

SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

Country:	Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Project Title:	Building Resilience to Climate Change in PNG
Lending/Financing Modality:	Grant	Department / Division:	Pacific Department Transport, Energy and Natural Resources Division

I. POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY	
Targeting classification:	General Intervention
A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy	
<p>Longstanding challenges facing small islands in Papua New Guinea (PNG) include isolation, lack of income-earning opportunities and widespread poverty; in addition they must now adapt to the challenges of climate change, which is exacerbating ongoing coastal erosion and inundation, soil salinization, flooding, and coral reef degradation. Poverty data show a strong inverse correlation between access to affordable and reliable services and poverty escalation in isolated communities, which are most at risk from climate change impacts. The government has established an Office for Climate Change and Development (OCCD) and a Climate Compatible Development Strategy and associated Interim Action Plan. The government's Development Strategic Plan 2010–2030^a and its five-year Medium Term Development Strategy^b aim to ensure a transition to "climate compatible development". Building resilience in key sectors is also a priority in the Asian Development Bank (ADB) country partnership strategy for PNG (2016–2020).^c</p>	
B. Results from the Poverty and Social Analysis during PPTA or Due Diligence	
<p>1. Key poverty and social issues. Poverty rates in PNG are high, having risen from an estimated 38% of the population in 1996 to 54% in 2003. Poverty is overwhelmingly concentrated in rural areas, which are home to 94% of households below the poverty line. There are wide geographical disparities, with isolated small island populations being among the poorest. More than 85% of the country's population relies on subsistence or semi-subsistence agriculture and fishing for their livelihoods. Climate change is already beginning to put these livelihoods at risk. In coastal and island areas, small-scale income-generating activities include the sale of copra, cocoa, fruit, vegetables, timber, betel nut, and marine products. These activities are increasingly constrained by declining resources and lack of transport to markets.</p> <p>2. Beneficiaries. The main beneficiaries of the project will be people living on very small low-lying islands in five coastal provinces (mainly subsistence gardeners and fishers); providers and users of local health, agricultural, and fisheries services in these remote communities; and organizations and individuals involved in project delivery, including local government officers, health workers, agricultural and fisheries extension staff, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working on climate change adaptation, contractors, and operators of small craft.</p> <p>3. Impact channels. The project will increase socioeconomic and ecosystem resilience to climate variability and disaster risk. Some stakeholders will receive direct poverty reduction benefits through improved fish catches and garden yields, employment on project activities, and funds for adaptation subprojects. Others will obtain indirect long-term benefits through improved environment, nutrition, and food security; or complementary social service activities. Key factors that are essential to project success include increasing community cohesion through collaborative planning; breaking down the isolation of remote islands by increasing extension services; raising awareness of risks and dissemination of knowledge and adaptation tools; and warning communities of and protecting them from natural disasters.</p> <p>4. Other social and poverty issues. The United Nations Human Development Index (HDI) ranks PNG 157 out of 187 countries.^d Rural households lack basic services, and have poor access to information and knowledge regarding health care, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, agricultural technologies, disaster risk management, political developments and decision making. PNG's poverty reduction strategies are outlined in three documents: Vision 2050, which maps long-term development objectives; the Development Strategic Plan (2010–2030), which translates this into seven strategic and policy focus areas; and the Medium Term Development Strategy, which provides detailed sequenced targets for implementation over the next 5-year period. Education, transport, law and order, and improved public sector management are priorities to enable economic growth and development. PNG is not expected to achieve any of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and the impacts of climate change will exacerbate existing poverty and inequalities.</p>	

<p>5. Design features. To reduce poverty and promote rural development, the project includes pro-poor, social and gender targets: (i) build climate resilience by empowering vulnerable communities and strengthening capacity in relevant sectors; (ii) address climate change risks to food security and health; (iii) establish a national support system to provide vulnerable groups (particularly women) and priority sectors with access to financing for adaptation projects and disaster risk management; and (iv) strengthen ecosystem resilience and climate proof a representative item of critical infrastructure. During project implementation there will be a strong focus on (i) fair and equitable benefits, (ii) building cohesive communities with a strong structure to facilitate investment of funds into small-scale village adaptation initiatives, (iii) equal participation of women in community activities and decision making, and (iv) promoting local ownership to improve security and sustainability of assets and training.</p>	
<p>II. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERING THE POOR</p>	
<p>1. Affected people will be consulted (i) during vulnerability assessments; (ii) at the scoping and planning phase of subprojects; (iii) during detailed feasibility and design; (iv) prior to and through the implementation phase; and (iv) after completion—during operation, maintenance and monitoring. Extensive consultations have been undertaken with project-level stakeholders, including officials from national departments, and provincial and local governments.</p> <p>2. At each subproject site a focal point for more detailed information sharing and community development activities will be established, usually through an existing village committee.</p> <p>3. The poverty and socioeconomic assessments at subproject sites will identify any existing local civil society organizations, and will ensure that they are included in consultation activities.</p> <p>4. It is not envisaged that there will be a specific role for civil society organizations in implementation, but NGOs and churches will provide channels for communication with the affected community to ensure they understand the subproject, delivery process, schedule, and potential impacts and opportunities.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information gathering and sharing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Collaboration <input type="checkbox"/> 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?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No. A participation plan has been prepared for implementation.</p>	
<p>III. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT</p>	
<p>Gender mainstreaming category: Effective Gender Mainstreaming</p>	
<p>Key issues. Gender inequality in PNG remains a severe impediment to poverty reduction and development. Only 6% of girls are enrolled at upper secondary school level, partly because parents fear for their daughters' safety when traveling to the more distant secondary schools, and thus keep them at home. PNG has one of the world's highest maternal mortality rates. Closures of many aid posts have caused women to travel further, with increased risks and costs (including opportunity costs). High rates of gender-based violence put women at greater risk than men of contracting HIV/AIDS. Women experience disproportionate disadvantage from the effects of climate change because they are the main providers and users of household water, provide most of the food from subsistence crops, and do much of the fishing. Women are also frequently behind community development initiatives; ensuring they benefit from project activities will be an important means of empowering women and improving their access to resources and assets, and participation in decision making.</p>	
<p>B. Key actions. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender action plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other actions or measures <input type="checkbox"/> No action or measure</p> <p>Measures designed to promote gender equality and women's empowerment are outlined in the gender action plan (GAP), including full consultation with women on design and implementation of activities; female membership of climate change committees; guaranteed access to community funding, and involvement of both women and men in training; and strengthening of the capacity of OCCD to mainstream gender and protect people from HIV/AIDS. For project implementation and monitoring, the project management unit will hire one social and/or gender and community development specialist.</p>	
<p>IV. ADDRESSING SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES</p>	
<p>A. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Category: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI</p>	
<p>1. Key impacts. There will not be any land acquisition.</p> <p>2. Strategy to address the impacts. No land acquisition required.</p> <p>3. Plan or other Actions.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan <input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework <input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No action</p>	

B. Indigenous Peoples	Safeguard Category: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI
<p>1. Key impacts. No impact. No ethnic groups will be affected by the project in specific ways. Is broad community support triggered? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Community consultation undertaken in sample communities demonstrated strong support.</p>	
<p>2. Strategy to address the impacts. Not required.</p>	
<p>3. Plan or other actions. No action required.</p>	
V. ADDRESSING OTHER SOCIAL RISKS	
A. Risks in the Labor Market	
<p>1. Relevance of the project for the country's or region's or sector's labor market. (L) Limited impact. Government employees, NGOs, or contractors will conduct major project outputs. <input type="checkbox"/> unemployment <input type="checkbox"/> underemployment <input type="checkbox"/> retrenchment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> core labor standards</p>	
<p>2. Labor market impact. There will be few employment opportunities provided during construction. For any employment on project work, core labor standards will be adhered to by contractors, including equal pay for equal work undertaken by men and women, and safe working conditions.</p>	
B. Affordability - Not applicable	
C. Communicable Diseases and Other Social Risks	
<p>1. Indicate the respective risks, if any, and rate the impact as high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communicable diseases (M) <input type="checkbox"/> Human trafficking – Not applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify) (L) Limited impact. For all infrastructure projects, a memorandum of understanding is required between the contractor or implementing agency and the community, ensuring community requirements and cultural needs are met; that a minimum number of outside workers spend time in the communities; and specifying guidelines for worker conduct in the communities, in particular in relation to women and children.</p>	
<p>2. Describe the related risks of the Project on people in project area. The project will ensure contractors and communities have access to HIV/AIDS information and awareness training to mitigate any risk of transmission. For potential community conflicts related to the small grant facility, the project will address these through ongoing community consultation, and dispute mediation. The PMU will conduct gender awareness training as required to increase gender awareness among staff of the implementing agencies, contractors, leaders, and project area residents. Training will be provided to PMU and project staff to be able to detect, intercept, respond to, and prevent (or refer cases of) sexual harassment, gender-based violence, and other problems that may emerge.</p>	
VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	
<p>1. Targets and Indicators: A minimum of one indicator has been incorporated for each project output. Due consideration will be given to gender-disaggregated outcome and outputs in accordance with core indicators 2, 3, and 5 of the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) Results Framework and the guidance provided in the PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. Indicators will be assessed via data in quarterly project progress reports.</p>	
<p>2. Required Human Resources: Permanent monitoring and evaluation staff will be engaged in the PMU during the course of implementation. The monitoring and evaluation specialist recruited under the project implementation support consultants' contract will be responsible for developing a monitoring program to report on implementation progress and the achievement of social safeguards requirements.</p>	
<p>3. Information in PAM: The Project Administration Manual describes the need for quarterly progress reporting, monthly financial reporting, and annual reporting to ADB and the government. The design incorporates a mid-term review that provides for corrective implementation if the gender action plan is not followed. It provides for a project completion report upon project completion and a post-project impact review. ADB will provide regular (biannual) reviews of implementation performance.</p>	
<p>4. Monitoring Tools: The monitoring system is to be developed by the project implementation support consultants monitoring specialist in accordance with the PPCR Results Framework and the guidance provided in the PPCR Monitoring and Reporting Toolkit. These are outlined in the Project Administration Manual.</p>	

^a Government of Papua New Guinea, Department of National Planning and Monitoring. 2010. *Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030*. Port Moresby.

^b Government of Papua New Guinea, Department of National Planning and Monitoring. 2010. *Medium Term Development Plan 2011-2015*. Port Moresby.

^c ADB. 2010. *Country Partnership Strategy: Papua New Guinea, 2016–2020*. Manila.

^d United Nations Development Programme. 2014. *Human Development Report 2014*. <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr14-report-en-1.pdf>.