

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	<input type="text" value="Bangladesh"/>	Project Title:	<input type="text" value="Khilkhet Water Treatment Plant Project"/>
Lending/Financing Modality:	<input type="text" value="Project"/>	Department/ Division:	<input type="text" value="SARD/SAUW"/>

I. POVERTY ISSUES

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. While Bangladesh achieved a reduction of poverty ratio by 8.5% between 2005 and 2010, the poverty ratio remains relatively unchanged in Dhaka, reduced only slightly from 32.0% to 30.5%, mainly due to in-migration from poorer regions. 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 including 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, is one of the six priority sectors of the CPS.

B. Targeting Classification

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

The project will contribute to the MDG Goal 7, Target 3: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Through development of new surface water sources, the project will increase the coverage of piped water supply system with improved quality.

C. Poverty Analysis

1. If the project is classified as TI-H, or if it is policy-based, what type of poverty impact analysis is needed?
Not applicable.
2. What resources are allocated in the PPTA/due diligence?
The social development and gender specialist will undertake a gender assessment, and based on the results of the assessment, prepare a gender action plan.
3. If GI, is there any opportunity for pro-poor design (e.g., social inclusion subcomponents, cross subsidy, pro-poor governance, and pro-poor growth)? Please explain.
Not applicable.

II. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

A. Initial Social Analysis

Based on existing information:

1. Who are the potential primary beneficiaries of the project? How do the poor and the socially excluded benefit from the project?

General citizens in Dhaka are the primary beneficiaries of the project. The poor and the socially excluded can also benefit from improved service level of the water supply services and new connection to the piped network.

2. What are the potential needs of beneficiaries in relation to the proposed project?
Improved water supply service is a priority for general citizens in Dhaka, as the current level of service is generally poor, with only intermittent supply and poor water quality.

3. What are the potential constraints in accessing the proposed benefits and services, and how will the project address them?

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 surface water supply system, policy measures will be discussed during the PPTA and/or project implementation to facilitate the poor's connection to the piped network. Measures may

include reduction of connection costs and charges through introduction of output-based aid, payment of connection costs in installments, application of shared connection, etc.

B. Consultation and Participation

1. Indicate the potential initial stakeholders.
Stakeholders include general citizens and businesses in Dhaka and those in areas where the proposed infrastructure is located.
2. What type of consultation and participation (C&P) is required during the PPTA or project processing (e.g., workshops, community mobilization, involvement of nongovernment organizations and community-based organizations, etc.)?
A series of workshops and consultation meetings will be held among the key stakeholders in designing the project. Private sector will be consulted to form an appropriate structure of public-private partnership. Specific consultations will be held for persons who may have land acquisition/resettlement impacts, as a process for developing a resettlement plan.
3. What level of participation is envisaged for project design?
 Information sharing Consultation Collaborative decision making Empowerment
4. Will a C&P plan be prepared during the project design for project implementation? Yes No
Please explain.
A C&P plan for project implementation will be prepared in PPTA.

C. Gender and Development Proposed Gender Mainstreaming Category: effective gender mainstreaming

1. What are the key gender issues in the sector/subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project/program?
Despite impressive gains in several aspects of gender equality, notably in health and education, women still remain particularly vulnerable to poverty. Poverty ratio is higher for female-headed households. Women are responsible for managing water, and low service level of water supply necessitates women to spend more time for securing water of satisfactory quality and quantity. The participation of women in consultation and decision-making is often limited because of the social context in Bangladesh.
2. Does the proposed project/program have the potential to promote gender equality and/or women's empowerment by improving women's access to and use of opportunities, services, resources, assets, and participation in decision making?
 Yes No Please explain.
Improved access to water – especially the expansion of piped water supply systems to poor households – will reduce women's time spent on household water collection. Expected improvement in health outcomes due to improved water supply will reduce women's time spent on caring for sick family members. Reduction in women's time spent on household chores could potentially increase women's economic opportunities, resulting in benefits for women and their families and potentially contributing to women's empowerment. A gender action plan will be prepared to incorporate gender features/activities in the project design.
3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or to widen gender inequality?
 Yes No Please explain
The project is not expected to cause adverse impacts on women and/or girls.

III. SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES AND OTHER SOCIAL RISKS

Issue	Nature of Social Issue	Significant/Limited/ No Impact/Not Known	Plan or Other Action Required
Involuntary Resettlement	The total land requirement is estimated to be 121 hectares. Transmission lines will affect structures and land, although no large settlements are observed.	Significant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Plan
Indigenous Peoples	Project is not expected to have	No impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None

	impacts on indigenous peoples.		
Labor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employment Opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Labor Retrenchment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Core Labor Standards	Employment opportunities will open for unskilled labor during construction. The project will ensure compliance with the core labor standards.	No negative impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Action
Affordability	Connection policy will be reviewed to facilitate poor's improved access to piped water supply.	Limited	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action <input type="checkbox"/> No Action <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain
Other Risks and/or Vulnerabilities <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Human Trafficking <input type="checkbox"/> Others (conflict, political instability, etc.), please specify	The project is not anticipated to have other risks and/or vulnerabilities.	No negative impact	<input type="checkbox"/> Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Action <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain

IV. PPTA/DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT

1. Do the TOR for the PPTA (or other due diligence) include poverty, social and gender analysis and the relevant specialist/s?
 Yes No
2. Are resources (consultants, survey budget, and workshop) allocated for conducting poverty, social and/or gender analysis, and C&P during the PPTA/due diligence? Yes No
Resources are allocated for engaging a consultant for gender assessment and preparation of a gender action plan. Workshop budgets are provided for consultation purposes.