SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

Country:	Cambodia	Project Title:	Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Project
Lending/Financing	Project Loan	Department/	Southeast Asia Department/
Modality:	-	Division:	Urban Development and Water Division

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 Plan¹ 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, 2014–2018² 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

- 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.
- 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. Improved septage beneficiaries will include 4,709 poor households and 3,052 female-headed households. The total poor population benefitting will be about 74,079, which will include 37,974 females.
- 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.
- 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

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.

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

Development Program; Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project; Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project; Strengthening Capacity Development for National Skills Development; Technical and Vocational Education and Training Sector Development Program; and Communicable Disease Control Project (Phase 2). Other initiatives include the World Bank's Livelihood Enhancement and Association of the Poor. The government will support poverty reduction through a series of policy actions as well as investment programs outlined in the National Strategic Development Plan, 2014–2018. There are various local and international NGO programs supporting health, poverty reduction, and livelihood development, education, and literacy initiatives.

5. Design features. Design features include free WW and subsidized WS connections, lifeline water tariffs, microfinance support for toilet construction, WASH training for communities, and agency staff capacity building, training, and technical education scholarships.

II. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERING THE POOR

- 1. Participatory approaches and project activities. The project preparation included consultation with government line agencies, implementing agencies, other donor agencies, and conducting extensive household socio-economic surveys with some 625 households and 11 women focal group meetings in Kampong Cham, Battambang, Sihanoukville, and Siem Reap towns to gauge public opinion, interest, and support for the project. Additional consultation at start-up is needed with MFI (toilet microfinance) and education providers (English language, Engineering scholarships). WASH training will be provided and women will represent 50% of community-level training and awareness-raising initiatives.
- 2. Civil society organizations. NGOs with appropriate expertise and local knowledge and experience may be coopted and contracted to design and implement the IEC training on how to apply for subsidized/ free new connections; and HIV/AIDS and STDs.
- 3. The following forms of civil society organization participation are envisaged during project implementation, rated as high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (NA):
 - M Information gathering and sharing M Consultation M Collaboration N Partnership
- 4. Participation plan. A participation plan has been prepared and to guide consultation for the participation of different stakeholders and the participatory modality.
 - \boxtimes Yes. The PP allocates responsibilities and resources for actions \square No.

III. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Gender mainstreaming category: Effective gender mainstreaming (EGM)

- **A. Key issues.** Key issues are (i) the low numbers of female workers, staff, and management representation in WW, WS agencies, and contractors; (ii) the lack of capacity and skills constrain institutional advancement; (iii) the lack of bathroom/latrines causing issues of privacy and safety, especially at night, and the lack of funds to construct latrines/bathrooms; (iv) the affordability of connections and tariffs; (v) time poverty; (vi) the low levels of hygiene awareness; (vii) health and water-borne illnesses; and (viii) expenditure on clean water and medicines.
- **B. Key actions.** Key project actions will be in training and capacity building, recruitment and staff gender targets, local employment on civil works, subsidized WS connection for poor households, free WW connections, "lifeline" water tariff, NGO assistance to complete subsidy application forms and provide WASH training and WS WW awareness, and microfinance loans for latrine construction. A GAP containing gender-related activities and targets has been prepared.

 Gender action plan Other actions or measures No action or measure

IV. ADDRESSING SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES

A. Involuntary Resettlement

Safeguard Category: A B C F

- 1. Key impacts. There will be land acquisition, but this is expected to have minimal impact on the population. Land will be acquired by the government, where needed, and made available for subproject works. Pipelines for water supply and wastewater networks located on public land along road and river right-of-way.
- 2. Strategy to address the impacts. Design requirements to locate pipelines in roads' right-of-way in a manner that avoids any formal or informal encroachment over sidewalks and road shoulders. Construction conditions imposing a contractor code of conduct to avoid impacts and reinstate the sidewalk/pavement to its original condition after construction. In addition, disturbances that may occur during construction of the pipeline for water supply and wastewater network have to be addressed under the EMP. Resettlement plans will be prepared to ADB's SPS 2009 requirements and acceptable to government and ADB and posted on ADB's website. Inclusion of a grievance redress mechanism, and compliance with ADB information disclosure and consultation requirements. As a few EM households were identified during the PWSS SES, it is highlighted that special measures for vulnerable households (including EMs) should be provided.

3. Plan or	other	Actions.

\boxtimes	Resettlement plan	
\boxtimes	Resettlement framework	
	Environmental and social management	
system arrangement		

Combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan
Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples
planning framework

☐ Social impact matrix ☐ No action

B. Indigenous Peoples Safegu	ard Category: ☐ A ☐ B 🛛 C ☐ FI			
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.				
Is broad community support triggered? Yes	⊠ No			
2. Strategy to address the impacts. N/A				
3. Plan or other actions. Indigenous peoples plan Indigenous peoples planning framework Environmental and social management system arrangement Social impact matrix No action	 ☐ Combined resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan ☐ Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework ☐ Indigenous peoples plan elements integrated into project with a summary 			
V. ADDRESSING OTH	HER SOCIAL RISKS			
A. Risks in the Labor Market 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). L unemployment L underemployment L retrenchment L core labor standards 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).				
B. Affordability: Water supply tariffs will provide initial low	v life-line blocks. Wastewater tariffs will cover O&M only.			
C. Communicable Diseases and Other Social Risks 1. The impact of the following risks are rated as high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (NA): Communicable diseases N/A Human trafficking N/A Others (please specify) No other social risks identified other than A1, B1, C1 (all rated Low or Minimal)				
	AND EVALUATION			
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. 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). 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. 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.				

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.