

## INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	<input type="text" value="Mongolia"/>	Project Title:	<input type="text" value="Strengthening Capacity for Disaster Risk Management and Coordination"/>
Lending/Financing Modality:	<input type="text" value="Project Grant"/>	Department/Division:	<input type="text" value="EARD/EAER"/>

<b>I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS</b>
<p><b>A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy</b></p> <p>The project is consistent with Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Interim Country Partnership Strategy for Mongolia (ICPS), 2014–2016 to support inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth. The ICPS identified that climate related disasters, including droughts, <i>dzuds</i>, and flashfloods, with high social and economic costs (particularly for herders) have doubled in frequency. In the livestock subsector, reduced pasture productivity and extreme cold temperatures lead to lower productivity and higher mortality rates. It further highlighted that measures to improve natural resources management and increase resilience to natural disasters are urgently required to ensure sustainable development and herders' livelihoods. The project will support National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in implementing its main responsibilities related to disaster risk management (DRM), and thus contribute to improved livelihood and resilience of herders and communities, and reduced vulnerability and poverty.</p>
<p><b>B. Targeting Classification</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Intervention <input type="checkbox"/> Individual or Household (TI-H) <input type="checkbox"/> Geographic (TI-G) <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Income MDGs (TI-M1, M2, etc.)</p> <p>The project will increase the capacity for DRM. Poor household have less margin to cope with disasters and other sudden economic and social stress events than better-off households, as the latter can divert capacity and resources more easily to manage coping strategies. By improving disaster risk management on national and local levels, the project will strengthen the support government and civil society can provide to strengthen the disaster resilience of poor households. Specific pro-poor and inclusive design features will be determined during the project preparation.</p>
<p><b>C. Poverty and Social Analysis</b></p> <p>1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.</p> <p>The project will increase resilience to disasters for rural poor in the project areas. Disasters to be managed would mostly be <i>dzuds</i>, and forest and steppe fires. Increased resilience will be achieved by providing support to the NEMA and relevant line agencies, mostly in terms of capacity building on management and in technical areas. Main beneficiaries besides NEMA will be local communities in pilot areas. Equipment needs and management of natural resources on local levels will also be assessed and remedied. Locally organized groups such as herder groups, will receive capacity building in disaster risk management, including possibly improvement and diversification of livelihood to reduce vulnerability to <i>dzuds</i> and forest and steppe fires. The following will be finalized during the project preparation: (i) number of project beneficiaries; their needs and any constraints to access project benefits; and (ii) data on poverty level in the project area.</p> <p>2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes.</p> <p>Contributions to improved livelihood and reduced vulnerability will primarily come through two channels: The project's output 2 will provide improved access of local communities to effective DRM support, and output 3 will provide improved infrastructure (incl. additional fodder crop storage areas, construction of winter shelters) and therefore increase their resilience to disaster-related risks and shocks. Output 1 will increase awareness of local communities including the poor on DRM.</p> <p>3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the PPTA or due diligence.</p> <p>The project due diligence will focus on social, poverty and gender issues, including identification of project beneficiaries and potential to increase disaster resilience of local communities including the poor by providing improved, disaster resilient livelihood models.</p>
<b>II. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT</b>
<p>1. What are the key gender issues in the sector/subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project or program?</p> <p>Mongolia has a comparatively strong history of striving towards gender equity, including promulgation of the gender equality law in 2011. It is recognized that women have particular experience and skills to contribute to disaster risk management due to their role as primary caregivers within the family and often within the wider community. They have strong local knowledge of natural resources, surroundings, and valuable links with others in the area. The role of women in DRM in the target project intervention areas will be further investigated during project preparation. In this context, any gender specific issues related to herder groups will also be assessed during project preparation.</p>
<p>2. Does the proposed project or program have the potential to make a contribution to the promotion of gender equity and/or empowerment of women by providing women's access to and use of opportunities, services, resources,</p>

assets, and participation in decision making?

Yes  No Please explain.

The project has the potential to increase empowerment of women in DRM, in particular in community-based DRM. Gender elements will be included in project design to ensure capacity building and livelihood improvements promote gender equality and empower women.

3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or widen gender inequality?

Yes  No Please explain

The project focuses on capacity building and equipment provision for disaster risk management.

4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category:

GEN (gender equity theme)  EGM (effective gender mainstreaming)

SGE (some gender elements)  NGE (no gender elements)

### III. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT

1. Who are the main stakeholders of the project, including beneficiaries and negatively affected people? Identify how they will participate in the project design.

The main stakeholders are the NEMA and its offices on local level, and the local communities benefitting from increased disaster resilience and improved livelihood. All stakeholders' input and needs will be assessed during project design, and feed into the project.

2. How can the project contribute (in a systemic way) to engaging and empowering stakeholders and beneficiaries, particularly, the poor, vulnerable and excluded groups? What issues in the project design require participation of the poor and excluded?

The project will ensure that local stakeholders and beneficiaries are integrated into the national and local disaster risk management mechanism. Consultations will be undertaken to ensure participation of communities in preparation and implementation of project activities.

3. What are the key, active, and relevant civil society organizations in the project area? What is the level of civil society organization participation in the project design?

Civil society organizations (CSO) in the project areas include local village councils, herder groups and forest user groups. CSOs will be consulted and engage with government stakeholders, and receive capacity building and livelihood support.

Information generation and sharing (M)  Consultation (M)  Collaboration (L or M)  Partnership

4. Are there issues during project design for which participation of the poor and excluded is important? What are they and how shall they be addressed?  Yes  No

During project design and implementation, stakeholders such as NEMA will work together with CSOs and ensure the poor herders are effectively empowered to participate in DRM processes.

### IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

**A. Involuntary Resettlement Category**  A  B  C  FI

1. Does the project have the potential to involve involuntary land acquisition resulting in physical and economic displacement?  Yes  No

The project focuses on capacity building and equipment provision in disaster preparedness and disaster risk management. It is expected that no land acquisition/resettlement will be needed for these activities. This will be confirmed during the project preparation.

2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the PPTA or due diligence process?

Resettlement plan  Resettlement framework  Social impact matrix  
 Environmental and social management system arrangement  None

**B. Indigenous Peoples Category**  A  B  C  FI

1. Does the proposed project have the potential to directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples?  Yes  No

2. Does it affect the territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain?  Yes  No

Based on the proposed list of project pilot areas, no communities qualifying as indigenous peoples under the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 are benefitting or negatively impacted by the project. During project preparation, the presence or absence of indigenous people communities will be further verified and confirmed. Livelihood improvements will be managed in a manner appropriate for the local herding or agricultural communities.

3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities?  Yes  No

4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the PPTA or due diligence process?  
 Indigenous peoples plan    Indigenous peoples planning framework    Social Impact matrix  
 Environmental and social management system arrangement    None. However, further due diligence will be conducted during project preparation to confirm the initial assessment.

**V. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES AND RISKS**

1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the project design?  
 Creating decent jobs and employment    Adhering to core labor standards (L or N/A)    Labor retrenchment  
 Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS    Increase in human trafficking    Affordability  
 Increase in unplanned migration    Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters    Creating political instability  
 Creating internal social conflicts    Others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the project design? These social risks will be assessed and where necessary, measures will be included in project design and implementation

**VI. PPTA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT**

1. Do the terms of reference for the PPTA (or other due diligence) contain key information needed to be gathered during PPTA or due diligence process to better analyze (i) poverty and social impact; (ii) gender impact, (iii) participation dimensions; (iv) social safeguards; and (vi) other social risks. Are the relevant specialists identified?  
 Yes    No

3. What resources (e.g., consultants, survey budget, and workshop) are allocated for conducting poverty, social and/or gender analysis, and participation plan during the PPTA or due diligence?

A livelihood and social development specialist (national, 1 person-month) will be part of the due diligence team.