

## INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	Kyrgyzstan	Project Title:	Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction in Water Resources Management
Lending/Financing Modality:	Project loan	Department/Division:	CWRD/CWER

### I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

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

The Kyrgyz Republic National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) for 2013–2017 aims to achieve successful and stable democracy, along with stable growth in gross domestic product and household incomes. Persistent poverty and regional disparities are recognized as key challenges, as well as the adverse effects of climate change and disaster events. ADB's overarching goal of achieving poverty reduction (Strategy 2020) shares with the NSDS a common goal of reducing poverty through inclusive growth. Infrastructure and education are given priority under both strategies to achieve inclusive growth. The project will contribute to these aims by modernizing and climate-proofing water resources infrastructure, improving agricultural and land management practices, and improving disaster risk and water resources management to protect settlements and irrigated land from disruptive and costly extreme weather events, thereby contributing directly and indirectly to poverty reduction.

#### B. Poverty Targeting

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Intervention | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual or Household (TI-H)    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geographic (TI-G)               | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Income MDGs (TI-M1, M2, etc.) |

The project will reduce the risks to infrastructure and livelihoods from floods, landslides, and drought; and thereby help secure the primary sources of income to the target rural communities. The transaction technical assistance (TRTA) will assess the impacts of the project on poverty alleviation.

#### C. Poverty and Social Analysis

##### 1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.

Persistent poverty and economic disparities contributed to the past popular unrest and remain the government's greatest challenges. The share of population living below national poverty rate declined rapidly from 56.4% in 2001 to 30.0% in 2014. The share of population living below \$1.9 (purchasing power parity) per day was less than 3.0% in 2012. Recent economic crises (in 2008 and in 2015) affected remittances, which are an essential source of financial support for many households. The potential direct beneficiaries are the communities who live and earn a living in the target project areas, particularly those who cultivate the land for agriculture.

##### 2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes.

The project will improve the climate change and disaster resilience of the productive infrastructure for key sectors such as agriculture, thereby reducing losses and increasing productivity.

##### 3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the TRTA or due diligence.

For the poverty assessment, the TRTA consultant will focus on (i) collecting social and poverty data and reviewing available reports to identify key poverty issues; (ii) assessing types of likely employment opportunities, and identifying effective measures in improving employment opportunities for local people, including the poor and women; and (iii) assessing on how the project particularly the improved resilience of agricultural activities could directly and indirectly contribute to poverty reduction. The poverty assessment will be carried out by following ADB Handbook on Poverty and Social Analysis, 2012.

### 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?

The Kyrgyz Republic scores high on international gender equity indices for education but consistently low on the economic and political empowerment of women. Since independence, declining employment opportunities have limited the economic activities of women. Women are active in the informal sector, but their average earnings in the formal labor market in 2010 were only 64% of men's. The labor force participation rate for women is 52%, compared with 77% for men.

#### 2. Does the proposed project or program have the potential to contribute 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    During TRTA, opportunities to enhance women's access and participation in decision making will be explored.

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

Yes  No

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 beneficiaries will be the target communities. The TRTA consultant will carry out a stakeholder analysis to identify and confirm the beneficiaries, other stakeholders, and to define roles and responsibilities for strengthening participation in project design and implementation.

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?

Consultations in various modes will be conducted during the TRTA and throughout implementation to ensure concerns from the poor, vulnerable, and excluded groups, if any, are addressed and incorporated into project design and implementation.

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 (M)  Consultation (M)  Collaboration (L)  Partnership (L)

The proposed community capacity building program under the project (Output 2) may be strengthened with the support of civil society organizations and other community organizations.

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

### 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 will likely not involve more than insignificant land acquisition, as the civil works will be conducted on existing water resources infrastructure.

2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the PPTA or due diligence process?

Resettlement plan  Resettlement framework  Social impact matrix  
 Environmental and social management system arrangement  None

**B. Indigenous Peoples Category**  A  B  C  FI

1. Does the proposed project have the potential to directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples?  Yes  No

2. Does it affect the territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain?  Yes  No

3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities?  Yes  No

4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the PPTA or due diligence process?

Indigenous peoples plan  Indigenous peoples planning framework  Social Impact matrix  
 Environmental and social management system arrangement  None

### V. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES AND RISKS

1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the project design?

Creating decent jobs and employment  Adhering to core labor standards  Labor retrenchment  
 Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS  Increase in human trafficking  Affordability  
 Increase in unplanned migration  Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters  Creating political instability  
 Creating internal social conflicts  Others, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the project design?

The TRTA will gather information on potential risks, assess their significance, and identify appropriate mitigation measures in consultation with stakeholders. The obligation of contractors to implement measures especially on adhering to core labor standards, health and safety, and spread of communicable diseases will also be defined as part of TRTA's recommendations.

**VI. PPTA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT**

1. Do the terms of reference for the PPTA (or other due diligence) contain key information needed to be gathered during PPTA 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?

Yes             No

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 PPTA or due diligence?

In addition to the resources provided by the executing agency for undertaking a social impact assessment, the TRTA will allocate adequate budget for engagement of a social development consultant, and survey costs, to prepare a poverty, social, and gender analysis.