

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	Bangladesh	Project Title:	Coastal Towns Infrastructure Improvement Project
Lending/Financing Modality:	Sector Loan	Department/Division:	SARD/SAUW

I. POVERTY ISSUES

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

The objective of ADB's support under its Bangladesh Country Partnership Strategy (2011-2015) (CPS) is to contribute to the goals and commitments under the government's Sixth Five Year Plan (SFYP) (2011-2015) for enhancing growth and reducing poverty. The SFYP stresses that the availability of 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 water and sanitation. It highlights support to vulnerable coastal populations with improvements in climate resilient water supply, sanitation, drainage, solid waste management, and other essential municipal infrastructure. The CPS reflects these goals with targeted assistance to vulnerable coastal towns with climate resilient municipal infrastructure through the Project.

B. Targeting Classification

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

The CPS and SFYP targets assistance to vulnerable coastal areas of Bangladesh. Coastal areas are characterized by high poverty incidence and vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and variability. The project will address the constraints to poverty, namely low access to basic services including water supply, sanitation facilities, and drainage, and help communities develop resilience to the impacts of climate change through adaptations in infrastructure, capacity building, governance, and urban planning. The project will also make broader improvements to local governance to improve citizen participation and ensure services are more responsive to poor communities.

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 PPTA allocates 4 person-months for a Social and Gender Development Specialist.

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.

The project will incorporate pro-poor designs into the physical investments, as well as in the capacity building, awareness, and governance programs. Pro-poor connection fees and tariffs will be developed under the PPTA for water supply components. Lessons learned from ADB's ongoing BAN: Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Projects will be adapted, including pro-poor features to enhance citizen awareness and participation for women and the poor. Specific measures to be further explored during PPTA include the following: (i) town-level coordination committees and ward-level coordination committees formed in all project towns (X% women members, and with adequate representation of the poor); (ii) poverty reduction action plans including identified budget prepared and implemented in all project towns; (iv) slum improvement committee established in all target project towns; (v) output based aid (i.e., reimbursing contractors for connecting poor families with bonuses for achieving agreed levels); and (vi) targeting poor and women households for awareness raising and behavioral change programs.

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 coastal towns are the primary beneficiaries of the project. The poor and the socially excluded can also benefit from improved service level of the water supply, sanitation, and drainage services which are made climate resilient.

2. What are the potential needs of beneficiaries in relation to the proposed project?

Improved water supply, sanitation, and drainage service which are climate resilient is a priority for general citizens in coastal towns, as the current level of service is very poor, with only intermittent supply and poor water quality, and low access to basic sanitation.

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 water supply system, policy measures will be discussed during the PPTA and/or project implementation to facilitate poor's connection to the piped network. Measures may include reduction of connection costs and charges through payment of connection costs in installments, application of shared connection, etc. Household connections to non-titled slum residents are not possible under government's policy, and the PPTA will explore pro-poor approaches in consultation with local authorities to deliver water and other basic services to slum households.

B. Consultation and Participation

1. Indicate the potential initial stakeholders.

Stakeholders include general citizens, poor and vulnerable communities, and businesses in coastal towns and those in areas where the proposed infrastructure is located. Government, NGO, and other development partner stakeholders will be fully consulted and incorporated into the consultation and participation plan.

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.)?

The project will take a participatory approach during processing with meaningful engagement through workshops, community meetings, focus group discussions, and household surveys.

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: EGM

1. What are the key gender issues in the sector/subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project/program?

Women and the poor suffer more from limited water supply and limited access to basic sanitation resulting in limited employment opportunities and increasing health risks. They are also most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, as increased cyclones and sea level rise destroy women's asset bases and livelihood options. Women currently have limited participation in local decision-making related to urban governance and services. They can also serve as agents of change for community behavioral change programs, particularly in hygiene, sanitation, water conservation, and disaster preparedness.

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. A gender action plan will be prepared during the PPTA.

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

Yes No Please explain.

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	No significant impacts are anticipated. Resettlement impacts will be minimized and further assessed during PPTA. A Resettlement Framework will be prepared to guide planning and implementation of subprojects not appraised during project preparation.	Limited	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Framework
Indigenous Peoples	Project is not expected to have impacts on indigenous peoples as investments will be within urban areas. An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework will be prepared to guide planning and implementation of subprojects not appraised during project preparation.	Uncertain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
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	A pro-poor approach for affordable connections and water tariffs will be developed under the PPTA to facilitate access to the poor.	Limited	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Action
IV. PPTA/DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT			
<p>1. Do the TOR for the PPTA (or other due diligence) include poverty, social and gender analysis and the relevant specialist/s? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>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? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Resources are allocated for engaging a consultant for social and gender assessment and preparation of a GAP and C&P. Workshop budgets are provided for consultation purposes.</p>			