# INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

| Country: | Philippines | Project Title: | Restoring Livelihoods and Learning in Marawi |
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| Financing Modality: | Stand-alone grant | Department/ Division: | SERD/SEHS |

## I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

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

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017–2022 targets more inclusive growth and poverty reduction from 21.6% in 2015 to 14% by 2022, or by about 6 million people. The strategic focus of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) country operations business plan (COBP) 2018-2020 (which extends the country partnership strategy 2011-2016) is aligned with the PDP in its focus on inclusive and sustained development in all regions. The COPB supports the government's commitment to scale-up expenditure for infrastructure and social services especially at local levels. The COBP aims to enhance investments in transport infrastructure, employment and education services, and regional development and local service delivery, especially in Mindanao. The proposed project will directly contribute to poverty reduction, inclusive growth, and the social development goals by providing access to income through emergency employment and reviving livelihood opportunities for displaced men and women, and increasing access to gender- and conflict-sensitive education for displaced boys and girls in the conflict-affected areas of Marawi City, Lanao del Sur, and surrounding areas.

### B. Poverty Targeting

☐General intervention ☐Individual or household (TI-H) ☒Geographic (TI-G)

### C. Poverty and Social Analysis

**1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.** The expected beneficiaries are the displaced men and women and boys and girls of Marawi and surrounding areas. The conflict severely disrupted livelihoods and education. Lanao del Sur is the country's poorest province: in 2015, 71.9% of its 1.05 million people lived below the provincial annual per capita poverty threshold of ₱22,802 (₱62.47 per person per day or $1.37). Despite a slight drop in the poverty incidence from 73.8% in 2012, the poor population increased by about 38,000 individuals from 2012 to 2015 given rapid population growth. There are no official municipal poverty estimates, but household-level poverty targeting is possible using the National Household Targeting System (the *Listahanan*) which assessed 34,721 Marawi City households in 2015. The proxy means test identified 19,837 (57%) as poor. In Lanao del Sur, of 242,021 households assessed, 172,287 were poor (71.1%) which closely tracks with the official estimate. Lanao del Sur's average family size of 6.5 members is significantly higher than the national average of 4.4.

**2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes**. The project will address the key issues of displacement, disruption of education, and destruction of livelihoods of poor and vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs). The project will directly benefit poor and socially excluded adults by providing access to emergency temporary employment at 100% of the minimum wage on projects that benefit the community, and by providing support to rebuild longer-term livelihoods through skills training, working capital, and business advisory services. For children, the project will increase access to safe learning spaces, make conflict-sensitive, age-appropriate learning opportunities accessible, and establish protective learning spaces through capacity development for teachers and psycho-social support for children.

**3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the due diligence**. The project area is a subnational fragile and conflict-affected situation, and the due diligence phase will explore ways to create a multi-stakeholder network for peace in Marawi City, working through local civil society organizations.

## II. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

**1.** What are the key gender issues in the sector and/or subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project or program?

Conflict impacts men, women, boys and girls differently. Pre-conflict gender inequality, discrimination and disadvantage are intensified during times of conflict and during times of deprivation and hardship in its aftermath. Post-conflict rebuilding should be cognizant of the pre-existing social dynamics to avoid exacerbating the disparities that sparked the conflict in the first place. Consultations with women IDPs by development partners and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) reveal that a lack of information and feeling excluded from consultations and planning has led to uncertainty and insecurity and further exposure to discrimination in their host communities. Women have also experienced psychological trauma as a result of the conflict itself, and the uncertainty about the future.

2. Does the proposed project or program have the potential to contribute 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

The project will include a gender action plan with targets incorporated in the design and monitoring framework.

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 |
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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 nature of the emergency response limits the time available for extensive stakeholder consultations, as do security restrictions. However, project preparation utilizes information and survey data from NGOs and United Nations agencies on the ground, including those who form part of the Protection Cluster and have been working with IDPs. Detailed participatory reports from Save the Children, Action Against Hunger, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (among others) include information on stakeholder needs, intentions to return to Marawi, and livelihood priorities. This data will be incorporated into project design.

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 implementing agency is an NGO with a strong track record of stakeholder and beneficiary engagement.

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 　 ☒ H Collaboration 　 ☒ H Partnership

The project will be implemented by the selected NGO, which heads of the Education in Emergencies cluster and co-founded the Mindanao Emergency Response Network coalition of civil society partners.

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

All project activities in ARMM will be conflict-sensitive and culturally appropriate.

| IV.　SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS |
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**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 will not involve land or assets acquisition.

2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the transaction TA 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

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 transaction TA 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 |
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| 1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the project design?<br>☒ Creating decent jobs and employment   ☒ Adhering to core labor standards   ☐ Labor retrenchment<br>☐ Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS   ☐ Increase in human trafficking ☐ Affordability<br>☐ Increase in unplanned migration   ☐ Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters ☐ Creating political instability<br>☐ Creating internal social conflicts   ☐ Others, please specify _____ |
| 2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the project design?<br>The project aims to create decent jobs and employment for IDPs through livelihood development under the auspices of the Department of Labor and Employment, which is the lead agency promoting the core labor standards. |

| VI. TRANSACTION TA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT |
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| 1. Do the terms of reference for the due diligence contain key information needed to be gathered during 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?<br>   ☒ 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 due diligence?<br>Poverty, social and gender analysis will draw on the extensive consultations and analysis prepared for the ongoing humanitarian response to the Marawi crisis by UN agencies and civil society groups. |