

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	Tonga	Project Title:	Integrated Urban Resilience Sector Project
Lending/Financing Modality:	Sector Loan and Grant	Department/ Division:	Pacific Department Urban, Social Development, and Public Management Division

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

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

The project, which aims to improve living standards, disaster resilience and urban development in Nuku'alofa, supports the government's development priorities, as articulated in the Tonga Strategic Development Framework II (TSDFI) 2015-2025 and ADB's Pacific Approach 2016-2020, which serves as the country partnership strategy for Tonga. In particular, the project supports three of the TSDFI core National Outcomes: (i) a more inclusive, sustainable and balanced urban and rural development across island groups; (ii) a more inclusive, sustainable and successful provision and maintenance of infrastructure and technology; and (iii) a more inclusive, sustainable and effective land and environment management, with resilience to climate change and risk.

B. Poverty Targeting:

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

The project will support more resilient and effective urban infrastructure and will reduce households' vulnerability towards natural hazards, particularly floods. The project will also reduce waterborne diseases and will improve public and environmental health and water supply. Poor households of Sopu and Popua will be the main beneficiaries of the project impacts.

C. Poverty and Social Analysis

1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.

The main beneficiaries are poor households, mainly located in Sopu and Popua. Poor households live in areas with recurrent floods or perpetual standing water, and are very vulnerable to natural hazards, poor sanitation conditions and deficient water supply. Poor households are those facing hardship and on a low income including those relying on their children's income, pensioners, women heads of household, and elderly people who are not looked after by their children and have no financial or social support. Specific groups identified as most vulnerable and subject to hardship include children, youth, women, the disabled, and the elderly.

2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes.

The project will undertake priority water supply and sanitation investments in order to increase and improve service coverage, particularly among low-income households. Poor and socially excluded groups will directly benefit from the project. In addition, the project will address the vulnerability to natural disaster, particularly to floods, addressing the perpetual standing water in Sopu and Popua, which provide ideal conditions for mosquitoes and the transmission of waterborne diseases and entail the loss of access to some of the properties.

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

Social, gender and poverty assessments will be conducted to identify the impact, and special features to be considered in project design to maximize project benefits flowing to target groups such as low-income households and women. CSOs will be identified and trained during the TRTA to ensure the success of the community based DRM program, awareness rising, and the participation of women, children and persons with disability during the project implementation.

4. Specific analysis for policy-based lending.

Not applicable

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?

Women play an important role in promoting good health and sanitation practices in households in Tonga, with children learning important lessons on hygiene from their mothers. As primary caregivers, productivity of women may be adversely affected by time taken away from productive activities such as paid employment, to care for sick family members affected by water-borne diseases. Public awareness activities targeted at women are likely to improve children's health and behavior such as encouraging the use of hand-washing.

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.

Women will benefit from improved water supply and sanitation services that will result from the project. A gender action plan will be prepared as part of TRTA activities.

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

Yes No Please explain

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.

Stakeholders include households in NUKu'alofa, particularly from Sopa and Popua area, CSOs, development partners, the Ministry of Finance and National Planning, the Planning and Urban Management Agency in the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Infrastructure, the Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications the Tonga Water Board and the Waste Authority Limited.

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?

A key design feature of the project is the community engagement during the community based DRM program and awareness rising campaign implementation, which will engage particularly with vulnerable and low-income households. The proposed project will involve and train CSOs to support and deliver the community based DRM program and the awareness raising campaign.

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 M 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

The urban poor are the ones generally affected by permanent floods, access to water and sanitation, hence understanding their constraints and devising possible solutions will be a key aspect of the social analysis and stakeholder consultation.

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

Limited permanent and temporary land acquisition could be required, but in principle, no structures will be affected. The extent of potential resettlement impacts will become apparent during project preparation and resettlement plans and/or resettlement framework will be prepared to guide land acquisition.

2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the TRTA 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 TRTA 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 M Adhering to core labor standards Labor retrenchment
 Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS Increase in human trafficking M 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?

Tariff implementation planning will be pro-poor and bid documents will require contractors to adhere to core labor standards.

VI. TRTA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT

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?

- 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 TRTA or due diligence?

The TRTA team includes an international poverty, gender and safeguards specialist (3.0 person-months) and a national DRM development specialist & community participation specialist (5.0 person-months). The TRTA includes a budget of \$10,000 for workshops and training, and \$47,000 for surveys, including social, poverty and gender analysis.