

**APPENDIX 6: INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS**

Country:	Bangladesh	Project Title:	City Region Development Project II
Lending/Financing Modality:	Project	Department/ Division:	SARD/SAUW

**I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS****A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy**

Bangladesh has made 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 in urban areas at 21.3%, 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. To address urban poverty, the government's Seventh Five Year Plan, 2016–2020 promotes equal access to basic services including urban infrastructure.

The objective of the Asian Development Bank's support, under its Bangladesh country partnership strategy, 2016–2020, is to contribute to the goals and commitments under the Seventh Five Year Plan for enhancing growth and reducing poverty. The Seventh Five Year Plan stresses that the availability of basic infrastructure, including urban road, drainage, safe drinking water, and good sanitation, is essential for improving living standards of the poor and most vulnerable groups, and that there is a need for increasing investment in urban infrastructure. It highlights support to selected urban populations with improvements in urban infrastructure, including sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, and other essential municipal infrastructure.

**B. Poverty Targeting**

General Intervention  Individual or Household (TI-H)  Geographic (TI-G)  SDG

The residents in the city regions, including women, shall benefit from improved governance and access to quality infrastructure such as better roads and transport facilities, quality sewerage, and other municipal services with streamlined policies and enhanced ease of doing business. Direct and indirect growth opportunities are also expected to facilitate skills development and employability in the city regions, especially for women. The project will indirectly address poverty and vulnerability through improved connectivity and access, and delivery of improved sewerage and urban services. The project will also directly benefit the poor and vulnerable, including households headed by women, through project-related employment in construction work and operation and maintenance of facilities created. However, it does not address the issue of unemployment and income poverty in totality; these will be addressed by the private sector, which will be benefited by the project.

**C. Poverty and Social Analysis****1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.**

General citizens in target city corporations/*pourashavas* are the primary beneficiaries of the project. The poor can also benefit from improved service level of the urban infrastructure services. Project needs will be identified through an inclusive consultative process in the project preparation. Slum basic infrastructure improvement will be an integral component of the project. Relevant social indicators, including data for poverty in target city corporations/*pourashavas*, will be collected in the project preparatory technical assistance and/or project design advance (PPTA/PDA).

**2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes.**

The project will create direct employment opportunities for the poor and vulnerable. The implementation of the poverty reduction action plan in the project will enhance access of the poor and vulnerable to basic municipal services including sewerage and drainage. Low-income households may not be able to afford the regular connection cost for the piped network. While the project will focus on the augmentation of sewerage system, policy measures will be discussed during the PPTA/PDA and/or project implementation to facilitate the poor's connection to the piped network.

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

Lessons learned from completed and ongoing urban projects will be reviewed and incorporated into the design of the project. Positive social impacts can be expected by using inclusive and participatory mechanism in the project identification, preparation, and implementation.

**4. Specific analysis for policy-based lending.**

This project is not envisaged to be policy-based lending.

## 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 and the poor suffer more from limited access to basic urban infrastructure and services which include water supply and sanitation service and transport systems, among others. The chapter on Key Issues for Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Advancement in the Seventh Five Year Plan, 2016–2020, notes that women access to safe water for drinking and household facilitates and women empowerment by reducing drudgery and allowing them to be engaged in productive endeavors, while access to infrastructure and support services, such as safe and affordable transport system, is key to increase women's mobility and participation in public spheres.

Women's participation in consultation and decision making in the management of city corporations/*pourashavas* has been limited. The Plan cites the need to enforce women's memberships in different sectorial committees and associations. The Pourashava Act provides for women's participation the Town-Level Coordination Committees and Ward-Level Coordination Committees. They can also have representation and participation in the Slum Improvement Committees and in the City Coordination Meetings of City Corporations. Women can also serve as agents of change for community behavioral change programs, particularly in hygiene, sanitation, and water conservation.

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.

The project specifically provides for the consideration of gender-sensitive features in the design and construction of urban transport and other infrastructure and facilities, as well as integration of gender features in the socioeconomic development plans that will be developed. Women's participation in consultation and decision-making processes will be ensured. A Gender Action Plan (GAP)—incorporating consultation and participation (C&P) approaches and behavior change communication interventions—will be prepared during the PPTA.

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

Yes  No Please explain.

The project is not expected to cause adverse impacts on women and/or girls.

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.

Main stakeholders include general citizens, poor and vulnerable communities, and groups (women, elderly, persons with disabilities [PWDs]), businesses in target city corporations/*pourashavas*, and those in areas where the proposed infrastructure will be developed. Government, including mayors, councilors, community groups, and civil society organizations working in the project location, will be fully consulted. Stakeholders will be involved in the design of the community infrastructure and basic services.

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?

The project will take a participatory approach during processing with meaningful engagement through workshops, community meetings, focus group discussions, and household surveys. More specifically, the poor and excluded groups in city corporations/*pourashavas* will be consulted during the preparation and implementation of the project.

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?

Information generation and sharing (H)  Consultation (H)  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

Concerns exist on the inclusiveness of public infrastructure and urban services. A stakeholder analysis will be done to identify the poor and excluded groups (PWDs). The need for a project-specific C&P plan will be assessed and—as alternative—C&P approaches will be integrated into the design of the GAP.

<b>IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS</b>
<b>A. Involuntary Resettlement Category</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI
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 As the target city corporations/ <i>pourashavas</i> and subprojects are not yet decided, it is not possible to estimate the exact impacts at this stage. Resettlement impacts will be assessed, and efforts will be made to minimize impacts.
2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the PPTA or due diligence process? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> None
<b>B. Indigenous Peoples Category</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
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 Project is not expected to have impacts on indigenous peoples as investments will be within urban areas.
3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the PPTA or due diligence process? <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social Impact matrix <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None
<b>V. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES AND RISKS</b>
1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the project design? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Creating decent jobs and employment(M) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adhering to core labor standards <input type="checkbox"/> Labor retrenchment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in human trafficking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Affordability (M) <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in unplanned migration <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters <input type="checkbox"/> Creating political instability <input type="checkbox"/> Creating internal social conflicts <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify _____
2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the project design? Employment opportunities, particularly for unskilled labor, will be provided. Provisions for employment, conduct of/participation in awareness-raising activities related to sexually transmitted infections and communicable diseases, and adherence to national core labor standards will be included in construction contracts. A pro-poor approach for affordable connection fee and water tariffs will be developed under the PPTA to facilitate access by the poor.
<b>VI. PPTA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT</b>
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? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 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? Resources are allocated for engaging a consultant who will undertake the social and gender analysis, prepare a GAP, and, if needed, a C&P plan. Workshop budgets are provided for C&P purposes.