

SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

Country:	Philippines	Project Title:	KALAHI–CIDSS National Community-Driven Development Project
Lending/Financing Modality:	Emergency Assistance Loan	Department/ Division:	Southeast Asia Department/Human and Social Development Division

I. POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY

Targeting classification: Targeted intervention—geographic

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

The government aims to achieve inclusive growth by adopting three broad strategies under the Philippine Development Plan, 2011–2016 (i) attaining high, sustained economic growth; (ii) providing equal access to development opportunities; and (iii) formulating effective social safety nets to protect and promote the participation of extremely vulnerable groups in economic growth. Community-driven development (CDD) has been adopted as a pillar of the country's development program and poverty reduction strategy under the Philippine Development Plan and the National Anti-Poverty Framework. The government is scaling up CDD implementation into the KALAHI–CIDSS National Community-Driven Development Project (KC-NCDDP), building on the successful experiences of the Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan–Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI–CIDSS) project. The KC-NCDDP will also be used to provide immediate response to the recovery and rehabilitation needs of communities severely affected by typhoon Yolanda (international name: Haiyan). The project is consistent with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Strategy 2020 and aligns with ADB's country partnership strategy, 2011–2016 for the Philippines toward poverty reduction, inclusive growth, and the achievement of social development goals. It will assist the government's Yolanda Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan.

B. Results from the Poverty and Social Analysis during PPTA or Due Diligence

1. Key poverty and social issues. The Philippines is a lower-middle-income country with a population of 95.8 million. In 2012 it had a per capita gross domestic product of \$2,612 and a human development index of 0.654, placing it 114th out of 187 countries. Poverty remains a significant challenge. Poverty incidence in the country increased from 24.9% in 2003 to 27.9% in the first half of 2012, with nearly half of the population vulnerable to falling into poverty. The Philippines lags behind its neighbors in terms of reducing poverty and inequality, and in meeting the Millennium Development Goal targets on poverty, education, and maternal health. Limited access to basic services is a key cause of poverty and inequality in the Philippines, which is worsened by disasters. Typhoon Yolanda hit mostly the poorest regions in the country, affecting an estimated 11.2 million people, with 4.1 million displaced.¹ It is estimated that additional 1.5 million people may have fallen into poverty immediately after typhoon Yolanda, or 24% rise in the number of poor in Central Philippines and 7.1% nationwide.

2. Beneficiaries. The project will cover 554 disaster-affected municipalities, of which about 90% are poor. The poor and the socially excluded households, including indigenous peoples, women, and children in the typhoon-affected communities will benefit from the project through access to immediate services for early recovery and rehabilitation.

3. Impact channels. The poor, including indigenous peoples, will benefit from the project in three ways (i) they will have access to immediate services and infrastructure to mitigate further losses and damage due to the typhoon, (ii) they will have access to better-quality services through the subprojects of their choice, and (iii) they will acquire skills that will enable them to participate in local decision making beyond the project.

4. Other social and poverty issues. The project does not provide direct livelihood assistance to individuals. However, it can provide or rehabilitate common service facilities, particularly those that have been disrupted by disasters, which can be used in undertaking economic activities. The project will complement the government's conditional cash transfer and sustainable livelihood programs, as well as the poverty reduction projects of other line agencies.

5. Design features. To achieve its development objective, the project will provide technical support (component 2) and block grants (component 1) for community subprojects assisted by local government units, which are identified and prioritized through a simplified participatory process. The project will focus on typhoon-affected communities based on data from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and Department of Social Welfare and Development.

II. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERING THE POOR

1. Summarize the participatory approaches and the proposed project activities that strengthen inclusiveness and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable in project implementation.

The project relies on the active engagement and mobilization of community members to identify, design, develop, and implement community subprojects for disaster recovery and rehabilitation. The provision of technical support and block grants is an integral part of the community empowerment activity cycle (CEAC), which is made up of clearly defined steps in the project cycle that are driven by community participation. The enhanced CEAC will effectively address issues affecting indigenous peoples, women, conflict-affected areas, and disaster-prone areas. A simplified CEAC will be used for disaster recovery to shorten the process.

¹ National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, Situation Report No. 49. 1 December 2013

<p>2. If civil society has a specific role in the project, summarize the actions taken to ensure their participation. Civil society organizations are represented in various project structures including municipal and national steering committees, and will continue to be engaged in various capacities in some of the project areas.</p> <p>3. Explain how the project ensures adequate participation of civil society organizations in project implementation. Community volunteers from all target barangays (villages) will organize committees to undertake specific tasks during project planning and implementation. Many will transform into formal people's organizations to sustain the operation and maintenance of subprojects. Civil society organizations have participated in planning the framework for their engagement in the project.</p> <p>4. What forms of civil society organization participation is envisaged during project implementation? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (H) Information gathering and sharing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (H) Consultation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (H) Collaboration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (H) Partnership</p> <p>5. Will a project-level participation plan be prepared to strengthen participation of civil society as interest holders for affected persons, particularly the poor and vulnerable? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. However, capacity building and empowerment of community volunteers from participating communities is integral to program design and will be undertaken by staff hired under the program.</p>
<p>III. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT</p>
<p>Gender mainstreaming category: Gender equity theme</p> <p>A. Key issues. Women are often disproportionately affected by damage and disruption to services and community infrastructure in the aftermath of disasters because of their familial responsibilities and heightened risk of exposure to violence. In the aftermath of an emergency, a sense of urgency for recovery efforts might lead to shortcuts in the consultative process, where women's needs and involvement might be sidelined. The key gender issues that the project will address include (i) limited women's participation and leadership in barangay and municipal decision-making structures and planning processes related to local infrastructure investments; (ii) women's limited access to training and employment in civil works in early recovery efforts and in the operation and maintenance of completed infrastructure; and (iii) lack of clarity on how social mapping is used to understand the needs and preferences of community members, particularly the poorest and most marginalized groups, including households headed by women. In addition, there is a need for simplified and harmonized technical guidance notes on gender mainstreaming, particularly for social investigation and subproject assessment, and additional training for area coordinators and community facilitators on social and gender analysis tools and the effective use of findings in subsequent planning.</p> <p>B. Key actions. The project supports women's participation in local decision-making processes and ensures that local priority infrastructure investments in the aftermath of typhoon Yolanda serve women's needs and priorities. The project gender action plan ensures that (i) the criteria for prioritizing community infrastructure to be rehabilitated or developed will include an analysis of the needs and benefits of men and women; (ii) separate meetings at locations and times convenient for women are held with marginalized households—including those headed by women, where needed—to discuss subproject proposals prior to barangay assemblies; (iii) 20% to 30% of the paid jobs created by the project go to women by 2017; (iv) the operation and maintenance plan provides at 20% to 30% of paid work to women; (v) 50% of the participants in all community-based capacity development programs under the project are women; (vi) links made with existing and/or functioning child-friendly spaces or other protective spaces or establish community crèches for child care minding so that women can take advantage of employment and training opportunities; (vii) 50% of the leadership positions in the various volunteer committees, including barangay representation teams, are provided to women by 2017; (viii) gender mainstreaming responsibilities are included in the terms of references and performance targets of project management officers; (ix) all program staff undergo gender training including a section on gender and disasters; and (x) gender indicators are integrated in the KC-NCDDP monitoring and evaluation framework.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender action plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other actions or measures <input type="checkbox"/> No action or measure</p>
<p>IV. ADDRESSING SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES</p>
<p>A. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Category: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI</p> <p>1. Key impacts. Adverse impacts will be minimal, given the community preference for small-scale subprojects as shown by KALAHI-CIDSS project experience. A menu of subprojects and an exclusion list will guide the identification of community priorities. Only subprojects where land is not subject to conflict of ownership will be funded. During project implementation, the menu may be adjusted as mutually agreed between ADB and DSWD, to allow investments that might be needed or justified in a post-disaster context.</p> <p>2. Strategy to address the impacts. As subprojects will be known only during loan implementation, a resettlement framework was prepared. Depending on the selected subprojects and identified impacts resulting from a social impact assessment, resettlement plans will be prepared. The plan will be prerequisite to accessing block grants for small-scale infrastructure subprojects which have involuntary resettlement impacts.</p> <p>3. Plan or other Actions. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework</p>
<p>B. Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Category: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI</p> <p>1. Key impacts. In eight out of nine regions to be covered by the project, communities of indigenous peoples reside either within or outside ancestral domains. Positive impacts of the project are a heightened sense of community that uphold the rights and dignity of indigenous peoples, improved farm productivity, strengthened indigenous people</p>

<p>organizations, developed skills, and improved access to services with the installation of community infrastructure. Mitigation measures for potential adverse impact have been identified and included in the IPPF.</p>
<p>Is broad community support triggered? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Broad community support in the form of free and prior informed consent is not required as the indigenous communities themselves will identify and initiate subprojects that deliver basic services within the ancestral domain or affecting the ancestral domain.² There will be no commercial development of cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples, and natural resources within customary lands or ancestral domains covered by the project. Project design nevertheless ensures meaningful and effective consultation with indigenous peoples and their inclusive participation in local development processes, including decision making, which will promote their well-being.</p>
<p>2. Strategy to address the impacts. As subprojects will be known only at project implementation, an indigenous peoples planning framework consistent with the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) was prepared to guide the preparation of an indigenous peoples plan for subprojects with impacts on indigenous peoples. Any potential adverse impacts will be addressed through compliance with recent policy issuances of the NCIP on strengthening indigenous peoples safeguards. Together with the NCIP, the project will adhere to protocols in securing certificate precondition if needed. There will be close coordination with the NCIP to obtain the necessary technical support and clearances at preparatory stages. Another strategy is recognition of traditional indigenous organizations and social structures during the CEAC. Where applicable, the project will harness local structures to further enhance consultation and participation. Community dynamics in determining representation and participation in all stages of the CEAC will be respected. Appropriate grievance redress systems sensitive to the concerns of indigenous peoples will be upheld. Indigenous focal persons and professionals from indigenous communities, or people familiar with the indigenous culture and language, will be hired.</p>
<p>3. Plan or other actions</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework</p>
<p>V. ADDRESSING OTHER SOCIAL RISKS</p>
<p>A. Risks in the Labor Market</p> <p>1. Relevance of the project for the country's or region's or sector's labor market. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (L) unemployment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (L) underemployment <input type="checkbox"/> (NA) retrenchment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (L) core labor standards</p> <p>2. Labor market impact. The KALAHI–CIDSS project has in the past led to a 4 percentage point increase in the likelihood of employment for men and 8 percentage points for women. Qualitative evaluations show that road improvement subprojects reduce transportation costs and create business opportunities. The project will provide some income-generating opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labor during subproject construction. Covenants will ensure that core labor standards are adhered to during project implementation.</p>
<p>B. Affordability</p> <p>There is limited impact on affordability as community infrastructure will contribute to improved access to basic services.</p>
<p>C. Communicable Diseases and Other Social Risks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (NA) Communicable diseases <input type="checkbox"/> (NA) Human trafficking <input type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify) _____</p>
<p>VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION</p>
<p>1. Targets and indicators. Targets and indicators are in the design and monitoring framework. The outcome performance targets align with the government's priority of mitigating disaster loss and damage through the KC-NCDDP. The project monitors the completion of subprojects, the improved capacity of municipalities and community volunteers, and the enhanced program management and M&E system. Data in the project's management information system are collected through midterm and end-line community and household surveys and from barangay and municipal meeting minutes.</p> <p>2. Required human resources. DSWD program staff and consultants will monitor the poverty and social impact of the project.</p> <p>3. Information in project administration manual. Quarterly KC-NCDDP progress reports will provide targets and information on accomplishments of key project indicators, disbursements, other updates, and next steps that are required to update ADB's project performance reporting system. The midterm review will evaluate (i) project design, (ii) stakeholder participation, (iii) the quality of works, (iv) social and environmental impacts, (v) capacity building, (vi) compliance with loan covenants, (vii) the improvement of local governance, (viii) the effectiveness of implementation arrangements and project management structures, (ix) the attainment of operation and maintenance budget for sustainable maintenance, and (x) future implementation plans for the remaining works.</p> <p>4. Monitoring tools. The KC-NCDDP M&E system monitors progress towards the outcome. A special study will be conducted based on the DSWD needs. Joint review missions with the World Bank and midterm review missions will be conducted.</p>

² National Commission on Indigenous Peoples. 2012. *The Revised Guidelines on Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and Related Processes of 2012*. Manila.