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KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

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Ministry of Rural Development



Cambodia Road Connectivity
Improvement Project (CRCIP)

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLANNING FRAMEWORK

DRAFT

January 2020

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CRCIP	Cambodia Road Connectivity Improvement Project
ESCP	Environment and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environment and Social Standards
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
IDA	International Development Association
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	Indigenous People's Plan
IPPF	Indigenous People Planning Framework
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NGO	Non-Government Organization
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RP	Resettlement Plan
RF	Resettlement Framework
ROW	Right of Way
SA	Social Assessment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
WB	World Bank

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is an Executive Summary of main points discussed in this Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). The Executive Summary should not be relied for full information; the full IPPF should be read for this purpose.

This document has been prepared by the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) component of the Cambodia Road Connectivity Improvement Project (CRCIP) by the MRD's Environmental and Social Office (ESO) with support from international and national consultants. This IPPF will be applied to all investments under the MRD component financed by the World Bank (WB) Group for technical and/or financial support for CRCIP where Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to a proposed project area, as determined during the preparation of the component's Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP). The IPPF has been prepared in line with the World Bank's Environment and Social Framework (ESF).

This document is considered a living document and shall be modified and updated in line with the changing situation or scope of the activities. Detailed Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPP) will be developed when and if necessary, in close consultation with stakeholders and the World Bank. Clearance of future IPPs by the World Bank will be necessary.

Project Description Summary

The Cambodia Road Connectivity Improvement Project (CRCIP) will support the improvement of climate resilient road accessibility in targeted provinces. Targeted provinces under the proposed investment include Kampong Cham, Kratie, and Tboung Khmum. Road works will help to improve climate resilience and safety of road infrastructure. The scope of works will include paving/sealing of the roads with climate adaptation and resilience measures and improving bridges and other road structure to climate-resilient standards. The project will be financed by The World Bank.

Project Component 2, for which this Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) is prepared, will be implemented by the MRD and will support improvement of prioritized rural roads in the targeted provinces and design and supervision services. It is estimated that the component will finance about 250km priority rural roads. Road improvement works will include upgrading existing earth and laterite roads to DBST along the existing alignment of the carriageway and shoulders.

Summary of Requirement for Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)

Given that there are some ethnic groups in provinces where MRD road rehabilitation will take place, this Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) has been developed to screen the presence of indigenous communities in line with the World Bank's Environment and Social Standard 7 on Indigenous Peoples (ESS 7). Following ESS7, to be considered as Indigenous Peoples by this project, groups need to possess the following characteristics in varying degrees: (a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; and (b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, as well as to the natural resources in these areas; and (c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; and (d) A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

While the project is not expected to result in adverse impacts to Indigenous Peoples, assuming these are found in the MRD roads, there would be a need to ensure that groups are not excluded, and that there is equity in the benefits.

This IPPF describes procedures to screen for IPs in project road components, and organizational arrangements, procedures and steps to prepare Indigenous People's Plans in case IPs are found in a project road component. This IPPF also provides a general overview of Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia and the three project provinces, the legislative framework in Cambodia and gaps with the WB's ESS7 and the process for grievance redress.

Summary of Steps to Identify IPs based on this IPPF

The following is a summary of the steps that will be followed in terms of screening, social assessment, and preparation of an Indigenous People's Plan (IPP). Full details are provided in the document.

- a) Screening by MRD to identify whether Indigenous Peoples, as per WB ESS7, are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area. If there are no IPs found, MRD should explain the process for determining this and document it in the ESMP and no further steps are needed.
- b) If the screening concludes that indigenous peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area, MRD shall conduct a Social Assessment following guidance in this IPPF with assistance from consultants as necessary.
- c) Based on the Social Assessment and consultations, MRD would need to prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) with assistance from consultants as necessary, based on requirements in this IPPF.
- d) Approval by the World Bank and disclosure of the draft Indigenous Peoples Plan to the public.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Overview

The Cambodia Road Connectivity Improvement Project (CRCIP) will support the improvement of climate resilient road accessibility in targeted provinces. Targeted provinces under the proposed investment include Kampong Cham, Kratie, and Tboung Khmum with a total population of over 2.3 million people. The design of the proposed project builds on a network connectivity approach to improve road accessibility in rural areas, between rural areas and urban centers, and to the main network. The project provinces were selected considering several criteria including density of rural population, agricultural potential, vulnerability to floods, condition of roads, and connectivity of provincial road networks to cover larger geographic area.

Road works will help to improve climate resilience and safety of road infrastructure. The scope of works will include paving/sealing of the roads with climate adaptation and resilience measures and improving bridges and other road structure to climate-resilient standards. The technical design will ensure that the identified climate-resilient measures reduce transportation costs and flooding risks and achieve the target of creating durable access to the main road network, markets, and services for the rural population.

Roads will be improved along the existing alignment of the carriageway and shoulders. Engineering designs will aim to avoid, and if not possible minimize, land acquisition. In cases where there would be no land acquisition, wider alignment could be considered to improve road safety and reduce congestion. Road safety will be improved by sealing shoulders, through better marking and signage, specific traffic calming measures at critical locations, and close consultations with communities living close to the road as is described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). Full description of the CRCIP, including rationale for the project, can be found in the World Bank's Project Appraisal Document (PAD).

1.2 Detailed Description of Components

The CRCIP consists of four project components¹: two of which are institutional components and two of which are project investments; of the latter, only one is the subject of this IPPF. The project investment component being implemented by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)², will not be discussed in this IPPF as no Indigenous Peoples (following the four criteria included on ESS7 of the ESF) were found in the project area, which has already been defined. This IPPF will only apply to the project investment component being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), since road components have not been defined and there is a chance that there could be IP groups found in the project area.

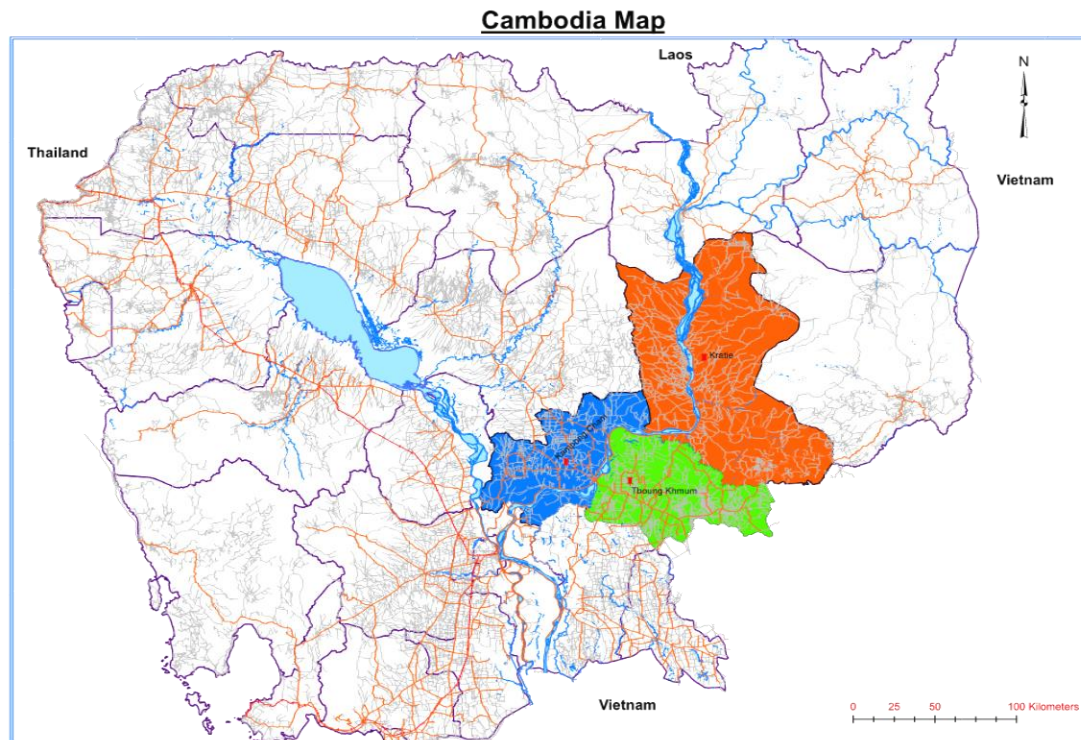
The CRCIP Component 2 will be implemented by the MRD and will support improvement of prioritized rural roads in the targeted provinces and design and supervision services. It is estimated that the component will finance about 250km priority rural roads in project area through OPBRC covering road improvement and maintenance phases. Road improvement works will include upgrading existing earth and laterite roads to DBST along the existing alignment, improving the capacity of drainage systems, concrete pavement on flood prone areas, widening shoulders in areas where land is available as well as

¹ Full description of the CRCIP, including rationale for the project, can be found in the World Bank's Project Appraisal Document (PAD).

² For information on component 1, please refer to the World Bank's Project Appraisal Document (PAD) and Resettlement Plans and Environment and Social Management plans prepared by MPWT.

site specific flood protection solutions and road safety measures to be identified during design works. Robust prioritization approach will be applied for selection of rural roads for investment. The prioritization process will consider socio economic impacts, climate resilience needs and flood vulnerability and road accessibility including access to markets, schools and hospitals. Prioritization of roads and preparation of designs will be carried out by specialized design consultancy services to be procured after project approval.

Figure 1. Map of MRD Network in the Project Area



1.3 Purpose of the Indigenous Peoples' Planning Framework (IPPF)

The World Bank's Environment and Social Standard 7 on Indigenous Peoples (herein referred to as "Indigenous Peoples") is triggered for this project as there is likelihood that indigenous peoples are found in, or have collective attachment to, roads being rehabilitated by the project or nearby areas linked to those roads.

Given that at this stage, before project appraisal, road sections are not known, this Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) has been prepared by MRD, with the assistance of consultants, to guide the project in case Indigenous Peoples (IPs) are found in the prioritized roads. As detailed in this IPPF, once prioritized roads are identified, MRD will be responsible for screening for IPs and, if relevant, ensuring Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPP) are prepared.

2. OVERVIEW OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN CAMBODIA

The Cambodian government has made reference to indigenous peoples (literal translation: “indigenous minority peoples”) in various laws and policies. Indigenous peoples are recognized separately to other minority groups such as the ethnic Lao living in northeastern Cambodia who are not generally considered “indigenous”, nor are the Chams or Vietnamese, instead being considered different “ethnicities”. According to the National Policy for the Development of Indigenous Peoples (2009), indigenous peoples are genetically distinct groups living in Cambodia who have their own distinctive languages, culture, traditions, and customs different from those of the Khmer people who are the core nationals. Meanwhile ethnic minorities are groups of Khmer nationals who have their own distinctive languages, culture, traditions, and customs and who are living among the Khmer who are core nationals.

Cambodia’s ethnic minorities are reliant on the forest for their livelihoods and are especially vulnerable. Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia generally lead more simple lives than the majority Khmer, being more reliant on the forest and on natural resources. They may also speak their own language or dialect and have different religious beliefs. They may also live in more remote areas³.

The 2017 Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey finds that the population of Cambodia is 15.8 million, of which 97 percent are Khmer ethnicity. The remaining 3 percent is composed of Cham ethnicity (nearly 2.5 percent) and the remaining 0.5 percent are divided between Chinese ethnicity and twenty two indigenous ethnic minority groups also called “Khmer Loeu” or “hill tribes” who are ethnically non-Khmer. These groups are estimated to comprise around 184,000 persons and constitute about 1.25 percent of the Cambodian total population. The twenty two (22) small minority groups which range from under 100 to 19,000 members include Phnong, Kuoy, Mil, Kroal, Thmorn, Khaonh, Tumpuon, Charay, Kroeung, Kavet, Saauch, Lun, Kachok, Proav, Souy (Sa’ong), Stieng, and Kavet, and are further detailed in Table 1.

Figure 2: Ethnolinguistic Groups in Cambodia



Source: UNESCO Poster on Ethnolinguistic Group of Cambodia, December 2011

³ Schliesinger, Joachim. Ethnic Groups of Cambodia Vol 1: Introduction and Overview. 2011.

Table 1: Number of indigenous minority people by ethnic groups in Cambodia

Number of indigenous minority people by ethnic groups				
Ethnic minority group		2008	2013	Change
1	Phnong	37,507	47,296	9,789
2	Tumpuon	31,013	51,947	20,934
3	Kuoy	28,612	13,530	-15,082
4	Charay	26,335	13,326	-13,009
5	Kroeung	19,988	22,385	2,397
6	Brao	9,025	13,902	4,877
7	Stieng	6,541	1,279	-5,262
8	Kavet	6,218	5,618	-600
9	Kraol	4,202	7,413	3,211
10	Ja'ong	1,831	266	-1,565
11	Prov	1,827	215	-1,612
12	Mil	1,697	1,905	208
13	L'moon	865	763	-102
14	Suoy (Sa'ong)	857	0	-857
15	Khaonh	743	270	-473
16	Kleung	702	208	-494
17	Saauch	445	837	392
18	Kajrouk	408	731	323
19	Lun	327	436	109
20	Radae	21	1,003	982
21	Mon/Thmor	19	174	155
22	Kachak	10	328	318

Source: Final Draft Report of Census of Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia, Ministry of Planning, 2018

2.1 General Information about Indigenous Peoples in the Project Area

The roads rehabilitated under the MRD component will be located in Kampong Cham, Tboung Khmum and Kratie provinces. These will be rural roads that are already existing but need to be rehabilitated within the current alignment. No, or only minimal, land acquisition is envisioned. However, the upgrading of new roads may incur in increased traffic in some areas. While these three provinces are not notorious for having large groups of ethnic minorities, there are some small numbers of indigenous minority groups recognized by local authorities. The 2018 Commune Database, for instance, notes a number of IP minority groups in Kratie province, in particularly Kuoy, Phnong, Mil, Kruol, Thmor, Khaonh, Kroal and Stieng groups, primarily in Chetr Borei and Sambour Districts, as well as Snuol District. The Commune Database does not list any IP groups in Kampong Cham province, but it does list Stieng households in Memot District, Tboung Khmum province⁴.

It is important to note that while these groups are listed in the Commune Database, it does not mean they will be considered IPs as per the four World Bank criteria (described on para 8 of ESS7). This will need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis following the guidelines in this IPPF.

⁴ Location of IP groups in Cambodia should be indicative only, and field verification is needed to ensure accuracy of information – i.e. when project components are defined, field-based data gathering will need to focus on whether there are IPs associated with the roads being rehabilitated based on the World Bank criteria.

While specific information on the extent of IPs in the project area and detailed information about their beliefs, traditions, benefits and impacts of the project, among others, would be part of a Social Assessment (SA) conducted once IP groups are identified (if any), some general information is available about some of the main ethnic groups that may be found in the three project provinces.

The Stieng are a patriarchal society and are generally monogamous. Today the Stieng are integrated into local and national administrative system. They generally intermarry with other ethnic groups and Khmer. They are animist and have strong beliefs in spirits and their relations with humans. For instance they may believe that illnesses or natural disasters are caused by spirits as a result of poor human behavior⁵.

Many scholars believe the Kuoy are the original inhabitants of Thailand and Cambodia⁶ and are therefore one of the, or the longest settled minority groups in the country. Their language is of the Katvic branch of Mon-Khmer, within the Austro-Asiatic languages. Their language has no written form, and local traditions and knowledge are passed down orally. While they used to be great weavers, the Kuoy now buy their clothes in local markets just like other Khmers in Cambodia. Their preference for hill rice has also changed to more common paddy rice, however they preserve traditional knowledge of plants and herbs used for medicinal and healing purposes. The Kuoy are mostly a matrilineal group, with the mother having more authority than the father and the woman being in control of the household finances. The Kuoy are animist and most Kuoy villages do not have a temple⁷.

Meanwhile the Phnong are one of the most numerous groups in Cambodia. Their language is related to Stieng, part of the Bahnaric branch of the Mon-Khmer, within the Austro-Asiatic languages. They have no written script. Traditionally they grow rice and vegetables, including sugar cane, and raise animals⁸.

According to some researchers⁹, the Mil groups are more assimilated to the Khmer lifestyle than other more remote tribes. The Mil people are generally rice farmers and may also raise cows. The new houses which are built in the Mil areas all reflect Khmer architecture and village layout, and most Mil children no longer speak Mil. There are numerous and large schools among the Mil villages as well as health centers and government offices and most tend to have cultural and political institutions that are the same as Khmer. Mil are mostly animist though some may be Buddhist or even Christian¹⁰.

⁵ Schliesinger, Joachim. Ethnic Groups of Cambodia Vol 2: Profile of Austro-Asiatic-Speaking Peoples. 2011.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ All Ibid.

⁸ All Ibid.

⁹ https://joshuaproject.net/people_groups/18987/CB

¹⁰ Ibid.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND REGULATIONS

3.1 Relevant Cambodia Policies, Laws, Rules and Regulations

The guiding document to address indigenous peoples' issues in Cambodia is the **National Policy on the Development of Indigenous Peoples**. The Policy, prepared starting in 1994, 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, industry and mines and energy. The Policy recognizes the need for specific policies for indigenous peoples' communities. It is an umbrella document that defines principles for formal registration of indigenous communities as legal entities with their own bylaws and enables their participation in economic development that affects their lives and cultures:

“Indigenous peoples shall be fully entitled to express their comments and opinions and to make any decisions on the development of the economy, society and their cultures towards growth in the society”

The Policy promotes the use of local languages in multilingual primary education, the media, and public consultation. It also lists ten brief sector strategies for culture, education and vocational training, health, environment, land, agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, justice, industry and mines and energy. And it calls for the conduct of impact assessments for all infrastructure projects:

“Development projects in the living areas of indigenous peoples can function only if there has been an environmental and social impact assessment and publicity to relevant indigenous peoples' communities in advance in order for those people to have an opportunity to provide input about their need”

Together with the Land Law (2001) this policy gives recognition to the rights of indigenous peoples to traditional lands, culture and traditions.

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. The policy states that the registration of indigenous communities as collective ownership is different from the registration of individual privately owned land parcels because the land registration of the indigenous communities is the registration of all land parcels belonging to the communities as a whole, consisting of both State Public Land and State Private Land in accordance with the articles 25, 26, and 229 of the Land Law and related Sub-decrees. These land parcels are different in size and can be located within the same or different communes/sangkat. Therefore, the registration of land parcels of indigenous communities requires a separate Sub-decree supplementing existing procedure of sporadic and systematic land registration.

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.

Article 44 guarantees the legal right to own land equally for all Khmer citizens:

All persons, individually or collectively, shall have the right to ownership. Only Khmer legal entities and citizens of Khmer nationality shall have the right to own land.

The 2008 Organic Law recognizes indigenous peoples' vulnerability. Councils at provincial and district levels (capital, municipal and khan levels in urban areas) are requested to formulate development plans that identify the needs of vulnerable groups including indigenous peoples.

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

Article 25 in the law defines indigenous community lands: *"The lands of indigenous communities are those lands where the said communities have established their residencies and where they carry out their traditional agriculture"*, and these lands *"include not only lands actually cultivated but also includes reserves necessary for the shifting cultivation which is required by the agricultural methods they currently practice"*.

Article 26 states that

Ownership of the immovable properties described in Article 25 is granted by the State to indigenous communities as collective property. This collective property includes all the rights and protections of ownership as are enjoyed by private owners.

3.2 Relevant International Agreements

Cambodia is a signatory to a number of international instruments that protect the rights of indigenous peoples¹¹, as well as the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), which recognizes the role of indigenous people in protecting biodiversity. 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, NGO Forum on Cambodia.

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.

The **International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination ("ICERD")**, Article 5(e) ensures the enjoyment, on an equal footing and without discrimination, of economic, social and cultural rights, in particular the right to education and training. Article 13 of the **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)**, includes the provision of free primary education irrespective of gender, ethnicity or any other consideration.

The **UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions** (2005), recognizes the rights of Parties to take measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions, with a particular focus on women, minorities and indigenous peoples.

¹¹ 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.

3.3 World Bank's Environment and Social Standard 7 on Indigenous Peoples/ Sub-Saharan African Historically Undeserved Traditional Local Communities (hereinto referred as Indigenous Peoples)

The World Bank's ESS7 recognizes that Indigenous Peoples (IPs) have identities and aspirations that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies and often are disadvantaged by traditional models of development, and that they are inextricably linked to the land on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend. IPs are therefore particularly vulnerable if their land and resources are transformed, encroached upon, or significantly degraded. Projects may also undermine language use, cultural practices, institutional arrangements, and religious or spiritual beliefs.

In the ESS the term "Indigenous Peoples" is used in a generic sense to refer exclusively to a distinct social and cultural group possessing all the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; and
- b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, as well as to the natural resources in these areas; and
- c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture, and
- d) A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

The objectives of ESS 7 are:

- To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples;
- To avoid adverse impacts of projects on Indigenous Peoples or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate and/or compensate for such impacts;
- To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in a manner that is accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive;
- To improve project design and promote local support by establishing and maintaining an ongoing relationship based on meaningful consultation with the Indigenous Peoples affected by a project throughout the project's life cycle;
- To obtain the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected Indigenous Peoples as described in ESS7.
- To recognize, respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples, and to provide them with an opportunity to adapt to changing conditions in a manner and in a time- frame acceptable to them.

In addition, World Bank requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent (PFIC) from ethnic groups in a project when the following circumstances apply:

- Have adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation;
- Cause relocation of Indigenous Peoples from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation; or
- Have significant impacts on Indigenous Peoples cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected Indigenous Peoples' lives.

3.4 Gap Analysis

Despite the fact that Cambodia has a policy that recognizes the right of indigenous people to culture, education, justice, health, environment, land, agriculture, water resources and infrastructure among others, there are no decrees, sub-decrees or procedures for specific safeguards to protect the interest of indigenous peoples, other than those related to land or forestry. The Cambodia Land Law does recognize the right of indigenous communities in Cambodia to own immovable property - their land - with collective title.

In practice, the procedure to register collective title can take very long and only few indigenous communities have received collective title since the Land Law was enacted in 2001. Similarly, the Forest Law also guarantees and recognizes the right of indigenous peoples to continue the use and access to certain forest areas that they traditionally use and practice.

For the most part there is consistency between the national system and donor agencies' standards on indigenous peoples. The self-identification process of indigenous communities defined in the national policy is broadly consistent with international good practice. The national framework does not exclude communities who have become more mainstream: indigenous communities may apply for legal status regardless of whether or not they still use their own language or practice traditional agriculture.

However, while there is some complementary links between Cambodian laws and regulations related to indigenous people and the World Bank's ESS 7, there is no sufficiently detailed regulations or operating procedures to facilitate full implementation of Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs). The IPPF, therefore, is prepared on the basis of the World Bank's ESS 7 by taking into account relevant Cambodian policies and regulations. Clear mechanisms for FPIC, if applicable, are outlined in this IPPF, along with procedures for conducting Social Assessment and preparing an IPP. The IPPF also outlines a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), based on the GRM for the project, which would have to be further refined in consultation with IPs. Training and capacity building has also taken place to ensure the SEO strengthens their knowledge on these issues.

To assist with guidance on consultations, the SEP developed for the project ensures that there are clear mechanisms to engage stakeholders through the life cycle of the project, including IP groups. This IPPF and the SEP should be used together to ensure that consultations are done in a way that is consistent with the needs of IPs if they are found in/have collective attachment to project areas, and should be further refined in consultation with IP groups (if found). Circumstances requiring FPIC are also detailed.

4. POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON IP GROUPS

4.1 Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The focus of the CRCIP is to rehabilitate existing rural roads within the road alignment, meaning that there is unlikely to be no, or only minimal, land acquisition impacts. Nevertheless, if IP people are found and they suffer from land acquisition impacts, this IPPF and the project's Resettlement Framework (RF) will both apply.

While the project is not expected to result in adverse impacts to Indigenous Peoples, assuming these are found in the MRD roads, there would be a need to ensure that groups are not excluded, and that there is equity in the benefits. The project's direct beneficiaries will be local households and communities living or running businesses along the road or using the road in a regular basis. While these groups may suffer temporary impacts relating to dust, traffic and noise during rehabilitation, in the long-term they will benefit from improved access to markets, schools, hospitals and provincial towns, among others, and in the short-term they could benefit from jobs during the construction period.

Road works will also result in an influx of workers to the area, even if steps are taken to minimize this by encouraging the hiring of local labour. An influx of workers in an area could cause disturbances to IPs and would need to be managed carefully and with cultural attention, as well as in consultation with the IP groups. Other potential issues could involve road design if, for example, trees that are important to IP groups need to be cut to rehabilitate the road. Therefore it is important that if IP groups are found along the road, or with a collective attachment to areas along or near the road, that these groups are closely consulted on the design as well as on identifying potential risks of improving these rural roads.

For the impacts highlighted above, potential mitigation measures identified during the preparation stage – which would need to be further refined working with any identified IP groups – include:

- a) Consultation with IPs on road design, to identify any trees or plants along the road corridor that could be impacted by widening;
- b) Through the Social Assessment, a nuanced understanding of how IPs relate to the land close to the road/being connected by the road, including how they derive their livelihoods and any impacts that could result as a result of road rehabilitation;
- c) If road rehabilitation could exacerbate land grabbing or logging (unlikely in the project provinces), close consultation with local authorities and provincial authorities to put in place mechanisms to mitigate these risks;
- d) Consultation with IP groups on location of worker's camp and/or any other issues that would be relevant as a result of labor influx in the area;
- e) Mitigation measures designed together with IP groups where possible;
- f) A consultative process for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (that may be obligatory, if triggers conditions in WB's ESS 7, or otherwise may be recommended).

4.2 Steps to Follow: Screening, Social Assessment and Preparation of IPPs

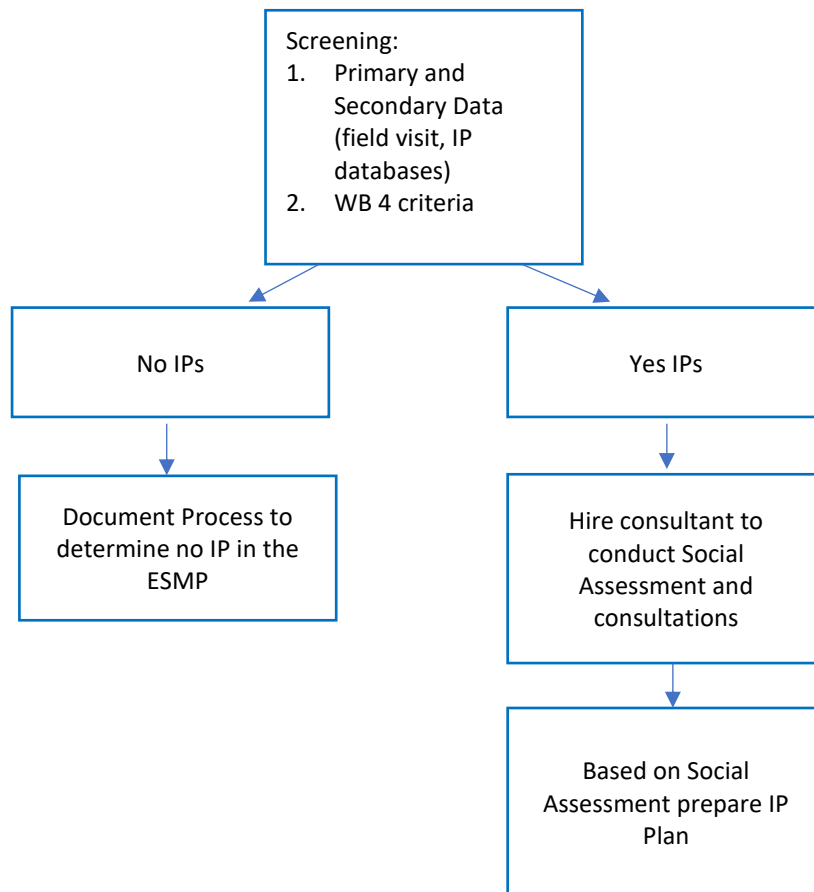
A participatory approach is needed during consultative meetings with local authorities and communities during project screening, design, implementation and monitoring. The following steps will be followed in terms of screening, social assessment, and preparation of an Indigenous People's Plan (IPP).

- a) Screening by MRD to identify whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area. If there are no IPs found, MRD should explain the process for determining this and document it in the ESMP and no further steps are needed.

- b) If the screening concludes that indigenous peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area, MRD shall conduct a Social Assessment following guidance in this RF.
- c) Based on the Social Assessment and consultations, MRD would need to prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) with assistance from consultants as necessary.
- d) Disclosure of the draft Indigenous Peoples Plan to the public.
- e) If necessary, updating the Social Assessment during project implementation as part of the monitoring process in order to identify unexpected adverse impacts and/or to propose mitigation measures. If the impact is significant the IPP will also be updated to cover the current impacts.

This process is described in more detail below.

Figure 4: Steps to Follow by MRD (once project roads are identified)



4.2.1 Screening for IP Groups

The first step in screening for IP groups is to review secondary data to assess whether there are IP groups in each province. As mentioned, according to the Commune Database (2018) some IP groups are found in

Kratie and Tboung Khmum, but not Kampong Cham, provinces. However this will need to be further verified during implementation.

Once road sections are known, MRD needs to:

- 1) Further review secondary data to screen for IP groups, as identified by local authorities, in the villages that the road passes (i.e. using Commune Database or IP databases in MRD);
- 2) Compile primary data by visiting the road sections and meeting with key informants and local people to assess whether IP groups are found/are not found in areas near or connected to the road, and to assess whether the IP groups found meet, to some degree, all four criteria (see Annex 2) that the WB ESS 7 refers to (see Annex 1):
 - (a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; and
 - (b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, as well as to the natural resources in these areas; and
 - (c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; and
 - (d) A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

Once screening forms of Annexes 1 and 2 are applied, before moving forward, the MRD needs to agree with WB which of the Ethnic Groups located in project locations meet or not the four criteria of ESS7.

It is important to stress that ESS7 applies when there are IPs in the project area, independently of the nature of its expected impacts (para 7 of ESS7):

ESS7 applies regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples are affected positively or negatively, and regardless of the significance of any such impacts. This ESS also applies irrespective of the presence or absence of discernible economic, political or social vulnerabilities, although the nature and extent of vulnerability will be a key variable in designing plans to promote equitable access to benefits or to mitigate adverse impacts.

For road sections where it is clearly documented that there are no IPs –after discussion and agreement with WB-, an IPP would not need to be prepared. Instead, MRD’s Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) would need to explain and document why ESS7 does not apply. In case there are IPs in some road sections - after discussion and agreement with WB-, then site-specific IPPs would need to be prepared and Social Assessments, proportional to the nature and scale of impacts, developed (see below).

4.2.2 Requirements for a Social Assessment

Once it is clear that the project will be implemented in an area where IPs are present, MRD would be responsible for conducting a Social Assessment (SA). The breadth, depth, and type of analysis in the Social Assessment are proportional to the nature and scale of the projects’ potential effects on a community, whether such effects are positive or adverse. The SA should be integrated into the project’s Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). It is likely that MRD would need to hire an independent expert to assist in conducting the SA.

The SA includes the following elements, as needed:

- a) Baseline data collection on the demographic, economic, social, cultural and political characteristics of the affected IP groups, habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use and occupation that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, as well as the land in the project area and the natural resources in these areas on which they depend;
- b) Assessment of the nature and degree of the expected direct and indirect economic, social, cultural and environmental risk and impacts on IPs who are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area, and an assessment of the degree of vulnerability of the IPs and the constraints they face to access project benefits;
- c) The identification and evaluation of measures necessary to avoid adverse effects, or if such measures are not feasible, the identification of measures to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects, and to ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project;
- d) A description and assessment of the legal and institutional framework applicable to IP communities, as detailed in this IPPF. Besides describing the legal status of IPs in the country's constitution, legislation (laws, regulations, administrative orders) and customary law, this section should also include an assessment of the ability of the communities to obtain access to and effectively use the legal system to defend their rights;
- e) A summary of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which would include stakeholder analysis and engagement planning, disclosure of information, and meaningful consultation, in a culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive manner. The project's existing SEP would be expected to guide this¹².
- f) A summary of the framework for meaningful consultation and, if applicable, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)¹³ with the affected IPs during project preparation and implementation. The consultations should: (i) involve representative bodies and organizations and, where appropriate, other community members; (ii) provide sufficient time for IPs' decision-making processes; and (iii) allow for the effective participation by IPs in the design of project activities or mitigation measures that could potentially affect them either positively or negatively. Feedback on the project would be gathered through separate group meetings with IPs, vulnerable groups, including their traditional leaders, NGOs, community-based organizations, CSOs and other affected persons. The consultations would also help inform the Social Assessment with regard to demographic data, such as the social and economic situation and impacts. Finally, a summary would need to be prepared of the FPIC process and how its requirements have been met.

4.2.3 Elements of an Indigenous Peoples' Plan (IPP)

An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) would include the following elements, as needed:

- a) A summary of the Social Assessment;
- b) A summary of the legal and institutional framework applicable to IP groups in the project;
- c) A summary of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan;
- d) A summary of the framework for meaningful consultation and, if applicable, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the affected IPs during project preparation and implementation;
- e) A detailed description of culturally appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse impacts, as well as culturally appropriate and sustainable development benefits. Note that impacts refer not only to physical, but also cultural impacts on Indigenous Groups. Impacts and benefits should be closely consulted with IP groups and be intergenerational and gender-sensitive.
- f) Institutional arrangements, with a clear description of responsibilities and accountabilities. This

¹² MRD should consult IPs as to the cultural appropriateness of the Project's components and documents such as the SEP and identify and address any social or economic constraints that may limit opportunities to benefit from, or participate in, the Project.

¹³ See FPIC section..

should include measures to strengthen the capacity of local and national authorities, as needed, as well as the involvement of NGOs or CSOs as necessary;

- g) The Grievance Mechanism established for the project needs to be adapted and/or changed as necessary to ensure it is culturally appropriate and accessible to affected IPs, and takes into account the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms among the IPs. This should be done in consultation with IP groups;
- h) The cost estimates and financing plan for the IPP implementation;
- i) Mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on the implementation of the IPP. Monitoring arrangements should include the following tasks: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after IPP implementation, utilizing the baseline information established by the socio-economic survey (from the SA) of IPs undertaken to ensure that impacts on IPs are mitigated and benefits reach IPs; and (iii) overall monitoring.

IPPs would be submitted to the World Bank as part of the implementation plan. Prior to the commencement of the implementation, the IPP shall be disclosed on the MRD website and the World Bank webpage. A copy of the IPP, including in local language, shall be placed in the commune council of the target areas where indigenous peoples can access it and a summary shared with IP groups.

4.2.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is the cornerstone of the involvement and participation of IPs in implementation of the project. The Project will ensure effective participation of all stakeholders throughout the Project cycle.

Stakeholder engagement involves gathering, and sharing, information from all parties that may have an interest or influence in a project. The CRCIP has a stand-alone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that guides consultation and disclosure activities, as well as ongoing relationships with the project and affected people. The SEP needs to be adapted to the needs and desires of particular IP groups, to ensure that information is shared in a way, and language, that is culturally appropriate, that consultations provide an opportunity for dialogue and that the views of the vulnerable are represented, among others. As with the Social Assessment, the breadth, depth, and type of engagement required will be proportional to the nature and scale of the proposed sub-projects.

4.2.5 Free, Prior and Informed Consent

Even if IPs are found, the project would be unlikely to have circumstances that require Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as defined in ESS7. However this would be determined with more certainty when MRD components are defined and if IP groups are found. Determination on whether FPIC applies should be done in consultation with IPs as part of the Social Assessment.

According to the WB's ESS 7 FPIC is applied when projects:

- Have adverse impacts on land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation: *At this stage this is unlikely to be the case given that the project is rehabilitating existing roads within the existing alignment. However, this could be triggered if rehabilitation brought in outsiders who could put pressure on natural resources that are traditionally owned or used.*
- Cause relocation of IPs from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership

or under customary use or occupation: *At this stage this is unlikely to be the case as there is no relocation expected;*

- Have significant impacts on the cultural heritage of IPs that is material to their identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of their lives: *At this stage this is unlikely given the scope of the project.*

If FPIC is triggered, Indigenous Peoples will be consulted in good faith based on sufficient and timely information concerning the benefits and disadvantages of the project and how the anticipated activities occur, before they occur (i.e. 'prior'). 'Consent' refers to the collective support of affected IPs for the project activities that affect them, reached through a culturally appropriate process. Consent may exist even if some individuals or groups object to project activities. FPIC does not require unanimity and may be achieved even when individuals or groups within or among affected IPs explicitly disagree. This process should be properly assessed and documented as part of the Social Assessment.

In terms of documenting FPIC, if applicable, MRD would ensure that the following is documented:

- a) The mutually accepted process to carry out good faith negotiations that has been agreed by MRD and IPs; and
- b) The outcome of the good faith negotiations between MRD and IPs, including all agreements reached as well as dissenting views.

The consultation process will document the consultations, interviews, attendance lists, photographic evidence and minutes of other meetings and/or back-to-office reports.

5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT AND MONITORING

5.1 Implementation Arrangement

The IPPF implementation will follow the Project implementation arrangement with the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) as the Implementing Agency (IA) for the rural roads component. MRD has a project team in charge with a Project Director in the lead and Social and Environment officers (SEOs).

The Project Director (PD) at MRD will be responsible for overall guidance and policy advice, internal coordination, discussion and resolution of project matters with counterparts and other government agencies, donor alignment and harmonization, and public disclosure and civil society involvement. The project manager (PM) at MRD will provide day-to-day support to the PD and will be responsible for ensuring that the Project Operation Manual (POM) is followed, Environment and Social activities are implemented – including this IPPF --, all consultants follow their terms of reference and delivery schedule, project activities are carried out on schedule and within budget, and financial management reports are submitted on time. It will be the responsibility of the PM to oversee the work of the SEO, ensure proper screening of IP groups has taken place, and that procedures described in this IPPF are followed if IP groups are/are not found.

The role of the SEO, under the direction of the PD and Project Manager (PM) will be to conduct screening to determine whether there are IPs on project roads. Once screening forms of Annexes 1 and 2 are applied, before moving forward, the MRD needs to agree with WB which of the IP located in project locations meet or not the four criteria of ESS7. If IPs are found, consultants may need to be hired to work with the SEO to prepare Social Assessment and IPPs as described in this IPPF, or this may be done by the Detailed Design Implementation and Supervision (DDIS) consultants being hired. IPPs would also need to be aligned with Resettlement Plans, if applicable.

5.2 Monitoring

If Indigenous People are impacted adversely due to acquisition of land or other assets, monitoring and evaluation will examine land acquisition in line with this IPPF and the RF; this would be detailed in Resettlement Plans.

If IPs are found, the SEO or DDIS will conduct internal quarterly monitoring activities during civil works and reports will be submitted to the project PD and the World Bank. Monitoring will focus on:

- 1) Compliance, to verify that the required mitigation measures are considered and implemented in line with the IPP and ESMP, how grievances have been submitted, addressed and resolved, including those outstanding, and issues raised by stakeholders during monitoring;
- 2) Impacts monitoring, focusing on the impacts experienced by IP groups as identified by the IPP as well as any other unforeseen impacts if applicable, including gender impacts.

In order to ensure indigenous people communities are engaged in the monitoring and evaluation process, the project will strive to include IPs in their own monitoring. This process of internal IP monitoring would need to be defined in consultation with the IP communities, taking into account decision-making structures, as well as gender and intergenerational balance.

6. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is set out in the project's SEP. If IPs are found, the IPP may need to adjust the GRM to ensure that it meets the needs of Indigenous Peoples. The key principles of the grievance mechanism are to ensure that:

- The basic rights and interests of IPs are protected;
- The concerns of IPs arising from the project implementation process are adequately addressed;
- Entitlements or livelihood support for IPs, if required, are provided on time and accordance with the above stated government and World Bank's ESF, and
- IPs are aware of their rights to access grievance procedures free of charge for the above purposes.

Based on the SEP, the project's GRM is as follows:

- The first level of complaint resolution, following traditional methods in Cambodia, will be the Village and/or Commune Chief¹⁴ who may be able to resolve issues on the spot. The Village/Commune Chief, should record the grievance and how it was resolved and communicate it to MRD Social and Environment Officers (SEO).
- In cases where grievances cannot be resolved on the spot, the second level of complaint people will be able to file grievances directly with the SEO. People will have been informed of the SEO's contact information during consultations. The SEO will be able to record the grievance and offer a solution within 15 days, consulting with the MRD Project Manager and Director, as needed. This may include a visit to the project site by the SEO if necessary. There are no fees or charges levied for the lodgement and processing of grievances for level one or two.
- In cases where grievance still cannot be resolved, or not resolved to the satisfaction of the person making the complaint, level three is that the person has the right to submit a complaint to the District or Province authorities or directly to the Courts. This will be at the cost of the person lodging the court case.

As mentioned, if IP communities are found, this GRM will need to be adjusted based on the needs of IPs and this would be done in consultations with them as part of the Social Assessment process and the preparation of the IPPs.

¹⁴ In the case of IPs, this may need to be adapted to an IP community leader.

7. ANNEX 1: SCREENING OF IP FORM

When to do screening: When road section to be rehabilitated is known.

Secondary Data: Check the Commune Database and/or MRD IP database for presence of IP groups in identified villages passing through the identified road sections.

Primary Data/Field Work: Check directly with key informants (such as commune and village chiefs as well as local people) whether there are IPs along, or in connection with, each road section. If no IPs are found, document this in the ESMP and no further steps are needed.

Checking Against WB Criteria: If IPs are found based on primary and/or secondary data, assess whether they meet all four WB criteria (also see Annex 2).

- (a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; and
- (b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, as well as to the natural resources in these areas; and
- (c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; and
- (d) A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

Who will do the screening: DDIS Consultants or SEO.

Table 1: IP Screening Information

Province/ District/ Commune/ Village	Name of IP Group	Number of Households	Fulfil WB Criteria 1 (Y/N) and <u>explain</u> – see Annex 2	Fulfil WB Criteria 2 (Y/N) and <u>explain</u> – see Annex 2	Fulfil WB Criteria 3 (Y/N) and <u>explain</u> – see Annex 2	Fulfil WB Criteria 4 (Y/N) and <u>explain</u> – see Annex 2

Assessment Summary:

- If no IP groups are found, or if IP groups are found but do not meet WB criteria, carefully document the process in the ESMP.
- If IP groups are found, provide a summary as to potential impacts and risks. Proceed to hire a (national) consultant, or DDIS, to assist with preparation of Social Assessment and IPP.

8. ANNEX 2: GUIDANCE ON FOUR WB CRITERIA TO DETERMINE IP

This Annex helps to explain the four criteria used by the WB to determine whether a given group should be considered an Indigenous Group/Indigenous Peoples.

The World Bank's ESS7 notes that the term "IP" is used in a generic sense to refer exclusively to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

1. Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others
<p>Questions and Factors to Consider (in addition to those outlined in the legal framework or commune database)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do IPs identify themselves as an Indigenous community or a traditional community or around a distinct cultural identity? You can ask: What does it mean to you to be an IP? How would someone outside of your community describe who you are, especially distinguishing features as a community? Do others recognize them as belonging to those groups? <i>Note:</i> When asking if others would recognize them, it is not about being described as "indigenous" but whether or not others would recognize their distinctness as per the characteristics under ESS7.
2. Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, as well as to the natural resources in these areas;
<p>Questions and Factors to Consider</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Note: for the purposes of this question, it is not relevant whether IP groups have collective title to the land or not, given that the number of IP groups with collective land title is still very low in Cambodia.</i> How long has the community lived on that land? Do members of the community have historical knowledge of these ancestral lands? Is there anthropological, ethnographic or legal data that can validate? Do they consider that land to be their ancestral or traditional land? Have they moved from their traditional lands? Is the community using the land and resources in accordance with their customary laws, values and traditions?
3. Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture
<p>Questions and factors to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there traditional leaders or a traditional leadership structure? If so, how do they work with other levels of government? Does the community have an internal decision-making process? What are the main modes of economic activity? Has this changed over time? How have these changes, if at all, impacted their identity, other cultural practices, traditional knowledge, language, etc.? Does the community have traditional education/learning systems, cultural systems or health systems that are distinct from those of Khmer society?
4. A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.
<p>Questions and factors to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the language or dialect of the community? Does the community speak and understand Khmer? Does the community have traditional education systems, using their own languages, teaching and learning methods?

9. ANNEX 3: GUIDANCE QUESTIONS FOR SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

If IP groups are identified, these guiding questions may be helpful when conducting Social Assessment.

PROFILE OF THE LAND USED BY IP GROUPS	
1.	Describe the land used by IP groups that is near, or in some way connected to, the road being rehabilitated. What is the land type (public, state, communal, private, etc.)? Are there pressures on this land?
2.	Who else, legally or illegally, uses the land used by IPs for their livelihoods or any other use?
3.	Are there, or have there been, any conflicts relating to this land? If so, conflict between whom?
4.	How long has the IP community lived on that land? Do members of the IP community have historical knowledge of these ancestral lands – have these boundaries changed? Why? Is there anthropological, ethnographic or legal data that can validate?
5.	How are livelihoods attached to these lands? Do IPs rely on land and natural resources for housing, water, traditional subsistence, economic development, dress, traditional medicines, etc.?
6.	Is there a likelihood that road rehabilitation will attract outsiders to lands that IPs have collective attachment to and/or are used by IPs, or that it may exacerbate pressures on these lands?
DESCRIPTION OF THE IP GROUPS	
7.	How many people are there in the IP group? Please describe the IP group, including their name, heritage and how many people/households.
8.	Would you please give us some information about your IP group? What kind of activities go on in your village on a normal day? How does your group (e.g. women, elderly, farmers) experience life?

9.	Which languages are spoken by the IP group? Do they speak Khmer language?
10.	Are there any cultural or religious items/artifacts/areas connected with the road being rehabilitated? Where? What is the belief/practices?
11.	Has there been migration into this commune or the surrounding area? If so, where from, and why?
12.	What is the main source of livelihoods for the IP group? What about for people in the commune?
<u>13.</u>	Are there traditional leaders or a traditional leadership structure within the IP group? If so, how do they work with local and other levels of government?
<u>14.</u>	Does the IP community have an internal decision-making process? How are representatives chosen? How do women, youth, elders, persons with disabilities participate?

<u>15.</u>	What are the main jobs/livelihoods for the IP community?		
<u>16.</u>	Does the community rely in whole or in part, traditional medicines and health practices? Has this changed over time? What are the factors for this change?		
<u>17.</u>	Does the community have traditional conservation practices which they rely on? If so, how do they (both past and present) deal with climate change, disasters, habitat or wildlife loss?		
<u>18.</u>	Has there been any conflict or tension over the following issues during the past years with the IP community and other local communities? With outsiders?		
POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO IP GROUPS			
<u>19.</u>	Is the road being rehabilitated near or within any of the following areas?		
		Yes/No	NA
	Land IP group has collective attachment to (for example for cultural, spiritual or livelihood reasons)		
	Medicinal plants used by IP groups		
	Non-timber forest products area used by IP groups		
	Important trees or natural landmarks of importance to IP group		
	Other (Specify)		

<u>20.</u>	Are there any people in your IP group who are very poor/dependent/supported by others and/or considered vulnerable in any way?
<u>21.</u>	What types of social support networks exist within your IP community? Could you explain us when a person needs support, what types of contributions are provided to those in need?
<u>22.</u>	What do you think would be the positive effects of road rehabilitation for your IP group?
<u>23.</u>	What do you think would be the negative effects of road rehabilitation for your IP group?
<u>24.</u>	What do you think is the main problem faced by your IP group? How do you think can this problem be solved?
<u>25.</u>	If there were opportunities for jobs in civil works, would men and women in your group be interested?
<u>26.</u>	What is the best way to provide information to your group? What is the best way for you to share information with project planners? Does the project's proposed SEP fulfil the needs of your group?
<u>27.</u>	Is the project's proposed GRM adaptable to the needs of your IP group? How would this GRM need to be adapted?
<u>28.</u>	Is there anything else you would like to talk about, or want me to know?