&M)  Attainment of Commune ODF status
	Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion mainstreamed through pagodas and health centers	Promotion activities enable active participation of local IP and EM communities. Promotion sessions are organized at a time and place that enables IP and EM households, especially women, to participate in the sessions.	100% of IP/EM community members (F&M) reached through promotion activities
	Innovative behavior change communication initiatives on sanitation and hygiene implemented in the target communes	Sanitation and Hygiene Behavior Change (SHBC) promotion sessions engage IP and EM communities. These sessions are organized at a time and place that enables IP and EM households, especially women, to participate in the sessions.	100% of IP and EM Community members (F&M) reporting improved awareness and/or knowledge of sanitation and hygiene
	Sanitation financing support mechanism for the poor households	IPs with IDPoor 1 and 2 status are eligible for sanitation hardware subsidy and will be prioritized when providing sanitation subsidies.	100% of IP and EM (M&F) with IDPoor 1 and 2 status benefiting

<b>Project Output</b>	<b>Main activities</b>	<b>Indigenous People design features/activities</b>	<b>Performance targets/ indicators</b>
	established and implemented		from sanitation subsidies
Rural water supply and sanitation sector institutions strengthened, and management capacity improved and developed	District, commune and village level RWSS teams established and orientation on the roles and responsibilities provided	IM and EM targeted to be members of WSUG Board or School Support Committee (SSC).	2 IP and EM (M&F) members on each board of WSUGs and SSCs
	Project Performance Monitoring System (PPMS) in alignment with the national MIS established	PPMS includes indicators on IP and EM engagement	PPMS generate data for reporting on IP/EM indicators
	Capacity development on results based rural water supply and sanitation planning provided for all the target districts and communes	IP and EM targeted to join WSUGs/ SSCs for capacity building.	2 IP and EM (F&M) for each WSUG/SSC participating in capacity building activities.

## **Annex 2. Social impact Assessment baseline data collection tools for IPP for TRWSS-SDP**

### **Annex A Focus Group Discussion Questionnaire**

#### **General**

1. How many households are there from your IP community living in the commune?
2. Language: What are the main languages you speak? What other language do you understand and speak?
3. Are you aware about the planned project activities in your community?
4. What do you expect from the project?
5. What positive impacts and/or benefits do you think the project will have?
6. What negative impacts (specify on project implementation stage) do you think the project will have? If yes, is it avoidable? any mitigative measures/solutions you would propose to overcome those negatives points during consultations, civil work implementation, and during the operation?

#### **Water Supply**

7. What is your situation regarding domestic water (for drinking, bathing and cleaning)?
8. Water collection:
  - Which water sources do you use and how far is that located from our house?
  - Who is mostly responsible for collecting water?
  - How long do you spend on average per day to collect water?
  - What issues do you face when collecting water?
9. Do you need to buy water? if yes, how much do spend on average per month?
10. The project will provide shared facilities (wells and ponds – where relevant) and not individual household facilities.
  - Do you foresee any issues in sharing use and operation of facilities in the community?
11. The project will require land donations from households for drilled wells (5x5m) and the ponds will be located on community land. Do you foresee any issues relating to use of land for these purposes?

12. Are there any cultural concerns or any spiritual or restrictions that related to the water resources? If yes, please describe in detail.

### **Sanitation**

13. What is your situation regarding latrines?

14. Do you have a household latrine?

- If not, where do you go to the toilet?
- Do you face any issues when going to the toilet?

15. The project will provide subsidies for ID Poor households and other vulnerable households. Are you aware of these activities?

### **Decision Making & Community Participation**

16. Do the women and girls of the household have any role in the decision-making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart of any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non-earning women? (How)

17. Have you been consulted about the project?

18. Do you support the project?

19. What is your suggestion to ensure the community, especially women, participate meaningfully? (e.g. they can understand the topics, provide suggestions, ask questions etc.)

20. Would you like to provide any other inputs to strengthen the design of the project?

21. Is there any particular attention that the project should focus on for the IP?

22. Explain about the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the focal person who are assigned to handle the complaints for this project with full names and contact numbers and its process. Ask if there are any questions about the GRM and specify for normal practice of IP people preferring to report/compliant to for solution?

### **Informed Content**

23. We would like to seek your consent for the project. Please listen to this statement about the project. After reading aloud the statement we will ask for your consent in writing on behalf of the IP in this subproject.

*[read out the Informed Consent statement – see Annex B - and seek signatures]*



On the official letterhead of MRD (PPT)

**CONSENT LETTER FROM THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES COMMUNITY HEAD  
(BROAD COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND FREE PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT)  
FOR**

**THIRD RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

Date:

Name of the Village:

Name of the Commune:

Name of the Province:

**To the Commune IP Group Leader**

**Subject: Request for Providing Consent and No Objection as Broad Community Support to the THIRD RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

Dear Madam/Sir

The objective of the Project is to significantly contribute to the achievement of the national target for having universal access to rural water supply and sanitation in Cambodia by 2025. The Project outcome is universal access to safe and uninterrupted rural water supply and sanitation services. This will be achieved by expanding and improving rural water supply and sanitation infrastructure and services.

Specifically, the civil works planned include: rehabilitation of community ponds, rehabilitation of drilled wells, construction of new drilled wells, construction of latrines for ID poor households, construction of latrines and water tanks for schools and construction of latrines and water tanks for health centers. The Project protects the rights and interests of indigenous peoples by meeting their needs for basic water supply and sanitation

Therefore, Ministry of Rural Development, on behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia kindly request you to provide consent/no objection/ broad community support and free prior informed consent on behalf of your commune for the Project.

<b>Signature and Stamp of the IP Group Leader as proof of Consent</b>	<b>Signature and stamp of concerned official facilitation from PPT</b>	<b>Signature of a Witness from the village (Authority)</b>

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Thanking You

Sincerely Yours

For the PCU

Name:

Designation:

Signature:

## Annex C Key Informant Interview Questions

***Explain purpose of the interviews to the key informant:*** To gather information about the indigenous people in the project areas. This information will especially be used for assessing the need to prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan according to ADB safeguards requirements. Data gathered will be essential for enhancing the benefits for the people in the project areas and for mitigation of any identified adverse impacts from the project on the local communities.

### KII with IP leader(s)

Name of the interviewed person(s):

\_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Sex: \_\_\_\_\_ Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female

Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Years

Name of IP group: \_\_\_\_\_

Date for interview: \_\_\_\_\_, Time started: \_\_\_\_\_ Time ended: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewers: \_\_\_\_\_

#### A. General information of the people in the subproject commune

A 1. (a) Which IP groups do people associate with in this commune? Approximate proportions:

\_\_\_\_\_ % Koy \_\_\_\_\_ % Tompoun \_\_\_\_\_ % Charay \_\_\_\_\_ % Kreoung

\_\_\_\_\_ % Souy \_\_\_\_\_ % Other: \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Which languages do people speak?

\_\_\_\_\_

(c) Are there people in the village who cannot read and write in the Khmer language? Explain:

\_\_\_\_\_

A 2. Which religions do people confess to in this village / commune Approximate proportions:

\_\_\_\_\_ % Buddhist \_\_\_\_\_ % Christian \_\_\_\_\_ % Muslim \_\_\_\_\_ %

Hindu \_\_\_\_\_ % Other: \_\_\_\_\_

#### B. Local leadership and organization

B 1. What local community organisations / groups are there in the commune? Explain:

\_\_\_\_\_

B 2. (a) Does your commune have a group of elders/leaders based on IP group? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes  
\_\_\_\_\_ No

*If NO, move to Section C*

(b) How many men and women are in that group? \_\_\_\_\_ Men \_\_\_\_\_ Women

(c) Can a woman be (i) Village leader? \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No (ii) Cultural/ethnic group leader?  
\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No

(d) What IP group(s) do this elders' group represent

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(e) How was that group selected or assigned? Explain:

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(f) What is the role and responsibilities of that group of leaders/elders?

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### **C. Cultural heritage**

C 1. (a) What culturally important natural places or constructions/buildings are there in your village /commune area? *(such as sacred forest, pagoda, monastery, cemetery, other place that people consider sacred)*

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(b) Where are these places located?

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(c) What seasonal (e.g. annual, bi-annual, monthly) festivities take place there? Explain:

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C 2. Are there any other important festivities or celebrations that people celebrate? Where? Who is participating?

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### **D. Conflict resolution**

D 1. If there is a dispute or a conflict between different people or households in the village (e.g., if one household's animals are eating another household's crops, if somebody is leaving rubbish on another household's land, if somebody is behaving in a non-acceptable

way) how do you solve conflicts in the village, to whom do people go with their complaints, and how are conflicts then handled and resolved?

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D 2. Do IP or religious leaders have a role in conflict resolution? How? Explain:

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**E. Opinion/views and concerns about the planned project**

E 1. Do you know about the proposed water supply and sanitation project?  Yes  No (If NO, please explain the proposed project and its impacts)

E 2. (a) What are your thoughts about the proposed project? Explain:

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(b) What positive impacts do you expect from the project?

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(c) Do you foresee any negative impacts or risks from the project?

Yes  No If YES, what are those?

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(d) Can you give any recommendations for how to prevent or mitigate those problems or risks?

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(e) Please provide any other suggestions, concerns or recommendations to the Project People on behalf of the Community

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**KII with MRD and PDRD**

Introduction about project specific objectives and components to be built in target's locations.

1. Do you have information available on the official registration of IP and EM in the subproject communes? Specific to village IP group in Preah Vihea and Battambang Provinces. Are they register yet?

- If yes, when ..... Please provide the copy of it or formal structure

- If no, what are the reason .....
2. We would like to confirm the subprojects do not violate IP and EM land ownership. Do you have information relating to collective land ownership registration by IP in the subproject communes? Do you think any problems/challenges and obstacles to implement the project in those IP/EM areas? (probing for land related issues)
  3. Do you have any other secondary data related to IPs and Ems in the subproject communes?
  4. Do you know if there are document available on IP specific cultural appropriates to this IP group? (Probe for specific IP group in our target areas)
  5. Do you have guidelines/ advice to ensure meaningful participation of IP/EMs in the subproject?
  6. What kind of capacity building activities are needed for the Project to promote IP/EMs participation and to implement the IPP and to monitor and report progress?