

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	Cambodia	Program Title:	Third Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services Sector Development Program
Lending/Financing Modality:	Sector development program	Department/ Division:	Southeast Asia Department Urban Development and Water Division

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

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

The program will indirectly contribute to poverty reduction through improved access to safe and affordable water supply and sanitation services, which will provide improved health and hygiene benefits and reduce the burden on poor households with respect to time and effort currently afforded to water collection and purification. The program will assist the government to address national targets for universal access to water supply, improved sanitation, and safe hygiene behavior in rural areas by 2025 as identified in the National Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy, 2014–2025.^a The program also supports the National Action Plan for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2014–2018, which aims to secure 60% improved access for both rural water supply and rural sanitation by 2018.^b The program is aligned with (i) phase 3 of the government's Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency; (ii) Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan, 2014–2018; and (iii) national plans to promote the transfer of functions to subnational administrations, mainstream climate change into development, and facilitate private sector participation.^c The program supports the goals of the Water Operational Plan, 2011–2020 of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to improve service efficiency and increase sanitation coverage. It also supports objectives to (i) strengthen rural, urban, and regional linkages; and (ii) support public sector management under ADB's country partnership strategy, 2014–2018 for Cambodia.^d

B. Poverty Targeting

General Intervention Individual or Household (TI-H) Geographic (TI-G) Non-Income MDGs (TI-M1, M2, etc.)

The proposed investment loan will generally improve the living conditions (especially health conditions) of those who live in rural areas by expanding rural water supply and sanitation access. Universal access to water supply and sanitation infrastructure and services will also improve poverty-related stunting and diarrhea, reduce related economic losses, and decrease time and financial resources rural residents spend in acquiring water from distant water sources and vendors.

C. Poverty and Social Analysis

1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries. The potential beneficiaries are domestic households and businesses in the selected communes clustered in 3–4 provinces around Tonle Sap Lake, who will benefit from infrastructure investments and improved water supply and sanitation services. Expansion of the services to new customers will include affordability measures for the poorest (e.g., incentives and smart subsidies) and opportunities to leverage the required commitments (e.g., latrine superstructures, water connections) to be investigated during the project preparatory technical assistance (TA).

2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes. Pro-poor design aspects may include lifeline tariffs, cross-subsidies, subsidized household water connections for the poor, and potentially subsidized sewer connections for the poor.

3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the TA or due diligence. Potential constraints include affordability of tariff structure and financing for water connections, and latrine superstructure.

4. Specific analysis for policy-based lending. Pro-poor and socially inclusive transmission channels for proposed policy interventions may include the following: (i) integration of gender- and socially inclusive features in sub-decrees for decentralized roles and mandates of rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS) organizations; (ii) subnational administration budgets consider affordability mechanisms and/or gender-sensitive budgeting features; (iii) provincial department of rural development sector staffing appointments consider graduated gender targets, including associated skills training to support targets; (iv) provincial council decision-maker targets for females also include associated skills training to support targets; (v) district inventories for RWSS services and gaps consider mapping of low-access areas (cross-referenced by households classified as "ID Poor 1" and "ID Poor 2" under Cambodia's Identification of Poor Households Program) as a pro-poor system in targeting delivery of affordability mechanisms; (vi) integration of gender- and socially inclusive features on sub-decree for citizen's mechanism for oversight of administration and use of finance; (vii) grievance redress mechanism for processing complaints is gender- and socially responsive; (viii) national- and district-level management information system collects sex-disaggregated data and includes gender indicators; and (ix) septage management and household pit emptying regulations consider affordability mechanisms (e.g., communal operation and maintenance fund to cross-subsidize households identified as "ID Poor 1" and "ID Poor 2").

II. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

1. What are the key gender issues in the sector/subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project or program?

Key gender issues are (i) lack of women in technical and managerial positions, and hence often a lack of opportunities for promotion; (ii) lack of qualified and/or experienced women in the sector; (iii) limited opportunities for technical capacity and career development within the sector; and (iv) cultural norms for women preventing them from undertaking technical and engineering careers, and (v) cultural norms for men leading them to take responsibility for sanitation awareness and behavior change.

2. Does the proposed project or program have the potential to make a contribution to the promotion of gender equity and/or empowerment of women by providing women's access to and use of opportunities, services, resources, assets, and participation in decision making?

Yes No Please explain.

The program could make a contribution to the promotion of gender equity and/or empowerment due to the following factors: (i) reduced time savings and household financial resources allocated to secure water, which is often the responsibility of women and girls; (ii) involvement of women in accountability mechanisms and institutional platforms for service delivery; (iii) affordability measures to ensure vulnerable groups (e.g., poor, female-headed households) have access to water and sanitation improvements; and (iv) women's enhanced decision-making participation in the RWSS sector through capacity development training and targets for project management unit and project implementation unit inclusion. The program can also explore gender-inclusive design measures (e.g., ensuring that public latrine facilities promote menstrual hygiene) as well as policy measures (e.g., on recruitment, training and promotion, and sexual harassment). A gender action plan will be prepared under the TA.

3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or widen gender inequality?

Yes No Please explain

Project facilities constructed or improved are expected to benefit men and women equally.

4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category:

GEN (gender equity) EGM (effective gender mainstreaming)

SGE (some gender elements) NGE (no gender elements)

III. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT

1. Who are the main stakeholders of the project, including beneficiaries and negatively affected people? Identify how they will participate in the project design.

The main stakeholders include sector ministries mandated to deliver universal water and sanitation access in rural areas, local communes, and private sector and nongovernment organization providers of project-related services. Other stakeholders that will be consulted during the early stages of the TA include civil society organizations, the government, the private sector, and development partners in accordance with ADB's stakeholder analysis guidelines.

2. How can the project contribute (in a systemic way) to engaging and empowering stakeholders and beneficiaries, particularly, the poor, vulnerable and excluded groups? What issues in the project design require participation of the poor and excluded?

Participatory and stakeholder consultations will be conducted during the initial stages of project design to gauge beneficiaries' understanding, expectations, and scope for participation in project implementation, operation and maintenance, and monitoring. This will be followed up by collaborative decision-making where feasible. Poor and vulnerable groups will be included in analysis of affordable tariff services and measures to leverage improved water and sanitation access (e.g., water connections and latrine superstructures).

3. What are the key, active, and relevant civil society organizations in the project area? What is the level of civil society organization participation in the project design?

Information generation and sharing Consultation Collaboration Partnership

4. Are there issues during project design for which participation of the poor and excluded is important? What are they and how shall they be addressed? Yes No Affordability concerns will be addressed through the undertaking of affordability analysis.

IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

A. Involuntary Resettlement Category A B C FI

1. Does the project have the potential to involve involuntary land acquisition resulting in physical and economic displacement? Yes No

The project may involve limited land acquisition in association with new water treatment plants and other civil works for infrastructure construction and upgrading.

<p>2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the TA or due diligence process?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p>B. Indigenous Peoples Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI</p> <p>1. Does the proposed project have the potential to directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2. Does it affect the territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>The established urban populations are not expected to entail differential or adverse impacts on indigenous peoples and/or ethnic minorities within the meaning of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). No indigenous peoples are expected to live in the project villages, but the project preparatory TA will confirm this. Any indigenous people and/or ethnic minorities issues and actions will be included as part of the resettlement plan.</p> <p>3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the TA or due diligence process?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social Impact matrix</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p>V. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES AND RISKS</p>
<p>1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the project design?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Creating decent jobs and employment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adhering to core labor standards <input type="checkbox"/> Labor retrenchment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in human trafficking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Affordability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Increase in unplanned migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters <input type="checkbox"/> Creating political instability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Creating internal social conflicts <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify _____</p> <p>2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the project design?</p> <p>The program must ensure analysis of constraints and provision of measures to enhance women's participation in the sector, and poor and vulnerable households' access to water and sanitation improvements. In addition to gendered institutional analysis of key institutions, female technical skills upgrading and employment opportunities will be included in the gender action plan and summary poverty reduction and social strategy. The program must provide affordable access for all beneficiaries, including the poor and vulnerable; the extent of this access will be determined during the TA through an affordability assessment. Additionally, the gender action plan and summary poverty reduction and social strategy will include affordability measures.</p>
<p>VI. PPTA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT</p>
<p>1. Do the terms of reference for the TA (or other due diligence) contain key information needed to be gathered during TA or due diligence process to better analyze (i) poverty and social impact; (ii) gender impact, (iii) participation dimensions; (iv) social safeguards; and (v) other social risks. Are the relevant specialists identified?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>2. What resources (e.g., consultants, survey budget, and workshop) are allocated for conducting poverty, social and/or gender analysis, and participation plan during the TA or due diligence?</p> <p>The PPTA is anticipated to include an international social development and gender specialist, an international social safeguards specialist, a national social development and gender specialist and national social safeguards specialist.</p>

^a Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Rural Development. 2014. *National Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy, 2014–2025*. Phnom Penh.

^b Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Rural Development. 2014. *National Action Plan for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2014–2018*. Phnom Penh.

^c Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Planning. 2014. *National Strategic Development Plan, 2014–2018*. Phnom Penh; Government of Cambodia. 2013. *Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency, Phase III*. Phnom Penh.

^d ADB. 2014. *Country Partnership Strategy: Cambodia, 2014–2018*. Manila; ADB. 2011. *Water Operational Plan, 2011–2020*. Manila.