



Initial Poverty and Social Analysis

June 2018

Philippines: Integrated Flood Risk Management Sector Project

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Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 25 May 2018)

Currency unit	–	peso (₱)
₱1.00	=	\$0.0190
\$1.00	=	₱52.5080

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CPS	–	Country Partnership Strategy
FRM	–	flood risk management
IPIF	–	Technical Assistance Loan for Infrastructure Preparation and Innovation Facility
PDP	–	Philippine Development Plan
TRTA	–	transaction technical assistance

NOTES

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	Philippines	Project Title:	Integrated Flood Risk Management Sector Project
Lending/Financing Modality:	Sector Loan	Department/ Division:	Southeast Asia Department/ Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

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

The project objectives support the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017–2022,^a which targets reducing poverty incidence from 21.6% in 2015 to 14.0% by 2022, or by about 6 million people. In line with the PDP 2017–2022, the country partnership strategy (CPS) 2011–2016 for the Philippines focused on achieving high, inclusive, and sustainable growth through four key development outcomes: (i) an improved investment climate and private sector development; (ii) more effective delivery of social services; (iii) reduced environmental degradation and vulnerability to climate change; and (iv) strengthened governance. In 2017, ADB and the Government of the Philippines agreed on an operational program for 2018–2020 that extends the CPS by 1 year through the country operations business plan 2018–2020. One of the key areas of assistance of the CPS which this project will fully contribute to is integration of flood control infrastructure in river basins, protecting lives and properties from flooding events, and reducing vulnerabilities of population, especially the poor, living in flood-prone areas.

B. Poverty Targeting:

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

C. Poverty and Social Analysis

1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.

Key issues. Poverty incidence in the Philippines in 2015 was estimated at 21.6%, equivalent to about 22 million Filipinos who cannot afford basic needs. The Agus river basin is located in Regions X – Northern Mindanao (poverty incidence 21.1% in 2015) and the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (36.3%), Buayan-Malungon river basin is in Region XI – Davao (22%), and Tagum-Libuganon river basin in Regions XI - Davao and XII – Soccsksargen (22% and 37.3%), the Abra river basin in Cordillera Administrative Region and Region I (19.7% and 13.1% in 2015), the Apayao-Abulog river basin in Cordillera Administrative Region and Region II (19.7% and 15.8% in 2015) and the Jalaur river basin in Region VI (20% in 2015).^b

Beneficiaries. The direct beneficiaries of the project are the communities where the flood risk reduction and management activities are implemented. The project will reduce vulnerability, human casualties, and economic losses of the population living in high flood risk areas in all target river basins. The poor are more vulnerable to disasters (flooding), which are exacerbated by climate change, as they have less means to cope with these events. The project will enhance their resilience to disasters by reducing flood risks, reducing vulnerability before, during, and after flooding events, improving early warning systems, rehabilitating flood protection infrastructure, incorporating flood risk in land-use planning and management, preparing disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) plans, and improving community awareness and preparedness.

2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes.

While the project does not directly address poverty reduction, it supports the government's priorities for improvement of the country's flood protection infrastructure and development through (i) reducing flood risk in six river basins in the Philippines; (ii) support for the government's agenda in the PDP, 2017–2022; and (iii) support for the key objective of ADB's strategy for the Philippines—helping the country achieve high, inclusive, and sustainable growth.

3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the transaction technical assistance (TRTA) or due diligence. While technical, social, and environmental safeguard due diligence will be conducted for proposed investments under the technical assistance loan for Infrastructure Preparation and Innovation Facility (IPIF), social development and gender due diligence will be conducted under the TRTA. In preparation for the project, the TRTA will also review the flood risk management (FRM) master plans, proposed investments, and environmental and social safeguards conducted under the IPIF. The TRTA will include social development and gender specialists to prepare the summary poverty reduction and social strategy, as well as the gender analysis and gender action plan.

II. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

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

People's vulnerability to flood depends on multiple factors, including gender. Studies show that women are more vulnerable to flood disasters compared to men, due to differences in employment status, income, gendered social roles, social norms, and restrictions governing behavior. For example, women and the elderly, disabled, children, ethnic minorities, and the poor are vulnerable to the direct and the indirect health consequences of floods. Following a flood event, women and girls may experience higher mortality than men as a result of malnutrition, diseases, and are at higher risk of mental health issues. A higher percent of women than men suffer from food insecurity due to a lack of access to and control over resources. A study on gender impacts of disasters including flooding in Malabon City revealed that 50% of the women reported that their responsibilities during disasters exceed those of their

partner; including looking and providing food for the family (77.9%), keeping up hope for the family amidst the disaster situation (70.6%), taking care of the sick or injured members of the family (55.9%), locating evacuation areas (44.1%), and helping out in disaster risk response in the community (20.6%). Women have limited opportunities to participate in decision-making structures and may have less contact outside the domestic sphere compared to men because of their traditional roles. Women's access to information is limited, placing them at a disadvantage in responding to flooding events in comparison to men in the same community. During and post floods, women face difficulties in finding adequate shelter, food, safe water, and fuel for cooking, as well as problems in maintaining personal hygiene and sanitation. There is limited sex disaggregated data on female victims of floods, however this data is needed to help guide and plan policy and programmatic interventions. A gender analysis will be conducted to assess the socio-demographic characteristics of flood-affected women in the project area and determine gender mainstreaming activities. The gender analysis will collect data on physical injury, food security, health, education, access to social services, malnutrition, unemployment, harassment and incidence of violence against women, women's access to energy and fuel, housing and land tenure, access to water and sanitation including availability of clean drinking water, and damage to housing, crops, livestock, and home gardens as a result of flooding. Women's participation in decision making, including agencies dealing with integrated FRM will be examined.

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 Please explain.

In its design, the project will ensure stakeholder participation and consultation across all components, including consultation with women and vulnerable groups, to ensure that their needs and concerns are taken into account in designing the DRRM plans, and flood risk reduction measures. Women's role as decision-makers and active agents shall be promoted in ensuring their membership and leadership in community-based disaster risk reduction groups, and targets for women's participation in capacity-building activities. Economic opportunities arising directly from the project shall be assured to both men and women via targets for female employment in both unskilled and skilled labor in construction, and operation and maintenance of civil works.

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)

At this stage, the EGM category is the proposed gender mainstreaming category given the potential of the project to promote gender equality.

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 are those living in high flood risk areas in the six target river basins. The IPIF will start with the development of FRM master plans for six target river basins to identify and prioritize structural and non-structural measures to be invested by the project. These plans will follow a rigorous consultation process at all levels to ensure all stakeholders can participate and voice their support and/or concerns. The success of the project highly depends on sound FRM master plans that are supported by stakeholders, and as such the TRTA consultants will assist the IPIF TA loan consultants in this process.

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?

At the design stage, better planning to reduce flood risk is a key starting point to reduce vulnerabilities of people living in flood-prone areas, including the poor, vulnerable and excluded groups. Stakeholders will participate in the development of the FRM master plans. At the implementation stage, the project will support implementation of community-based disaster risk reduction programs in (x) municipalities and/or barangays, preparation of DRRM plans, and invest in non-structural flood risk reduction measures, including land-use guidelines. The identification and prioritization of the municipalities and/or barangays will require participation of the poor and excluded to make sure that they can benefit from these programs.

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?

H Information generation and sharing H Consultation N Collaboration N Partnership

4. Are there issues during Project design for which participation of the poor and excluded is important? What are

<p>they and how shall they be addressed? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Preparation of the FRM master plans will be important at the design stage as a starting point to identify key interventions. Preparation of the DRRM plans, in connection with awareness raising and preparedness activities will involve the poor and excluded.</p>
IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS
A. Involuntary Resettlement Category <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI
<p>1. Does the Project have the potential to involve involuntary land acquisition resulting in physical and economic displacement? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Potentially there may be involuntary land acquisition resulting from rehabilitation and construction of flood protection infrastructure.</p> <p>2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the TRTA or due diligence process?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan <input checked="" 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>
B. Indigenous Peoples Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI
<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>The project can provide clear benefits to indigenous people where they are encountered within the target river basins through reduced loss of lives, properties and economic activities. This will be verified during TRTA. The impact is positive rather than negative.</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>3. Will the Project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the TRTA or due diligence process?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social Impact matrix</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>Appropriate action is to be determined during the TRTA.</p>
V. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES AND RISKS
<p>1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the Project design? None.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Creating decent jobs and employment <input 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 type="checkbox"/> Affordability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Increase in unplanned migration <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Creating political instability <input type="checkbox"/> Creating internal social conflicts</p> <p>2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the Project design?</p>
VI. TRTA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT
<p>1. Do the terms of reference for the TRTA (or other due diligence) contain key information needed to be gathered during TRTA 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 TRTA or due diligence?</p> <p>The TRTA will include an international social development and gender specialist, 2 person-months (p-m), and an international (2 p-m) and a national (8 p-m) social safeguards specialists. The TRTA will also support community participation, consultations and/or workshops. The TRTA will also be supported by a total of 10 p-m of international and 14.5 p-m of national consultants for social safeguards, social development and gender under the IPIF.</p>

^a Government of the Philippines. National Economic and Development Authority. 2017. *Philippine Development Plan 2017–2022*. Manila.

^b Government of the Philippines. Philippine Statistics Authority, Poverty and Human Development Statistics Division. 2016. *2015 Full Year Official Poverty Statistics of the Philippines*. Manila.