

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	Bangladesh	Project Title:	Dhaka Water Supply Network Improvement Project
Lending/Financing Modality:	Project	Department/ Division:	South Asia Regional Department/ Urban Development and Water Division

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

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

Bangladesh has made steady and commendable progress in poverty reduction. Income poverty incidence declined substantially from 58.8% in 1991-1992 to 31.5% in 2010. Although the poverty ratio continues to be higher in rural areas at 35.2% than that of urban areas at 21.3%, the urban poverty still constitutes a major agenda for the country's economic and social development. Non-income poverty continues to be a challenge in the urban areas, particularly the slums which are in desperate need of basic services and infrastructure. The Sixth Five Year Plan (SFYP) (2011-2015) stresses that the availability of safe water and good sanitation is essential for improving living standards of the poor, and that there is a need for increasing investment in water and sanitation. To address urban poverty, the SFYP promotes equal access to basic services. Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA), the water utility of Dhaka, has now taken a policy decision to cover all slums and informal settlements with piped water supply.

The objective of ADB's support under its Bangladesh Country Partnership Strategy (2011-2015) (CPS) is to contribute to the government's SFYP goals and commitments for enhancing growth and reducing poverty. Investing to make cities more livable is one approach under the strategy to make the growth process more inclusive. Urban sector, including water supply and sanitation and other municipal services, is one of the six priority sectors of the CPS.

B. Poverty Targeting

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

The project will include extension of new or regularized connections to low-income communities, targeting people who do not have legal access to water supply. It is expected to contribute directly to Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7 (environmental sustainability) by improving access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

C. Poverty and Social Analysis

1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.

People living in slums generally do not have legal access to water supply, as they often live on unauthorized lands without having legal titles. They normally depend on illegal water lines and private vendors. Given the dire situation of slum dwellers and poor communities, the project will include extension of new or regularized connections to low-income communities to deliver more reliable and improved water supply services. Potential beneficiaries will include slum dwellers and poor households who will benefit from improvement in water costs, water collection time, and health risks from safer and more pressurized water supply in 24 hours.

2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes

The impact of proposed project will be improved access to and quality of sustainable water supply in Dhaka city by strengthening the distribution system including regularization of the existing illegal connections by installing metered community connections in low-income communities. Three impact channels are identified: (i) installing metered connections will significantly reduce the cost of water, as the households will not be forced to pay higher rates for illegal water lines and private vendors; (ii) provision of piped water will reduce water collection time of people who used to wait in long queues to receive their ration of water; and (iii) safe drinking water will improve morbidity rate of children who will in turn have more education opportunities. Through all these changes, the poor will have access to better and more affordable water supply services, which will generate additional costs and time to be invested for productive and income-generating activities.

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

The project will be designed to have the similar basic implementation arrangements to the on-going projects (Dhaka Water Supply Sector Development Program (DWSSDP)) in provision of pipe water to low income communities. The project will support organizing community-based organizations (CBOs), with the assistance of NGOs, to be responsible for maintenance of the community water points and payment of water tariff, as this arrangement ensures

regular payment without any default for water bills of new connections under DWSSDP. To enhance awareness on water use, water quality, and public hygiene, public awareness campaign activities will also be implemented.

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 are responsible for collecting and managing water. Water supply in Dhaka city, especially in low-income communities, is often unreliable, intermittent, and illegal. These factors require women and girls to spend more time securing water of satisfactory quality and quantity. Water-borne diseases and the household health situation of people living in slum areas also create a burden on women's workload, time use, and productive employment. Sometimes, availability of water depends on the willingness of the land owner. Despite women bearing the larger burden of water use management and health concerns, women are not included in the decision making process regarding water use and management. In recent years, NGOs have involved women in the water management committees. It was noted that women are very active in water management, maintaining water points (including periodic cleaning of the reservoir), repairing minor technical damages, collecting bills, monitoring and keeping records of meter reading, and repaying capital investment (if community contribution is included). Thus women can contribute and have a greater impact on the issues mentioned above.

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.

Expansion of the piped water supply network will benefit woman by reducing their burden to fetch water for the family. They will be able to participate in the decisions related to water supply in the CBOs. A gender action plan will be prepared. More focused and efficient community awareness-raising campaigns will target women, enabling them to understand the need for economical use of water, maintenance of water quality, and payment of water tariffs. Women will have an equal opportunity to participate in project-supported training programs, recruitment, and employment in construction, Core labor standards, including equal wages for women and men for work of equal value, will be ensured.

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.

Stakeholders will include general population in Dhaka, poor and vulnerable households, and communities in targeted areas. Government, community groups and civil society organizations working in the project areas will be consulted on project design and implementation, planning for resettlement work, community awareness raising, hygiene education, and formation of community-based organizations (CBOs)

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?

CBOs will be established and/or strengthened in low-income communities to enhance regularization of existing illegal connections and the installment of new ones, maintain the facility of community water points, and have the responsibility to pay water tariffs. NGOs will be engaged to facilitate the participation of the poor and women for improving access to low income communities, assist the implementation of the resettlement plan and undertake awareness program on legal connection works, information regarding advantage of proper water use, etc.

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 (L)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

As stated above, NGOs will be engaged to assist the participation of CBOs including the poor and women for improving access to low income communities, assist the implementation of the resettlement plan and undertake awareness program on legal connection works, information regarding advantage of proper water use, etc.

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 not require any private land acquisition. All project components will be located in the existing facilities or government owned right of way (ROW). The envisaged resettlement impacts are in forms of temporary loss of income to vendors, shop keeper and/or shop/business owners due to the road closure during civil works. These initial assessments will be verified during project preparation.

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

The project activities will be conducted in Dhaka city. No Indigenous People groups, as defined by ADB SPS 2009, live in the project areas to be affected/ benefitted by the project activities. These initial assessments will be verified during project preparation.

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?

- (L)Creating decent jobs and employment (M)Adhering to core labor standards Labor retrenchment
 Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS Increase in human trafficking (L)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?

Employment opportunities especially for unskilled labor will be provided. The project will ensure compliance with the core labor standards. A pro-poor approach for affordable connections and water tariffs will be developed to facilitate access to the poor.

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?

Project preparatory experts, including Resettlement and Social Development Expert and Environment Expert, have been mobilized to carry out necessary due diligence. The Mission team will ensure proper due diligence as per ADB procedures.