

SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

Country:

Cambodia

 Project Title:

Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Project
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Lending/Financing Modality:

Project Loan

 Department/Division:

Southeast Asia Department/Urban Development and Water Division
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I. POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY
Poverty targeting: General intervention and no direct targets
A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy
The Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Project will improve and expand urban water supply and sanitation services in provincial towns contributing to the project's gender goals, SDG's, and the targets set out in the Government of Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan ¹ of 100% urban piped water supply coverage by 2025 and proposed 80% access to improved sanitation in urban areas by 2018. The project aligns with ADB Country Partnership Strategy, 2014–2018 ² targeting a reduction in poverty and vulnerability under the strategic pillars of promoting urban–regional links in poor areas of the country and promoting investments in urban water supply and sanitation.
B. Results from the Poverty and Social Analysis during PPTA or Due Diligence
<p>1. Key poverty and social issues. About 42.2% of the urban population (excluding Phnom Penh) had access to water supply by means of a metered network connection in 2015, up from 37% in 2005.³ Nationally, just under half the total urban households have a toilet within the home (48.7%), with more in urban areas (80.2%) than in rural (38.5%).⁴ The lack of clean water and adequate sanitation contributes to Cambodia's high infant (aged up to 12 months) mortality rate reported as 9/1000 in urban areas and 38/1000 in rural areas, and Under 5 Mortality Rate, reported as 15/1000 in urban areas and 60/1000 in rural areas.⁵ The higher risk of disease in the rural areas, which have less access to clean water and sanitation, is a factor in the life expectancy difference between urban (76.8yrs) and rural (67.6 yrs) dwellers.</p> <p>2. Beneficiaries. Based on data extracted from surveys conducted under the PPTA, projections up to 2022 (project completion) beneficiaries of the extended water supply subprojects will be some 209,000 people (averaging 52% female) from about 40,000 households in the urban and peri-urban areas of Battambang and Kampong Cham provincial towns. Beneficiaries from the extended sanitation systems will be some 91,000 people (51% female) from 16,700 households in Battambang and Sihanoukville provincial towns. Direct beneficiaries from the replacement sewage interceptor pipe in Siem Reap are at least 25,400 people (51.6% female) from approximately 5,474 households in the areas adjacent to the pipeline, as well as thousands of visiting tourists. The tourism industry benefits many different sectors within Siem Reap with over 2.1 million international and around 3 million domestic visitors in 2015.⁶ Some 36,000 people (approx. 7,900 households) will also benefit from improved septage services in Kampong Cham. WS beneficiaries will include 8,977 poor households and 6,024 households headed by women. WW beneficiaries will include 4,709 poor households and 3,052 female-headed households. Improved septage beneficiaries in KPC should include 1,372 poor households and 851 female-headed households. The total poor population benefitting will be about 74,079, which will include 37,974 females.</p> <p>3. Impact channels. The main impact channels will be health, economic, and quality of life indicators affected through the supply of clean water and improved sanitation. Clean piped water reduces the time needed to collect water and reduces the cost of having to buy water. Piped sewerage will avoid the need to build or desludge septic tanks. Improved water and sanitation will result in a lower incidence of water-borne and other communicable diseases reducing time and costs of caring for the sick, seeking medical advice, and purchasing medicines. Improved sewage and wastewater treatment will reduce unpleasant odor in congested urban areas enhancing "livability" and attractiveness for tourists.</p> <p>4. Other social and poverty issues. The project is not involved in income generation and livelihood development, nor activities such as literacy or adult education. There are many other poverty reduction and alleviation programs ongoing throughout Cambodia, supported by the government, bilateral, and NGO projects. Other ADB supported projects that are currently addressing poverty reduction include: The Upper Secondary Education Sector</p>

¹ Government of Cambodia. 2014. *National Strategic Development Plan, 2014–2018*. Phnom Penh.

² ADB. 2014. *Country Partnership Strategy: Cambodia, 2014–2018*. Manila.

³ Water Supply and Sanitation in Cambodia Turning Finance into Services for the Future, May 2015.

⁴ Generally a pour flush toilet discharging to a pit soak-away or a poorly constructed and maintained septic tank.

⁵ Per 1000 live births.

⁶ Government of Cambodia. Ministry of Tourism. [year of publication]. *Tourism Statistics January–December 2015*. Phnom Penh. Foreign visitors 2,124,863.

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. There are no separate or distinct, differential, or adverse impacts on IP and/or EM households within the context of ADB SPS (2009). Only two EM households were identified during the PWSS SES. Impacts will be beneficial and the same as for Khmer households. The IP/EM population in the urban and peri-urban areas comprises very small numbers of minority Cham and ethnic Vietnamese, most are fluent in Khmer language and have same livelihoods as their urban Khmer neighbors. No activities require broad community support of affected indigenous peoples' communities. Due to the assimilation of the few EM HHs into the project's urban areas and mainstream Khmer community, no separate IPP will be prepared.</p> <p>Is broad community support triggered? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2. Strategy to address the impacts. N/A</p> <p>3. Plan or other actions.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan elements integrated into project with a summary</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No action</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan elements integrated into project with a summary	<input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No action	
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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, indicated as high (H), medium (M), and low or not significant (L).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> unemployment <input type="checkbox"/> underemployment <input type="checkbox"/> retrenchment <input type="checkbox"/> core labor standards</p> <p>2. Labor market impact. The impact will be low, but construction work will offer local employment opportunities. Contract documents will require the employment of women on equal conditions and "same work same pay" basis as their male counterparts. Target of 10% unskilled positions in project civil works for women from project areas (10% per UWSS).</p>													
B. Affordability: Water supply tariffs will provide initial low life-line blocks. Wastewater tariffs will cover O&M only.													
C. Communicable Diseases and Other Social Risks													
<p>1. The impact of the following risks are rated as high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (NA):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Communicable diseases <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human trafficking</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify) No other social risks identified other than A1, B1, C1 (all rated Low or Minimal)</p>													
VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION													
<p>1. Targets and indicators. WW connections: 16,700 HHs, includes 4,709 poor HHs. WS connections: 40,000 HHs includes 6,314 poor HHs. Improved septage: 7,919 HHs, includes 1,372 poor HHs. Engineering scholarships: 20, 50% women. English language scholarships: 40, 50% women. Standard WS connection subsidy developed and rolled-out to support connections for the poor. Women constitute 20% of the overall management staff trained under the project. Gender staff targets: i) 30% of PMU positions are occupied by women, of which 20% are in management or supervisory positions (MIH – WS), and, ii) 25% PMU positions are filled by women and 15% are management or supervisory (MPWT – WW); Targets at PWW (PIUs) are 20% of positions occupied by women and 10% in management or supervision, and DPWT (PIUs) 10% of positions are filled by women and 5% are management or supervisory. Contractors to employ at least 15% women on civil works and provide skills upgrade training.</p> <p>2. Required human resources. (i) Social Development Specialist (5 person-months international and 12 person-months national); (ii) PMU/PIU gender focal points appointed (1 for each PMU and 1 in each target province PIU); (iii) resettlement specialist (5 person-months international and 12 person-months), and (iv) gender and social specialist (4 person-months international and 12 person-months national).</p> <p>3. Information in the project administration manual. GAP monitoring indicators in PPMS. Quarterly PPMS progress updates against DMF. Six-monthly GAP progress reports submitted to ADB using ADB template.</p> <p>4. Monitoring tools. (i) PWSSP SES baselines; (ii) quarterly reports against DMF: records of meetings disaggregated by sex and gender; (iii) records of WS WW connections disaggregated for poor and FHHs; (iv) commune database; (v) number of subsidized connections; (vi) learning center enrolments; (vii) training attendance and participation reports, disaggregated by sex and ethnicity, and (viii) resettlement grievance redress cases.</p>													

DMF = design monitoring framework, EA = executing agency, EM = ethnic minority, FHHs = [insert explanation], HHs = households, IA = implementing agency, IP = indigenous people, MIH = Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts, MPWT = Ministry of Public Works and Transport, NGO = nongovernmental organization, PIU = project implementation unit, PMU = project management unit, PPMS = project performance monitoring system, SES = socioeconomic survey, WASH = water sanitation and hygiene, WS = water supply, WW = wastewater.