

SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

Country:	Cambodia	Project Title:	Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project
Lending/Financing Modality:	Project	Department/Division:	Southeast Asia Department Urban Development and Water Division

I. POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY

Targeting classification: Geographic targeting

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

The proposed project will support growth of the economy and services, and improve the climate change resilience of urban areas in the Tonle Sap basin through urban and environmental infrastructure improvement and stronger urban management capacity. The project will implement flood protection (embankment and drainage improvements), solid waste management (landfill), and community-driven environmental improvements in the towns of Pursat and Kampong Chhnang. This is consistent with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Cambodia country partnership strategy, 2014–2018, which emphasizes rural–urban–regional links; it takes an integrated approach to development that targets the areas where most poor people live, and focuses on transport and economic corridor development to link national value chains with the region and the world.^a The project will expand integrated urban services in growth centers in the Tonle Sap basin. The broader urban development approach will deepen synergies between urban and rural development, including institutional and policy development. The project is in line with Cambodia’s Rectangular Strategy III and its National Strategic Development Plan, 2014–2018. It will result in cleaner and healthier urban environments with improved sanitary conditions and greater hygiene awareness in the project towns. It also will contribute to Cambodia’s improved management of the environment and climate change risks, which has become a challenge for the sustainability of Cambodia’s economic growth and social development.^b

B. Results from the Poverty and Social Analysis during PPTA or Due Diligence

1. Key poverty and social issues. Urban environment improvement was identified as an ADB area of intervention for the sector objective on water and other urban infrastructure and services to support the goals of sustainable long-term economic growth; poverty reduction at a rate of more than 1% per annum; improvement of key social indicators; and increased outreach, effectiveness, quality, and credibility of public services. The subprojects are expected to benefit residents significantly in the project areas, given the priority issues identified by the Towns’ local governments (poor environmental sanitation: a combination of flood and liquid wastewater removal and solid waste) and the urgency of these issues for the residents as revealed during project preparation. The mitigation and improved management of risks related to flood events will enable communities to benefit substantially from avoiding loss of property, reducing casualties, and decreasing economic losses from disruption of livelihoods. Households will be freed of the financial burdens of preparing prior to, and repairing their homes after, flood events. Owners of agricultural land will be able to work their land all year, which will facilitate a second or even third crop in some cases. Project investment in solid waste management infrastructure with capacity development will reduce existing service limitations and enable more households and business establishments to receive efficient waste collection and access a disposal facility. This will generate environmental as well as health benefits, an associated increase in the productivity of beneficiaries, and reduce the economic burden of dealing with illness.
2. Beneficiaries. The project will directly benefit about 100,000 residents, local business communities, and local and provincial governments in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat, which, along with other areas in the Tonle Sap basin, were identified by the Ministry of Planning in 2013 as priority areas for programming as they have poverty rates and incidence of female illiteracy higher than national averages.^c IDPoor poverty information also shows that Kampong Chhnang (31.0%) and Pursat (31.8%) have a higher percentage of poor families than other municipalities in the Tonle Sap basin.^d Residents surveyed in the project area prioritized the following environmental issues: flooding (60.6%), the need to improve sanitation facilities (57.4%), and inadequate solid waste management (41.5%).
3. Impact channels. Vulnerable groups are often disproportionately affected and exposed to flooding and poor environmental conditions. They will benefit from decreased incidence of floods and access to an efficient waste management system. Project investments will prevent disruption of livelihoods caused by floods, and will provide safe, dry year-round access in areas that have been regularly inundated. The health impacts associated with flood protection and enhanced waste management will free up time and economic resources that are now spent on additional transportation and preparing and repairing homes and other assets before and after floods, and will ease the financial burden of dealing with sanitation and flood-linked illnesses.
4. Other social and poverty issues. None.
5. Design features. Location, alignment, and design of physical infrastructure components under the project will maximize expected project benefits and minimize risks and impacts associated with land acquisition and resettlement. Measures are included in the resettlement documents, capacity building and participation strategies, and gender action plan to ensure that the poor, women, religious minorities (Cham, Vietnamese), and other vulnerable groups equally benefit from and actively participate in the project. The project will directly address the needs of the urban poor and

<p>vulnerable groups through output 3 on community mobilization and environmental improvements. The project will support increased access for IDPoor 1 and 2 (about 5,200 households) to latrines in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat municipalities through sanitation grants. The project has also pre-identified poor and vulnerable communities in both municipalities that will receive grants for community-driven environment improvements. All information, education, and communication materials on hygiene awareness management will be catered to different religious groups, including the information on menstrual hygiene management. In addition, safety features for residents and children have been integrated into outputs 1 and 2 (e.g., embankment safety measures in Kampong Chhnang, and sidewalks and select covered drainage in Pursat).</p>
II. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERING THE POOR
<p>1. Participatory approaches and project activities. The poor and vulnerable have participated in focus group discussions, public consultations, and household surveys. A participation plan has been prepared and incorporated in resettlement documents to ensure effective participation of vulnerable groups throughout the project cycle. Screening for community-led infrastructure will ensure these were selected with the full participation of marginalized groups that may experience negative impacts</p> <p>2. The project will collaborate with civil society organizations (CSOs) working with women at the village and Sangkat (or sub-district) levels to strengthen women's participation and benefits. Consultations were held with CSOs and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) during preparation.</p> <p>3. Civil society organizations. The project will support the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) to continue its consultations with CSOs on a regular basis. It will support the MPWT in recruiting an international NGO for implementing output 3. The MPWT has appointed staff to manage socioeconomic and gender aspects of the project, including safeguards. An external resettlement monitor will assist in confirming that resettlement activities have been carried out in accordance with the resettlement planning documents. Qualified specialists will be part of the project management and implementation services consultants, and will provide on-the-job training to project staff for stakeholder and participation activities.</p> <p>4. 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):</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information gathering and sharing (H) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation (H) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collaboration (H) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership (H)</p> <p>5. Participation plan.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. The plan describes measures to share information and strengthen participation of stakeholders in project components and activities with beneficiaries in accordance with ADB's guidelines.</p>
III. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT
<p>Gender mainstreaming category: Effective gender mainstreaming</p> <p>A. Key issues. Floods and inefficient waste management disproportionately impact women who often remain at home to care for family during prolonged floods and have primary responsibility for maintaining the home environment. The project will greatly improve quality of life for women and will focus on improving their overall menstrual hygiene management. Women's level of participation depends on several factors, which will be considered when holding consultation meetings. These include (i) accessibility of information on opportunities to participate in the project, (ii) support from local authorities, and (iii) availability of activities that encourage women to share their opinions freely. The Stakeholder Consultation and Participation Plan and a summary in the project administration manual are accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2.</p> <p>B. Key actions. A gender action plan has been prepared based on a poverty and social analysis, which incorporates a gender analysis for each town—Pursat and Kampong Chhnang. The gender action plan is accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender action plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other actions or measures <input type="checkbox"/> No action or measure</p>
IV. ADDRESSING SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES
<p>A. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Category: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI</p> <p>1. Key impacts. The project will acquire private agricultural land and cultivated government-owned land, and will result in permanent impacts to primary and secondary structures. About 139 affected households (or 576 affected persons) will incur minor impacts resulting from the loss of fixed assets and sources of incomes or livelihoods. About 25 affected households (or 108 affected persons) will be severely affected by loss of agricultural land or permanent loss of land use equivalent to 10% or more of their total productive (income-generating) assets.</p> <p>2. Strategy to address the impacts. Compensation and rehabilitation assistance will be provided according to the resettlement plans for both towns, with the objective of restoring affected households' living standards to at least pre-project conditions.</p>

3. Plan or other Actions	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan
<input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement	<input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix
<input type="checkbox"/> No action	
B. Indigenous Peoples	Safeguard Category: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI
1. Key impacts. Ethnic Cham and Vietnamese were identified and meaningfully consulted in Kampong Chhnang. The project design will benefit all residents in the project area in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat, including ethnic Cham and Vietnamese groups. Output 3 pre-identifies villages where ethnic Cham and Vietnamese are an overwhelming majority of project beneficiaries. As such, the elements of an indigenous peoples plan are integrated in the project design in lieu of a stand-alone plan. Is broad community support triggered? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
2. Strategy to address the impacts. The project management unit (PMU) and project implementation units (PIUs) will include staff that will work with the government, consulting firm, and NGO in facilitating meaningful participation of Cham and Vietnamese minorities.	
3. Plan or other actions	
<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan
<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan elements integrated in project with a summary
<input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix	
<input type="checkbox"/> No action	
V. ADDRESSING OTHER 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. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unemployment (M) <input type="checkbox"/> underemployment (N/A) <input type="checkbox"/> retrenchment (N/A) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> core labor standards (M)	
2. Labor market impact. Employment opportunities for men and women will be created for flood protection, landfill, and community-driven small-scale infrastructure works. A legal covenant will be included to ensure core labor standards and its key principles are followed. Health and safety standards will be adopted in all construction sites.	
B. Affordability	
The proposed environmental sanitation fee is about 1.65% of the average monthly household income of poor households in the two towns. It is considered affordable.	
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) : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communicable diseases (L) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human trafficking (L) <input type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify) _____	
2. Risks to people in project area. The risk is associated with construction activities. Civil works contracts include a provision on workers' safety.	
VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	
1. Targets and indicators. Specific targets and indicators are included in the design and monitoring framework (DMF). Data sources include project reports, government reports statistics, training records, and consultation records.	
2. Required human resources. Staff will be appointed in the PMU and PIUs to work with the social development/resettlement specialists on the project management and implementation support consultant team. ADB safeguard specialists will assist in monitoring the potential impacts during project implementation.	
3. Information in the project administration manual: The project will require the following progress reports (quarterly project progress, annual project performance monitoring and evaluation, and safeguard monitoring). An ADB mission will be fielded at least twice a year, with a midterm review at year 3 and a project completion review at the end of implementation.	
4. Monitoring tools. A project performance and monitoring system will be developed based on the DMF at the start of the project, and will be used to help monitor progress against the DMF. Quarterly progress reports will document progress against the gender action plan and other safeguard indicators. An external monitoring and evaluation resettlement specialist will support the government in monitoring resettlement activities during project implementation.	

^a ADB. 2014. *Country Partnership Strategy: Cambodia, 2014–2018*. Manila.

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

^c Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Planning. 2013. *Integration of Demographic Perspectives in Development*. Phnom Penh.

^d Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Planning. 2012. *IDPoor Atlas*. Phnom Penh.