

SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

Country:	Cambodia	Project Title:	Fourth Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project
Lending/Financing Modality:	Project loan	Department/ Division:	Southeast Asia Department Urban Development and Water Division

I. POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY

Poverty targeting: General intervention

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

Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan, 2014–2018 and the Rectangular Strategy, Phase III development framework include the strategic objective to (i) achieve a reduction of more than 1 percentage point in the poverty rate annually, (ii) reduce income inequality, and (iii) create more and productive non-farm jobs.^a Creating an enabling environment for private sector development is one of the strategy's key prerequisites for reducing poverty and achieving sustainable economic development. The project will contribute to this goal through enhanced urban infrastructure and connectivity in the three towns, which will make them more attractive to private investment.

The project is aligned with the country partnership strategy, which aims to strengthen rural–urban–regional linkages, with a focus on subregional transport and economic corridor development, and urban infrastructure and sanitation provision.^b The project promotes inclusive development through improved access to basic urban services, particularly to vulnerable groups and the urban poor. Priority infrastructure investments will include wastewater management, flood protection and control, and solid waste management. Interventions will promote access to employment generated from construction, management, and operation and maintenance of local infrastructure and urban service delivery. In promoting inclusive and gender-sensitive development, interventions will ensure that affordability issues are considered in setting connection fees, tariffs, and revenue planning structures.

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

1. Key poverty and social issues. The key poverty and social issues are (i) lack of affordable access to basic urban infrastructure and services and (ii) inadequate coverage and insufficient capacity of urban service delivery of environmental sanitation services. Drainage and wastewater disposal is considered a serious problem by 87% of households in the three towns, and 33%–40% have had their residences affected by flooding in 2013–2017. Social impacts of flooding and poor sanitation include increased waterborne disease incidence: cases of diarrhea in 2016 were reported by 61% of households in Kampong Cham and 42% in Kratie and Stung Treng. Solid waste collection service coverage and performance is inadequate, with 30%–34% of households served.

2. Beneficiaries. Poverty rates in the three towns are Kampong Cham: 7% (poor), 5% (near poor); Kratie: 5% (poor), 11% (near poor); and Stung Treng 5% (poor), 7% (near poor), with some villages within towns with higher poverty rates at 17% (poor) and 20% (near poor).^c Poor and female-headed households are among the unserved, which do not have access to proper wastewater collection and solid waste collection services. Overall, about 21% of households are female-headed, with the highest proportion in Kampong Cham at 38%. Direct beneficiaries receiving improved wastewater collection and flood protection will be 4,676 households in Kampong Cham (of which 1,153 are female-headed households, 154 households are poor, and 34 households are near poor [baseline 2016]), 2,688 households in Kratie (of which 238 are female-headed households, 111 households are poor, and 246 households are near poor [baseline 2016]), 2,253 households in Stung Treng (of which 277 are female-headed households, 14 are poor, 44 are near poor [baseline 2016]). New or improved solid waste collection will be expanded to 100% coverage (baseline 2017 coverage: Kampong Cham 58%; Kratie 30%; Stung Treng 43%): 466 poor households, 361 near poor households, 2,416 female-headed households in Kampong Cham; 368 Poor households, 676 near poor households, 825 female-headed households in Kratie; 113 poor households, 152 near poor households, 446 female-headed households in Stung Treng.

3. Impact channels. The improved urban environment from drainage and wastewater collection and treatment, and the enhanced and expanded coverage of solid waste collection and management, will directly enhance the living standards of the primary beneficiaries in Kampong Cham, Kratie, and Stung Treng; and ensure a better environment and living conditions. The project will contribute to poverty reduction indirectly through developing urban areas, development of human capital, and improved public governance. Provincial development strategies for increased connectivity will support economic activities, generating new livelihood opportunities and employment for the towns' populations. Project targets for social inclusion and gender measures will increase poor people's access to urban services and women's representation and elevated roles in subnational urban management structures. GDR will offer employment skills training or training in farming or livestock to affected households, to mitigate displacement of livelihoods.

4. Other poverty and social issues. Domestic violence is widespread in Cambodia.^d The number of female victims and death by domestic violence per 100,000 people was 73.7 in Kampong Cham, 43.6 in Kratie, and 103.3 in Stung Treng. It is beyond the scope of the project to address domestic violence. Ongoing initiatives in the targeted provinces and project area include the program for the prevention of violence against women and girls in Asia and

of indigenous peoples or affect the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain.
Is broad community support triggered? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2. Strategy to address the impacts. Not applicable.
3. Plan or other actions. <input checked="" 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, indicated as high (H), medium (M), and low or not significant (L). L unemployment L underemployment L retrenchment L core labor standards
2. Labor market impact. Impacts are low, with the project offering temporary employment in civil works in the project area. Adherence to core labor standards, for labor conditions under civil works construction, will be included in contractor's contract and reflected in the loan covenants.
B. Affordability
Affordability is not expected to be an issue as house connections will be free. Household expenses for replumbing for access will be covered by a \$100 grant to poor households, and tariffs (riel/% of household income for the lowest 10th percentile) are low in relation to other urban service deliveries and considered acceptable.
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) L - Communicable diseases L - Human trafficking
2. Risks to people in project area The prevalence of people in all age groups living with HIV/AIDS in the three towns is (i) Kampong Cham 1.08 (12 females and 32 males); (ii) Kratie 1.09 (18 females and 15 males); and (iii) Stung Treng 4.38 (38 females and 65 males). This is higher than the national adult (age group 15–49 years) prevalence of 0.6, but prevalence figures are only indicatively comparable. There is low risk that the project will affect communicable diseases transmission, as employment preference will be given to local residents. The PIU will ensure HIV/AIDS information dissemination to workers is included in contracts. Regarding human trafficking, statistics from the towns are not available. Even nationally, accurate statistics or estimates for the level of trafficking in persons from Cambodia to Thailand are lacking. ^f In Stung Treng, according to the Department of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, 10 cases of human trafficking have occurred in 2012–2016.
VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION
1. Targets and indicators. The key targets and indicators for poverty reduction and inclusive social development in the project include wastewater collection house connections provided free to all households in core service areas, and beneficiaries of improved drainage in phase 1 area outside the core service area include all female-headed households, and Poor households. Expanded and improved solid waste collection services will cover all female-headed households and poor in the three towns. Provincial development strategies approved include social inclusion and gender equity components.
2. Required human resources. The project management consultant will include social development/gender specialists (9 person-months international and 12 person-months national). The PMU/PIUs will appoint a qualified social/gender/community development and communications officer in each town to coordinate the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the project's GAP, stakeholder communication strategy, and participation plan.
3. Information in the project administration manual. Monitoring of impacts on social and gender aspects, including social inclusion and gender equity performance measures, will be incorporated into the overall project performance monitoring information system established by the PMU.
4. Monitoring tools. The PMU and PIUs will be assisted by the project management consultant in devising the monitoring indicators (sex disaggregated) and reporting templates in assessing the progress of the social action plans. GAP implementation progress will be reported quarterly, using ADB's GAP progress reporting template.
ADB = Asian Development Bank, GAP = gender action plan, m ³ = cubic meter, PIU = project implementation unit, PMU = project management unit, PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance
^a Government of Cambodia. 2013. <i>Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency Phase III</i> . Phnom Penh; Government of Cambodia. 2014. <i>National Strategic Development Plan, 2014–2018</i> . Phnom Penh
^b ADB. 2014. <i>Country Partnership Strategy: Cambodia, 2014–2018</i> . Manila.
^c Poor (ID Poor 1) and Near Poor (ID Poor 2) are defined based on the procedure specified under the Sub-decree on Identification of Poor Households by the Royal Government of Cambodia (No. 291 ANKr. BK) in 2011.
^d Cambodia Ministry of Women's Affairs. 2015. <i>National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experiences in Cambodia</i> . Phnom Penh.
^e ADB. 2018. <i>PPTA Final Report. Fourth Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project</i> . Manila.
^f United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2017. <i>Trafficking in persons from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar to Thailand</i> . Bangkok

Source: Asian Development Bank