

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country: Mongolia Project Title: Managing Soil Pollution in Ger Areas Through Improved On-site Sanitation

Lending/Financing Modality: Project Grant Department/Division: EARD/EAER

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS
<p>A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy</p> <p>The project will support the Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism (MEGDT) and Ulaanbaatar Municipal Government (UMG) to upgrade on-site sanitation in the city's outer (<i>ger</i>) areas. The project contributes to Mongolia's Green Development Policy 2014, which sets a target of increasing access to sanitation facilities by up to 80% of the urban population, and 2014 National Program on Waste Management Improvement, which highlights the growing need for waste disposal in cold regions. The project supports ADB's interim country partnership strategy 2014–2016 for Mongolia (by addressing environmental pollution) and the Government of Japan's Country Assistance Policy, and Midterm Strategic Action Plan, for Mongolia, which promote improved living standards for vulnerable people by enhancing basic social services, including health and water safety. The project focus on household-level on-site sanitation also complements the Government of Japan's current assistance to the UMG to implement the <i>Ulaanbaatar Master Plan 2030</i>, which is largely focused on the expansion of infrastructure.</p>
<p>B. Targeting Classification</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> General Intervention <input type="checkbox"/> Individual or Household (TI-H) <input type="checkbox"/> Geographic (TI-G) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Income MDGs (TI-M1, M2, etc.)</p> <p>Poverty measures for Ulaanbaatar indicate that a large proportion of the population is poor in terms of consumption expenditure, social inclusion, or capability (access to services). In 2014, 16.4% of the urban population lived below the national poverty line of MNT 146,650. The <i>ger</i> areas are significantly poorer than the inner-city apartment areas, and in general, new <i>ger</i> areas are the poorest. In most other poverty measures, including access to sanitation services, there is a large divide between the <i>ger</i> areas and city-wide population. Target districts for the project have not been finalized yet but may include Bayanzurkh and Chingeltei, among of the poorest districts in Ulaanbaatar (the others are Nalaikh and Songinokhairkhan; the latter is already the location of existing on-site sanitation pilots by civil society organizations). Health services are lowest in these districts, due to limited or no clinics and long distances to hospitals. In all districts, residents follow the same general practice of using unlined pit latrines, and digging new pits when the existing one becomes full (which may take several years, depending on family size). Site-specific socio-economic data will be collected during project preparation.</p>
<p>C. Poverty and Social Analysis</p> <p>1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.</p> <p>The <i>ger</i> areas of Ulaanbaatar support about 180,000 households (800,000 residents; 60% of the city population). These areas are characterized by unplanned development, inadequate road networks, and a severe lack of social and economic facilities and basic infrastructure and services for water, sewerage, and heating. Outlying <i>ger</i> areas are commonly not connected to the centralized networks of sewerage and drainage systems. Unsanitary living conditions are widespread. Of the two potential target districts for the project, Bayanzurkh supports over 265,997 people (71,448 households) and is the largest district of Ulaanbaatar. Chingeltei supports over 153,117 people (36,856 households). The project is tentatively estimated to benefit around 2,000–3,000 participating households. Households in these districts lack adequate sanitation facilities (e.g. modern toilets) and are yet to adopt improved sanitation practices. Existing sanitation practices will be examined further during the project preparation</p>
<p>2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes.</p> <p>The proposed project is a \$3.0 million grant and will support the design and piloting of household-level on-site sanitation measures, building on existing models in Mongolia and elsewhere, supplemented by the strengthening of operational and maintenance procedures, sustainability, and regulatory mechanisms. Direct impact channels include improved sanitation facilities and good hygiene practices. These are expected to result in improved health of beneficiary households as well as reduced soil and water pollution. The number of beneficiaries for each impact channel will be specified during project preparation.</p>
<p>3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the PPTA or due diligence.</p> <p>Current sanitation practices and needs of the communities, and efforts to advocate and implement on-site sanitation measures, will be assessed, building on the existing works and surveys by WaSH Action in Mongolia and other agencies. A social development expert will be included in the due diligence team.</p>

II. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

1. What are the key gender issues in the sector/subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project or program?
 Mongolia has a comparatively strong history of striving towards gender equality, including promulgation of the Gender Equality Law in 2011. Women are anticipated to play a leading role in the project, due to (i) the prominent role of women in managing the household sanitation facilities, and (ii) the leading role of women for existing on-site sanitation projects in Ulaanbaatar led by WaSH Action in Mongolia. One potential issue may be the under-representation of women in decision-making bodies related to the project activities. The project will provide opportunities to close this gap. Expected gender benefits include: (i) access to improved sanitation and potential time saving for women, which can be used for income generating activities or family needs; (ii) empowerment of women from participation and training in project activities; and (iii) other benefits such as reduced illness.

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, assets, and participation in decision making?

Yes No Please explain.

In Mongolia women are usually the leading household members for daily household management. The project will actively involve women for the project trainings, assignment of responsibilities, and feedback. Training schedules and curricula will consider women's needs. The project will design gender elements to ensure women are properly represented during consultation processes and training. A gender action plan (GAP) will be prepared that will include detailed measures on gender mainstreaming in the project.

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

Yes No Please explain

The project will not increase inequality between genders, and it will work to reduce existing inequalities as relevant and achievable under the project. The installation of well-managed, hygienic on-site sanitation facilities will also support the privacy and dignity of women.

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 MEGDT, UMG, ADB, local governments, and civil society organizations (including community and non-government organizations). Stakeholders have shared initial inputs into the project design and, together with local communities, will further be consulted during the detailed project design on their requirements and contributions. The main beneficiaries are the households of the outer *ger* areas, most of whom are poor.

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 strive to actively engage stakeholders and beneficiaries. The project is focusing on the outer *ger* areas which are the poorest and most vulnerable in Ulaanbaatar, and which will not be connected to the water or sewerage networks for many years, if at all. Households selected for piloting of the on-site sanitation facilities will be identified through participatory community consultations, which will be designed to ensure that all community members have the opportunity to be involved. The project-supported training will ensure that beneficiaries are empowered to operate and maintain the facilities.

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?

Information generation and sharing (H) Consultation (H) Collaboration (M) Partnership N/A

Over the past four years, WaSH Action in Mongolia and Action Contre la Faim-France (CSOs) have piloted the installation of on-site sanitation facilities in about 300 households in Ulaanbaatar. WaSH Action in Mongolia is also trialing procedures to compost the collected human waste.

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

Training and advocacy for the awareness of the importance of sanitation and operating and maintaining the on-site sanitation facilities will be critical to long-term success, and will actively involve the poor and excluded.

IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS
<p>A. Involuntary Resettlement Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI</p> <p>1. Does the project have the potential to involve involuntary land acquisition resulting in physical and economic displacement? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>The project will work to improve the sanitation/pit latrine conditions of local residents in the outer <i>ger</i> areas. Installation of small household latrines will not require any land acquisition. Latrines will be built in existing <i>ger</i> compounds of beneficiary households. There will be no restriction of access to community resources.</p> <p>2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the PPTA or due diligence process? <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p>B. Indigenous Peoples Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI</p> <p>1. Does the proposed project have the potential to directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Latrines at household level will be built in existing <i>ger</i> compounds. The project reconnaissance mission did not identify any clusters of ethnic minority community groups in the project areas that would trigger ADB's indigenous peoples policy. This will be confirmed during project preparation.</p> <p>2. Does it affect the territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No The project area does not support indigenous communities (see above).</p> <p>4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the PPTA or due diligence process? <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social Impact matrix <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None</p>
V. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES AND RISKS
<p>1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the project design? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Creating decent jobs and employment (L) <input type="checkbox"/> Adhering to core labor standards <input type="checkbox"/> Labor retrenchment <input type="checkbox"/> Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in human trafficking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Affordability (M) <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in unplanned migration <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters <input type="checkbox"/> Creating political instability <input type="checkbox"/> Creating internal social conflicts <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify _____</p> <p>2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the project design? Participatory project planning will ensure that managing these risks will be included in the final project design. The potential issue of affordability will be assessed to ensure that the poor and vulnerable groups will be able to pay for the services.</p>
VI. PPTA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT
<p>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? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>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 social development expert will be engaged to support the preparation the social dimensions of the grant.</p>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CSO = civil society organization, MEGDT = Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism, PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance, WASH = water, sanitation and hygiene.
Source: Asian Development Bank.