SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

Country:	Mongolia	Project Title:	Upscaling Renewable Energy Sector Project	
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Lending/Financing Modality:	Sector Loan	Department/ Division:	EARD/EAEN	
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Torgeting alongificati		CIAL ANALYS	SIS AND STRATEGY	
	ion: general intervention	ad Implicative C	Provide Chrotomy and Country Dordroughin	
	iational Poverty Reduction ar	ia inclusive G	Frowth Strategy and Country Partnership	
Strategy	un diatuibutad nanausahla ananaus		atad vaniana of Managalia, ayanlı siy nallı tant	
free space heating investment planning Strategy 2020, ^a whic countries move onto which supports the subsector; (iii) the S	facilities in several townships, and implementation. It is close the identifies environmentally sust a low-carbon growth path; (ii) the sustainable and reliable supply of tate Policy on Energy, 2015–203	and enhance longly aligned with stainable growth e action plan of f energy, includ 80,° which is ain	cted regions of Mongolia, supply air pollutant- ocal technical capacity for renewable energy (i) the findings of ADB's Midterm Review of a as a priority in helping developing member the Government of Mongolia for 2016–2020, ^b ing the development of the renewable energy ned at reducing the country's greenhouse gas	
emissions and electricity imports, and improving energy security; (iv) Mongolia's renewable energy investment				
pland, which looks forward to increasing the share of renewable energy in total generation capacity to 20% by				
2023, and to 30% by 2030; (v) ADB's country partnership strategy for Mongolia, 2017–2020, which supports the				
development of infrastructure to diversify the economy and ease electricity and heating shortages (pillar 2), and				
the strengthening of environmental sustainability through renewable energy development (pillar 3); and (vi) ADB's				
Energy Policy, which prioritizes renewable energy development.				
B. Results of the Poverty and Social Analysis during Project Preparatory Technical Assistance or Due				
Diligence	ad social issues. Unreliable o	loctricity cupply	y raduces the productivity of business and	
1. Key poverty and social issues. Unreliable electricity supply reduces the productivity of business and household activities, and public services, including health and education. Also, traditional coal-based heating				
services provided to public institutions, including schools and hospitals, create serious air pollution indoors and				
			newable energy-based (i) distributed electricity	
			ly to public buildings, including schools and	
	rinces in western Mongolia.	,		
			mental conditions for about 258,313 people in	
			In 2016, 36% of the population of the western	
			the national average of 29.6%). ⁹ According to	
			preparatory TA, incomes among 37.2% of the	
capita monthly incon		eed the regiona	al minimum subsistence level (an average per	
		productivity of	business and household activities, and public	
			(ii) the medical and school environment, by	
	reliable heating services.		(.,,	
4. Other social and	I poverty issues. The people in	the project area	a have raised these other concerns: (i) limited	
			loyment opportunities, and (iii) substandard	
educational and me	dical services. Some of these c	oncerns are be	ing met by government programs with donor	
support.				
5. Design features. The project is designed to provide clean and reliable electricity and heating services in the				
project areas.				
			MENT OF THE POOR	
			were held for local people; local government	
	representatives of educationa			
telecommunications, tourism, financial, trade, and manufacturing industries. A household survey was conducted among 755 households from about 80 locations in the project areas; priority attention was given to women and the				
poor. In addition, two focus group discussions and more than 20 in-depth interviews were held with different groups of stelepholders. The results showed a high level of public support for the preject.				
of stakeholders. The results showed a high level of public support for the project. 2. Civil society organizations. Civil society has no specific role in the project. The implementing agencies				
communicate directly with the potential beneficiaries.				
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):				
NA Information gathering and sharing NA Consultation NA Collaboration NA Partnership				
4. Participation plan? ☐ Yes ⊠ No				

III. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT
Gender mainstreaming category: no gender elements
A. Key issues. Unreliable access to electricity has a proportionally greater adverse impact on females and female-headed households, as females tend to spend more time at home than males doing household chores and taking care of children. Polluting heating services also have an adverse impact on both male and female students in schools, and female nurses in hospitals.
B. Key actions. The project will benefit around 118,960 females, including around 5,800 female heads of households, through the provision of reliable electricity access and clean heating services, thereby improving (i) the productivity of household-based business and household activities, and (ii) the medical and school environment.
The project will generate employment opportunities for the local population in the form of 2,365 person-months of unskilled labor per year during construction, and 450 jobs per year during operation and maintenance. Priority will be given to low-income and unemployed females in local communities adjacent to the project sites.
The project will ensure that (i) gender-disaggregated data related to environmental grievances are collected; (ii) female staff of energy supply operators have equal opportunities for, and access to, training; and (iii) the project management and implementation team is gender balanced and equitably paid. ☐ Gender action plan ☐ Other actions or measures ☐ No action or measure
IV. ADDRESSING SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES
A. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Category: A B C FI
1. Key impacts. The project will not entail permanent or temporary land acquisition, land-use restrictions, demolition of structures, or relocation of people. All subproject sites are either within existing substation premises or on government-owned land.
2. Strategy for addressing the impact. The environmental and social assessment and review framework will
provide for the screening of subsequent (noncore) subprojects to exclude those with potential involuntary
resettlement impacts. ^h
3. Plan or other actions.
Corporing oritoria in the environmental and assigl assessment and review framework
Screening criteria in the environmental and social assessment and review framework.
B. Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Category: A B C FI
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B. Indigenous Peoples

- Targets and indicators. No performance targets specifically address poverty reduction and inclusive social development as the project is classified as general intervention.
 Required human resources. An environment and social safeguards officer will be engaged (50 person-months of national services) to support the implementing agencies in collecting gender-disaggregated information regarding the project's impacts on job creation, and in performing other gender-related activities.

- 3. **Information in the project administration manual.** Compliance with social and gender measures will be dealt with in the quarterly project progress reports.
- 4. Monitoring tools. Required data will be collected from the implementing agencies and contractors.

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

- ^a ADB. 2014. Midterm Review of Strategy 2020: Meeting the Challenges of a Transforming Asia and Pacific. Manila.
- ^b Government of Mongolia. 2016. *Government Action Plan, 2016–2020.* Ulaanbaatar.
- ^c Government of Mongolia. State Policy on Energy, 2015-2030. Ulaanbaatar
- ^d Government of Mongolia. 2015. *Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Programme: Investment Plan for Mongolia*. Ulaanbaatar.
- ^e ADB. 2017. Country Partnership Strategy: Mongolia, 2017–2020—Sustaining Inclusive Growth in a Period of Economic Difficulty. Manila.
- f ADB. 2009. Energy Policy. Manila.
- ⁹ National Statistical Office, Mongolia. 2017. Mongolian Statistical Yearbook 2016. Ulaanbaatar
- ^h Environmental and Social Assessment and Review Framework (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2 of the report and recommendation of the President).

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.