



Initial Poverty and Social Analysis

Project Number: 54220-001
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PHI: Baguio City Sanitation Improvement Project

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Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 2 July 2020)

Currency unit	–	Philippine Peso (₱)
₱1.00	=	\$0.0201
\$1.00	=	₱49.82

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BWD	–	Baguio Water District
LGU	–	local government unit
SURF	–	Southeast Asia Urban Service Facility

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	Philippines	Project Title:	Baguio Water Supply and Sanitation Project
Lending/Financing Modality:	Project	Department/Division:	SERD/SEUW

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS
<p>A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy</p> <p>The proposed project will assist the government to ensure that all residents of Baguio City will have access to adequate sanitation services. The project will be aligned with the following impact: "Every Filipino must have access to adequate and safely managed sanitation services," in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6. The project will contribute to the objectives of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 that is anchored in the longer-term vision espoused in Ambisyon 2040.¹ Further, the project is consistent with ADB Strategy 2030 and supports key operational priorities of tackling climate change, making cities more livable, and strengthening governance and institutional capacity. It is also aligned with the Philippine Country Partnership Strategy 2018-2023, especially in promoting local economic development pillar.</p>
<p>B. Poverty Targeting</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 improve sanitation conditions in Baguio City. As such, it will have an indirect poverty reduction impact for the local population by reducing disease and opportunity costs resulting from poor sanitation.</p>
<p>C. Poverty and Social Analysis</p> <p>1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.</p> <p>Key issues that the project seeks to address is the fragmented sanitation sector, inadequate sanitation facilities and services, and inadequate LGU capacity for planning, delivery, operation and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure. Potential beneficiaries are the local population of Baguio City who will benefit from the improved infrastructure and services, and the LGU and Baguio Water District (staff and personnel who will improve their capacities to lead in the sector).</p> <p>2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes.</p> <p>Improved sanitation facilities will lead to the reduction of enteric diseases and the improvement of the over-all health of the local population. It reduces the household's medical expenses and increases opportunity for savings. It increases participation of men, women, and children in society, and reduces time poverty especially for women caregivers. It thus contributes to the attainment of the sustainable development goals of ensuring access to sanitation for all (Goal 6) and reduction of women's unpaid work (Goal 5.4).</p> <p>3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the transaction technical assistance or due diligence.</p> <p>The transaction technical assistance facility, Southeast Asia Urban Services Facility (SURF) will support the project preparation. It will carry out a poverty and social impact assessment (including gender impact assessment), which will involve a comprehensive city/project area survey, community consultations on gender, poverty, and ethnic minority related impacts and benefits of the project.</p>
II. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT
<p>1. What are the key gender issues in the sector and/or subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project or program?</p> <p>When people do not have access to sanitation facilities, they are at increased risk of disease. However, while everyone needs access to proper sanitation to avoid sickness, for women and girls, lack of access is also an issue of safety, reproductive health, equal participation in society, and time poverty. Safety: when a household's latrine is located away from the homes or is in an unsafe condition, women and girls may be subjected to sexual violence, including rape, especially when having to use the facilities at night; a greater risk for pregnant women who need to urinate more frequently. Reproductive health: poor sanitation practices had been linked to increased infection and stress including during pregnancy and may contribute to adverse pregnancy outcomes including pre-term births.² Equal participation: in places where there are no accessible and sufficient (e.g. with clean water for washing) or unsafe sanitation facilities, menstruating women and girls may skip work or school, which in turn affects their academic or work participation and performance. Transgender individuals are also especially vulnerable and at heightened risk of adverse health consequences because of lack of access to safe sanitation facilities. They face discrimination, including verbal harassment and physical violence when using facilities either of their sex at birth, or that corresponds to their gender identity. This in turn also affects their participation in society. Time poverty: women who are the main caregivers in the family, suffer additional burden of unpaid work and resulting time poverty when taking care of family members falling sick from diseases caused by poor sanitation. Moreover, despite women playing key roles in the health, hygiene and sanitation practices of their families, they are rarely involved in decision-making related to community sanitation systems, where women's participation is low if at all.</p>

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 Sustainable Development Goals commit to achieve by 2030, access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, **paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.**³ Among possible gender interventions that may be introduced by this project are: (a) increasing women's participation in decision-making in the sanitation subsector; (b) capacity-building of the LGU and the BWD in gender mainstreaming in sanitation to enable them to identify and effectively address gender issues including, but not limited to, those discussed above.

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

Yes No

During the building of the sanitation infrastructure, women and girls around the project area may be exposed to sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment and other forms of gender-based violence (SEAH-GBV) committed by project personnel, including construction workers involved in civil works. This risk will be mitigated by the setting up of a mechanism as part of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to prevent and address incidence of SEAH-GBV.

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.

Main institutional stakeholders include the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Baguio City Local Government Unit, and Baguio Water District will be mainly involved in the project design, The local population beneficiaries will identify their issues associated with poor sanitation facilities, and provide inputs on how these can be improved. People affected by land acquisition (and land clearance), communities along the alignment and their community-based organizations will be involved in assessing impacts, needs and mitigation measures.

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 meet with the barangay local governments units, nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and/or community-based organizations, and local communities and affected people. It will supplement information gained from these meetings with surveys. Issues to be discussed include, but are not limited to: (i) current sanitation and hygiene practices in the community; (ii) issues and problems encountered due to current state of sanitation facilities, including those experienced by women, and marginalized groups such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, and children; and their corresponding recommendations; (iii) protection of communities and workers from hazards brought about by civil works in the communities (hazards including, noise and air pollution, and sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment and other forms of gender-based violence (SEAH-GBV)); (iv) and resettlement and livelihood of project affected persons.

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

H Information generation and sharing M Consultation Collaboration Partnership

Key relevant civil society organizations (CSOs) will be identified early in project preparation through a stakeholder analysis. It is understood that there are key CSOs with an active interest in the issue of sanitation and hygiene, including those representing women and marginalized groups interested in ensuring that the project contributes to gender equality and social inclusion, during project implementation as well as during infrastructure operation and maintenance

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

The key issues that will need to be addressed will be during the identification of the specific project activities including ensuring equitable access to services, infrastructure and mitigation measures to manage the diverse needs of project stakeholders and also how (if any) resettlement, IPs and environmental impacts will be addressed.

As part of the project preparation, The Southeast Asia Urban Services Facility technical assistance will carry out an affordability assessment to ensure the accessibility of the project benefits to the identified vulnerable groups, including and poor and ethnic minorities (if relevant).

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 will improve the population's access to sanitation services through (i) rehabilitating and expanding the existing sewage treatment plant and sewer network; (ii) constructing new sewage treatment plants and sewer networks; and (iii) developing and implementing a septage management strategy where sewerage is not viable. There will be a need to address temporary and permanent resettlement impacts due to land acquisition. The extent of the impacts due to resettlement and land acquisition will be determined and confirmed during the project preparation stage. At this stage the project is proposed to be categorized as B for involuntary resettlement, which will be reviewed once the subproject requirements have been confirmed.

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

Although there is a ruling that Baguio is exempted from the ancestral land provisions of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1987 (IRPA or A No. 8371), it is still considered a townsite reservation (Rule XIII, section 1 NCIP Admin Order 1) and has a native title. The project acknowledges the presence of IPs of the Cordillera Region. The IPRA stipulates that CALTs or CADTs are possible within the City if these involve Ibaloy land claims recognized by the American Colonial Government in the early part of the 20th century. At this stage the project is proposed to be categorized as B for Indigenous Peoples, which will be reviewed once the subproject requirements have been confirmed.

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

It is unlikely that the project will involve any commercial development on traditional and customary lands, physical relocation from customary lands, or commercial development of cultural resources and knowledge of IPs. The community will be involved through consultation and community participation during the project preparation phase. Further confirmation will be provided regarding the need for BCS once subproject locations have been confirmed.

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

1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the project design?

- Creating decent jobs and employment Adhering to core labor standards 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?

Social issues and risks will be assessed as part of the project preparation. Any issues identified will be mitigated through appropriate design measures.

VI. TRANSACTION TA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT

1. Do the terms of reference for the transaction TA (or other due diligence) contain key information needed to be gathered during transaction TA 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 transaction TA or due diligence?

The TA team will comprise: an international senior resettlement specialist (1 person-month), an international indigenous peoples specialist (1 person-month), an international senior social development and gender specialist (1 person-month), a national resettlement specialist (2 person-months), a national indigenous people specialist (1 person-month) and a national social and gender specialist (2 person-months).

¹ Government of the Philippines, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). 2016. AmBisyon Natin 2040. Pasig.

² Padhi, B.K. et al. Risk of Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes among Women Practicing Poor Sanitation in Rural India: A Population-Based Prospective Cohort Study (2015). <https://journals.plos.org/plosmedicine/article/file?id=10.1371/journal.pmed.1001851&type=printable>

³ SDG Goal 6.2 (emphases added).