



Initial Poverty and Social Analysis

January 2019

SAM: Alaoa Multi-Purpose Dam Project

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Asian Development Bank

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country: Samoa Project Title: Alaoa Multipurpose Dam Project

Lending/ Financing Modality: Project Grant Department/ Division: PAR/PATE

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

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

The Alaoa Multi-Purpose Dam (the Project) is consistent with the Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) 2016/17-2019/20 and its objective to “Accelerating Sustainable Development and Broadening Opportunities for All”. The project’s aim of providing water supply, renewable energy and mitigating against climate change risks such as flooding, support the SDS key outcomes which include access to clean water and sanitation; quality energy supply; environmental resilience improved and climate and disaster resilience. Furthermore, the project is in line with the (i) *Samoa Energy Sector Plan 2017- 2022 which aims to address sustainable and affordable energy supply for all* by increasing renewable energy and improving electricity among others; and the (ii) *Water and Sanitation Sector Plan 2012-2016 with the goal of providing reliable, clean, affordable water and basic sanitation within the framework of Integrated Water Resources Management, for all people in Samoa to sustain health improvements and alleviate poverty.*

The Project is also consistent with ADB Pacific Approach (2016-2020) and Country Operations Business Plan for Samoa, 2016–2018. The Pacific Approach which serves as the ADB’s country partnership strategy for Samoa highlights the need to reduce cost of doing business, manage risks, and providing social services.

B. Poverty Targeting

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

C. Poverty and Social Analysis

1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries. Samoa has made good progress on universal primary education, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and ensuring environmental sustainability. The country has also improved in terms of both food and basic needs poverty from 2008 to 2013/14 and incidence of food poverty and basic needs declined in 2013/14 by 12% and 30% respectively from 2008 and well below the 2002 levels.¹ However, the decline in the incidence of poverty was partially driven by the significant increase in government spending, which came at a very high fiscal cost as fiscal deficit and public debt increased.² The provision of formal employment and income-generating opportunities also remains critical issues facing the country. Unemployment rates are highest for youth, especially young women, with many women expected to remain in unpaid work in the home. Other hardships experienced by Samoan households include (i) lack of access to public services, quality education, reliable and affordable power, and safe water and sanitation; (ii) lack of adequate income to meet basic household needs and customary obligations to the family, village community, and church; and (iii) lack of opportunities to participate fully in the socioeconomic life of the community. Creation of formal employment and income-generating opportunities is a critical issue for communities in urban and rural areas. The private sector, which could provide employment and income generating opportunities, is constrained by lack of infrastructure and high costs of essential services. Samoa’s reliance on fossil fuels poses a major constraint to the provision of sustainable and reliable electricity services at affordable prices, which is necessary to promote economic growth in both the private and public sector. Access to water services also needs to be improved particularly in the event of natural disaster. The public including the surrounding communities and private sector will benefit from a reliable energy and water supply and increased resilience against natural disasters. Local people in the project sites will also benefit from the project through the provision of unskilled and semi-skilled labor work during project implementation.

2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes. Flood protection will increase the resilience of the poor and vulnerable. The provision of water supply will provide households with access to water for drinking, cooking, washing and hygiene during drought. A more stable water supply is also expected to have impacts on health and productivity of the beneficiaries. The hydro power will lead to an increase in renewable energy and decrease power costs. Stable electricity supply will allow households to engage into productive and income generating activities. Less fluctuation of energy prices will also allow households to manage monthly energy bills better, and cheaper tariffs will produce savings which could be used for family welfare.

3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the TRTA or due diligence. A Social Development and Gender Specialist will be engaged to undertake social, poverty, and gender analysis. In particular, the TRTA will consider the project designs that can enhance the benefits to the communities and mitigate any potential risks during project construction and operation.

4. Specific analysis for policy-based lending. N/A

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? Households

¹ Samoa National Statistics Office and UNDP Pacific Centre. 2016. Samoa Hardship and Poverty Report. Analysis of the 2013/14 Household Income and Expenditure Survey. Apia.

² Ibid.

consume half of Samoa's water supply and women are the key managers of household water rendering them very knowledgeable about current water sources, quality and reliability, and impacted by restrictions to water usage. They are also key players in implementing improved hygiene behaviors. Men are more concerned with water for irrigation or for livestock, however, men traditionally have a greater role than women in public decision-making in water management. The National Disaster Management Office has identified that women took the lead in household activities after the 2009 tsunami, including gathering household belongings, cooking, washing and looking after children and other family members. Men were identified as doing physical labor removing debris and trees, rebuilding houses, replanting crops and fetching water. An analysis of the deaths from the tsunami also identified that 60% were female, with the elderly and infants over-represented in the victims. The *Samoa Energy Sector Plan 2017-2022* identifies energy as critical to the daily life of women for cooking and other household tasks, and productive work and rural industry such as food processing. It notes the need to address the different needs and priorities of women and women due to their gendered roles in the family and community, highlighting the need to decrease women's time from inefficient and unreliable energy systems.³ In 2012, the labor force participation rate is 24% for women compared to 40% for male.⁴ Persons in paid work comprised 20% women of the total working age population compared to 29.8% male. Women's share of wage employment in a non-agriculture sector is only 37.5%. Micro businesses are a large employer of women and improved access to electricity will provide more opportunities for their involvement in livelihood activities.

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. This will be confirmed during project preparation. In particular, gender features will be explored in the project design such as building the capacity of both men and women to manage natural disasters and ways on how women can maximize project benefits. Women's participation in consultations will be ensured.

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

Yes No Please explain. There are no adverse impacts related to widening gender inequality although HIV/AIDS infection and other social issues which may affect women are potential risks during construction due to the presence of outside contractors. This will be the subject of an HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention program and mitigating measures to be identified during project preparation.

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.

Key stakeholders will be consulted such as government officials at national level like representatives from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Disaster Management Office, Lands and Environment, Forestry, Planning and Urban Management Agency), Samoa Water Authority, Electric Power Corporation to determine the social and environmental impacts to upstream and downstream communities and any issues which should be taken into account during project preparation and implementation. Local or International NGOs present in Samoa will be involved in discussions to ascertain knowledge of the areas and people's needs. At the village level, community representatives (chiefs, official representatives of the village, and women) will be consulted. The government will ensure community and landowners' participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the Project. Particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, and women, will be fully informed of the process.

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? Public meetings and focus group discussions will be utilized to communicate and consult with stakeholders including collaboration with community-based organizations to ensure effective outreach, mobilization and participation of concerned communities, vulnerable and project affected groups. Consultations with poor and vulnerable groups will particularly focus on how they could maximize project benefits and prevent adverse impacts including during construction and operation.

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 Partnership

Nongovernment organizations and civil society organizations will be consulted during the project design to assist in identifying pro-poor project features and adverse impacts which need to be mitigated. Their specific participation either through provision of specific services and/or involvement during monitoring and evaluation processes will be assessed during project preparation.

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 Meaningful participation by the poor and vulnerable persons particularly at the project

³ Samoa National Statistics Office and UNDP Pacific Centre. 2016. Samoa Hardship and Poverty Report. Analysis of the 2013/14 Household Income and Expenditure Survey. Apia.

⁴ ADB. 2016. Gender Statistics: the Pacific and Timor-Leste. Manila.

downstream area who could be potentially affected by the multi-purpose dam operation will be ensured. A pre-implementation stakeholder and consultation plan has been prepared to help monitor all consultations required.

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 and all its physical components (the dam, penstock, reservoir, ancillary facilities, access roads within the site, power station, powerlines, spillway, pipes going to the water treatment plant) will be within the existing government-owned land. However, there are some gardens and crops owned by a few land users which could be affected. There is no existing land use by surrounding communities except occasional firewood gatherings and subsistence fishing. There are alternative sources of these resources within the government-owned land which would potentially replace any anticipated restriction to access within the project site. This will still be further confirmed during ensuing survey and due diligence.
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 project will not impact any distinct and vulnerable indigenous peoples as defined by ADB SPS.
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 Adhering to core labor standards (M) Labor retrenchment
 Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS(M) 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? Further assessment on the potential social issues and risks will be assessed during project preparation and necessary mitigating measures will be built into the project design and implementation plan.

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 (v) other social risks. Are the relevant specialists identified?
 Yes No
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? A Social Development and Gender Specialist (national and international) have been engaged to undertake the social, poverty and gender assessment and prepare consultation and participation plan.