

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	<input type="text" value="Cambodia"/>	Project Title:	<input type="text" value="Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project"/>
Lending/Financing Modality:	<input type="text" value="Project Loan"/>	Department/ Division:	<input type="text" value="SERD / SEUW"/>

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

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

The proposed project will support growth of the economy and services, and improve the climate resilience of urban areas in the Tonle Sap basin through urban and environmental infrastructure improvement and stronger urban management capacity. The project will implement urban infrastructure investments in the municipalities of Steung Sen, Serei Saophoan, Kampong Chhnang and Pursat. This is consistent with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Cambodia country partnership strategy, 2014–2018, which emphasizes rural–urban–regional links; it takes an integrated approach to development that targets the areas where most poor people live, and focuses on transport and economic corridor development to link national value chains with the region and the world.^a The project will expand integrated urban services in growth centers in the Tonle Sap basin. The broader urban development approach will deepen synergies between urban and rural development, including institutional and policy development. The project is in line with Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan, 2014–2018 and its Rectangular Strategy III. It will result in cleaner and healthier urban environments with improved sanitary conditions and greater hygiene awareness in the project towns. It also will contribute to Cambodia's improved management of the environment and climate change risks, which has become a challenge for the sustainability of Cambodia's economic growth and social development.^b

B. Poverty Targeting

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

The interventions will target specific towns in the Tonle Sap basin. The project will contribute to poverty reduction indirectly through developing urban areas, improving environmental sustainability, development of human capital, and public governance.

C. Poverty and Social Analysis

1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.

Urban environment improvement was identified as an ADB area of intervention for the sector objective on water and other urban infrastructure and services to support the goals of sustainable long-term economic growth. The urban infrastructure investments are expected to benefit residents in the project areas significantly, as they are well aligned with priority issues identified by the towns' local government and the urgency of these issues, as revealed during the preparation of the first phase project. The project will directly benefit about residents for the four towns, local business communities, and local and provincial governments of the four provinces, which, along with other areas in the Tonle Sap basin, were identified by the Ministry of Planning in 2013 as priority areas for programming as they have poverty rates and incidence of female illiteracy higher than national averages.

2. Impact channels and expected systematic changes.

Vulnerable groups are often disproportionately affected and exposed to flooding and poor environmental conditions. They will benefit from decreased incidence of floods and access to an efficient waste management system. Project investments will prevent disruption of livelihoods caused by floods, and will provide safe, dry year-round access in areas that have been regularly inundated. The health impacts associated with flood protection, improved sewerage and enhanced waste management will free up time and economic resources that are now spent on additional transportation and preparing and repairing homes and other assets before and after floods, and will ease the financial burden of dealing with sanitation and flood-linked illnesses.

3. Focus of (and resource allocated for) due diligence.

The Feasibility study team will include a Social Development and Resettlement Specialist (who will prepare a socio-economic and poverty profile of the primary project beneficiaries and affected persons, and will assess and propose project interventions) and an Environment and Climate Change Specialist (who will address relevant environmental aspects and propose project interventions).

II. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT
<p>1. What are the key gender issues in the sector/subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project or program? Floods and inefficient waste management disproportionately impact women who often remain at home to care for family during prolonged floods and have primary responsibility for maintaining the home environment. Women have higher exposure and health risk, due to household and community sanitation management tasks, from unsafe environmental conditions. Women’s level of participation depends on several factors, which will be considered during the design of the project. These include (i) accessibility of information on opportunities to participate in the project, (ii) support from local authorities, and (iii) availability of activities that encourage women to share their opinions freely.</p> <p>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? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Indicative gender features have been included in the DMF to guide project design, such that gender enhancement measures are included to empower women and mitigate potential inequity in project benefits.</p> <p>3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or widen gender inequality? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Please explain. No adverse impacts are expected. Potential adverse impacts will be identified during the preparation process through intervention-specific gender analysis, and be mitigated through project design measures.</p> <p>4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category: <input type="checkbox"/> GEN (gender equity theme) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EGM (effective gender mainstreaming) <input type="checkbox"/> SGE (some gender elements) <input type="checkbox"/> NGE (no gender elements)</p>
III. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT
<p>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 stakeholders are the national, provincial, and municipal governments (towns and/or districts), private sector companies, and communities as beneficiaries of urban services.</p> <p>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 prepare a Stakeholder Communication Strategy, Participation Plan, Gender Action Plan, and Safeguard Plans to ensure engagement of the poor, vulnerable, and potentially excluded groups in the project area.</p> <p>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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information generation and sharing H<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Collaboration <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership</p> <p>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? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No An affordability analysis (disaggregated by income level, sex and ethnicity) will be done to ensure that access to improved services is affordable and accessible. Subproject planning and design will entail intensive qualitative analysis directly involving project beneficiaries through the extensive use of participatory methods to identify the local poor population and the infrastructure provisions that may better fit their needs. The poor and vulnerable will participate in focus group discussions, public consultations, and household surveys as part of the project design. A consultation and preparation plan will be prepared to ensure participation of vulnerable stakeholders (women, poor, indigenous peoples, resettled households) and CSOs representing local needs.</p>
IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS
<p>A. Involuntary Resettlement Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No The proposed project will include construction and improvements to urban environmental and climate resilient infrastructure. There is likely to be land acquisition involved for works for infrastructure construction and upgrading. The impact due to land acquisition will be determined and confirmed as part of the feasibility study.</p> <p>2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the PPTA or due diligence process? <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p>B. Indigenous Peoples Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input 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>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 The proposed project will include construction and improvements to urban environmental and climate resilient infrastructure. There may be impacts on IPs territories or land due to land acquisition in association with civil works</p>

for infrastructure construction and upgrading. Any impact in this regard will be determined and confirmed as part of the feasibility study. Any IP and/or ethnic minorities issues and actions will be included as part of the resettlement plan (e.g. a resettlement and ethnic minority development plan).

3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? Yes No
No special support is expected other than the common requirements of community participation.

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?

M Creating decent jobs and employment M Adhering to core labor standards Labor retrenchment
L Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS L Increase in human trafficking M 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?

Maximization of employment and income opportunities shall be an important project target to be considered. Likewise, affordability and inclusive pricing policies for urban infrastructure services are important dimensions of revenue earning subprojects. A legal covenant will be considered to ensure core labor standards and its key principles are followed. Health and safety standards will be adopted in all construction sites.

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 (vi) other social risks. Are the relevant specialists identified?

Yes No If no, please explain why.

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?

Poverty, social and gender issues will be considered as part of project preparation, including by participation of the social development and resettlement specialist and the environment and climate change specialist proposed under the feasibility study. It is anticipated that household surveys will also be conducted on the target towns which will serve as the major input in the preparation of the Poverty and Social Analysis reports.

^a ADB. 2014. Country Partnership Strategy: Cambodia, 2014–2018. Manila.

^b Government of Cambodia. 2014. National Strategic Development Plan, 2014–2018. Phnom Penh; and Government of Cambodia. 2013. Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency, Phase III. Phnom Penh.