

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	Papua New Guinea	Project Title:	Water Supply Scheme for Tete Settlement
Lending/Financing Modality:	Project grant	Department/ Division:	PARD/PAUS

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy

The project will address poor access to water supply services in Tete settlement in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea (PNG), and is in line with recent requests from government to plan and pilot water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) management models in settlement areas. The ADB PNG CPS 2016-2020²⁰ reflects improved access to water supply as an operational priority. The project will contribute to the PNG National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Policy²¹ specifies a target of 95% urban access rates to a safe, convenient and sustainable water supply. The Policy encompasses the development targets for improved access to safe water and improved sanitation articulated in the PNG Vision 2050, Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030 and the corporate plans of SOEs. The project will reduce economic and social exclusion of poor and vulnerable groups, including women, by improving access to safe and reliable water supply in Tete settlement.

B. Poverty Targeting

☐ General Intervention ☐ Individual or Household (TI-H) ☐ Geographic (TI-G) ☒ Non-Income MDGs (TI-M1, M2, etc.)

The project contributes to the achievement of SDG Goal 6: “Ensure access to water and sanitation for all” by 2030, which has the specific target of achieving “universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all”.

C. Poverty and Social Analysis

1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.

The estimated population of Tete is 8,000. Population growth rates in Port Moresby settlements are estimated at 5-8%. Half of the population are assumed to be women. 39.9% of Papua New Guineans live below the poverty line²² and this number is likely to be higher in urban settlement areas such as Tete. Water supply services in Tete are poor which contributes to time poverty associated with water collection from just 4 existing standpipes supplying water intermittently at the community boundary. Tete has no centralized sewerage system with most households using pit latrines, which are assumed to be without slab (thus representing unimproved sanitation).²³ Rates of diarrheal diseases in children under 5 years in PNG increased by 25% between 2009 and 2013.²⁴ Waterborne disease, particularly diarrhea, typhoid, and cholera, accounted for 13% of deaths and 14% of malnutrition in PNG in 2009, and stunting was attributed to the lack of safe water, basic sanitation, and hygiene practices. Eda Ranu’s business-oriented operations and insufficient capital funds, as well as high population growth rates in urban settlements, have meant that improved services to Tete and other informal settlements in Port Moresby have not been realized. In addition, donors traditionally prioritize WASH investments either in rural areas or for large-scale piped infrastructure works in formal urban areas, leaving the basic needs of poor communities in settlement areas unaddressed. This project directly targets water supply services in a settlement area.

2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes.

To strengthen its impact on reducing poverty and extreme deprivation, the project will assist the government to improve access to water supply services among the urban poor. Expected spin-offs associated with improved water supply services include (i) improved hygiene and lower rates of waterborne disease; (ii) reduced time poverty, especially for women, associated with fetching and boiling water and taking care of sick household members; (iii) improved security (reduced security risks, especially to women, associated with fetching water and reduced community water-related disputes); (iv) improved school attendance, especially for girls and female teachers; (v) increased skills levels for community members trained and engaged in WASH promotion and basic water supply system maintenance; (vi) creation of employment opportunities during civil works (short term), tap stand attendants

²⁰ ADB. 2016. *Country Partnership Strategy: PNG, 2016–2020*. Manila.

²¹ Government of Papua New Guinea, Department of National Planning and Monitoring. 2015. *National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Policy*. 2015-2030. Port Moresby.

²² Reported in ADB. 2016. *Country Partnership Strategy: PNG, 2016–2020*. Manila.

²³ WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation. <http://www.wssinfo.org/definitions-methods/watsan-categories/>

²⁴ Government of Papua New Guinea. 2014. *Assessment of Sector Performance 2009 – 2013, National Report June 2014*. (National Health Plan 2011-2020 Sector Performance Annual Review).

(long term) and greater opportunities for creation of small businesses which require water (e.g. restaurants) within the community. Community leaders will be empowered in decision making with respect to the management model eventually employed for water supply services to Tete. Another impact channel will be the development of a WASH management model specifically for settlement areas, where a high proportion of the urban poor live, which can be scaled up or replicated in the PNG and regional context.

3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the PPTA or due diligence.

The due diligence report (DDR), social, gender assessment and poverty assessment and IEE framework²⁵ will be prepared by ADB staff during project preparation. A local resource person will be engaged for 0.5 months to assist in conducting a preliminary socio-economic survey in Tete, to obtain data necessary to support the DDR and social, gender²⁶ and poverty assessments, which will identify the impact, and special features to be considered in project design to maximize project benefits flowing to target groups such as low-income households and women.

4. Specific analysis for policy-based lending. Not applicable.

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? Issues are described in the IPSA section I.C.2. Lack of access to WASH disproportionately disadvantages women and girls, who carry the added burdens of water collection, time spent boiling water for drinking and caring for sick family members. Lack of clean water and inadequate sanitation facilities are among the leading causes of morbidity among children through diarrhea and other water-borne diseases, whilst poor WASH in schools impacts school attendance particularly for girls and female teachers. WASH awareness activities targeted at women are likely to improve children's health and behavior, such as encouraging the use of hand-washing. In line with the target under SDG 6, which mentions "paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations," the project's WASH promotion activities will address household water treatment and safe storage as well as access to appropriate hygiene facilities for women and girls (such as hand washing facilities with soap and water and private menstrual hygiene management facilities) at home and at school. Improved access to water will also improve security, with 11.4% of females in PNG reporting that security concerns affect their willingness to walk to fetch water (compared to 4.1% of males).²⁷

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 At least 50% of persons trained as WASH promoters and in basic maintenance of the water supply system will be women. Employment opportunities for women will potentially be created (e.g. community tap stand attendants and indirect opportunities for small business creation). Gender specific elements will be incorporated into hygiene awareness campaigns and in the design of infrastructure. Improvement of water supply services and hygiene in schools will improve school attendance rates for girls and female teachers.

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

☐ Yes ☒ No

4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category:

☐ GEN (gender equity) ☒ 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 community (as beneficiaries), Eda Ranu and DNPM. Possible additional stakeholders include PNG-based equipment suppliers and contractors engaged for procurement and civil works. The community will be engaged with respect to interventions and the development of a WASH management model. WaterPNG could represent a future stakeholder should the WASH model be replicated outside of Port Moresby. Selected community members will benefit from tailored training relevant to the project (WASH promotion and basic system maintenance).

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?

As described in the IPSA section I.C.1, the project directly targets basic service provision in a settlement area where the urban poor live. Research in PNG has shown that the role of the local councilor and/or community leaders in mobilizing and coordinating community resources is seen as important in both helping the poor and solving water

²⁵ IEE will be prepared at the commencement of project implementation.

²⁶ Sex-disaggregated data will be collected.

²⁷ Government of PNG. National Statistics Office. *Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009-2010*. Waigani.

supply issues generally.²⁸ Design of both infrastructure and the WASH management model will involve direct consultation with community leaders in Tete and the community-at-large. The project team's preliminary engagement with the community in October 2016 indicated that they have a desire for improved services and a willingness to pay for water, as well as a strong sense of community cohesion. In addition, a separate CDTA currently being administered by the project team will complement the Tete project by providing TA support to the PNG WASH PMU in peri-urban WASH management and coordination. The deployment of a local resource person to conduct preliminary socio-economic studies will also involve direct engagement with poor and vulnerable persons in Tete.

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?

H ☒ Information generation and sharing; H ☒ Consultation; M ☒ Collaboration; ☐ Partnership

An existing informal community committee currently collects payments from households to cover the cost of metered water supplied to the community by the utility (Eda Ranu). The committee is expected to be formalized to a WASH committee via the project, and to take on additional responsibilities of WASH promotion and basic maintenance of the new water supply infrastructure constructed through the project.

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

The community will be given a voice in shaping infrastructure design and in the development of the WASH management model. The existing body which collects payments for water in the community already exercises judgment in the payment amount collected from each household, by collecting smaller amounts from those households deemed to be living in hardship. Successful components of the existing model will be identified, enhanced and formalized through the project. The community WASH committee will be formalized with designated roles and responsibilities whilst WASH advocates will be given relevant training to fulfil their roles effectively. An ADB social safeguards specialist will support preparation of the participation plan, and will assess whether additional resources should be deployed. Issues such as affordability of water supply will be explored through focus groups and surveys. A complementary CDTA being processed in parallel to the project will include TA support to the PNG WASH PMU in peri-urban WASH management and is expected to strengthen the government's capacity to coordinate this project and related interventions targeting WASH in settlement areas.

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 No involuntary resettlement impacts resulting in physical and economic displacement are expected. The extent of potential resettlement impacts will be confirmed during due diligence activities.

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

The whole of PNG population is considered indigenous and can be divided into tribes/clans. There are tribes and clans in the project area but are the dominant population in local areas, considered Melanesian of PNG. They are not separate from mainstream society; institutions are not distinct and they are not vulnerable. The project doesn't target any particular group but will benefit various people living in the area. The project will ensure that local communities will receive culturally appropriate benefits.

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

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

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 M ☒ Adhering to core labor standards ☐ Labor retrenchment

²⁸ World Bank. 2014. *Papua New Guinea Sanitation, Water Supply and Hygiene in Urban Informal Settlements: Social Research Findings and Recommendations*. Water and Sanitation Program.

<p>L <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in human trafficking M <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Affordability <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? Tariff implementation planning will be pro-poor, bid documents will require contractors to adhere to core labor standards and carry out HIV/AIDS awareness training for workers and surrounding communities. An important component in community engagement will be creating awareness of the need to raise tariffs to commercial levels on formalization of the settlement by GoPNG.</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 (v) other social risks. Are the relevant specialists identified? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Due diligence will be undertaken during project preparation by ADB's social safeguards and environmental specialists. The TOR for the local resource person engaged for preliminary socio-economic surveys will clearly specify data collection needs associated with social impact assessment.</p> <p>2. 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?</p> <p>0.5 person months-each inputs are anticipated for the ADB social safeguards specialist and ADB environmental specialist for preparation of DDR, social and gender assessment and IEE framework during project preparation. 0.5 months inputs by a local resource person will be required to conduct a preliminary socio-economic survey to support DDR preparation and the social, gender and poverty assessments.</p>