

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	Myanmar	Project Title:	Preparing the Power Transmission and Distribution Improvement Project
Lending/Financing Modality:	Project Loan	Department/Division:	SERD/SEEN

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS
<p>A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy</p> <p>The ADB approved the Interim Country Partnership Strategy (ICPS) for re-engagement of Myanmar after more than 25 years with no operation. It highlights ADB support for energy infrastructure</p> <p>The government has stressed as a high priority the need to rehabilitate and expand the transmission and distribution networks to improve electricity access and reduce high system loss for inclusive and sustainable economic development.</p>
<p>B. Targeting Classification:</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 assist Myanmar in supporting improved access, and creating reliable supply of electricity, to urban and rural areas through the rehabilitation and expansion of transmission and distribution networks. The project is classified as general intervention as the improvements will be achieved through indirect actions to address poverty and social issues. .</p>
<p>C. Poverty and Social Analysis</p> <p>1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.</p> <p>The proposed project is an effort to improve the supply of reliable electricity from indigenous sources in the country. The population will benefit from improved access to electricity to support their economic activities. By generating local employment and livelihood opportunities, the project will also benefit local communities. During due diligence, the PPTA team will identify concerns and needs specific to various community stakeholders (including poor and socially excluded) to further improve project design features.</p> <p>2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes.</p> <p>Lack of transmission and distribution infrastructure has been the biggest constraint in accessing electricity. By increasing the supply of electricity, the project will provide increased opportunities for large industries and small and medium enterprises to expand their own services, improved living conditions for individuals and households, and improved conditions for community-level facilities (e.g. clinics, schools) in the area.</p> <p>3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the PPTA or due diligence.</p> <p>Under the PPTA, social experts will be engaged to assess potential impacts on poverty alleviation and to conduct a social analysis of potential beneficiaries.</p> <p>4. Specific analysis for policy-based lending.</p>
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?</p> <p>The social impact analysis to be undertaken under the PPTA will assess access to energy by beneficiaries disaggregated by gender. This will help in describing the status of women in the local communities and in devising potential measures to improve women's access to electricity. The project will provide access for women to participate and obtain benefits during the project implementation phase including participating in the consultation meetings, access to project-related jobs, and participation in livelihood improvement programs under the resettlement plan. The resettlement plans will ensure that there will be no disproportionate negative impacts on women.</p> <p>Research on women, energy and environment has clearly identified the part played by energy as a critical input to rural women's capacity to meet their families' basic needs through subsistence and income-earning activities. For</p>

example, women's use of biomass fuels in cooking is well-known and documented. What is less well recognized is the role of energy in women's small-scale income-earning activities in the informal sector, many of which are energy-intensive. Women's microenterprises are an important contributor to household income, are often heat-intensive (food processing), labour-intensive and/or light-intensive (home based cottage industries with work in evenings). Thus, once the project is completed, the availability of more reliable supply of electricity is expected to have positive impacts on women both in terms of alleviating women's burden in the household and by opening up increased avenues for women to operate small businesses and rural enterprises.

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

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

Yes No Please explain

4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category:

GEN (gender equity theme) 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.

Local communities, affected people (AP), civil society organization, local leaders, and government at national and local levels.

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?

It is envisioned that during the PPTA stage, the consultation and participation process will involve a stakeholder analysis followed by subsequent consultations with various groups. It is planned to conduct consultations at the household and community level, national level government officials, development partners, nongovernmental organizations, and commune- and village- level officials and beneficiaries. A series of focus group discussions will be undertaken as part of the socio-economic analysis.

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 Consultation (H) Collaboration (H) Partnership

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 project involves the rehabilitation and expansion of transmission and distribution lines.

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 expansion component will require some land acquisition which will have an impact on people. Detailed impacts will be assessed during the PPTA and resettlement plans will be prepared in consultation with the affected people and other stakeholders.

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

2. Does it affect the territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain? Yes No There are no indigenous peoples nearby the project areas.

<p>3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the PPTA or due diligence process?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social Impact matrix</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>

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 (L) Adhering to core labor standards (L) Labor retrenchment

Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS (L) 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?

The requirement to comply with core labor standards will be included in the loan covenants/work contracts. Contingent on the findings of social assessment, the requirement for preference for local labor will be included in work contract. Provisions on awareness building on HIV/AIDS and STIs will be included in the contracts.

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

3. 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? Consultants