



## Initial Poverty and Social Analysis

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Project Number: 39305  
April 2009

### BAN: Urban Public and Environmental Health Sector Development Program

An initial poverty and social assessment (IPSA) is prepared in the early stage of the project cycle to assess the significance of social issues for a project. In accordance with ADB's public communications policy (PCP, 2005), the IPSA is disclosed upon completion. The final summary social assessment is included as an appendix to the project's report and recommendation of the President.

Asian Development Bank



## INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

### A. Links to the Country Poverty Analysis

Is the sector identified as a national priority in country poverty analysis? <div style="float: right;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No         </div>	Is the sector identified as a national priority in country poverty partnership agreement? <div style="float: right;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No         </div>
<p><b>Contribution of the sector or subsector to reduce poverty in Bangladesh</b></p> <p>Catastrophic health shocks leading to hospitalization are an important dimension of vulnerability and impoverishment. The poor pay a significant share of their income for health services. However, their health status is substantially lower than the national average, and their access to health services remains less than desired. The extremely marginalized and poor from rural areas are migrating into urban areas in search of employment. This has led to an increase in the absolute number of poor in urban areas. The urban poor living in slums and squatters also have to deal with environmental hazards resulting from poor living conditions, which is in addition to weak social networks. Bangladesh's health policy (2000) stressed the need to expand health services in urban areas, especially for the poor. However, only 5.3% of government expenditure relates to health, with most of it targeted at the rural poor. The health needs of the urban poor are largely unmet by public interventions. The ensuing program will address many of the concerns relating to primary health care for the urban poor by strengthening and expanding public health services in urban areas. By targeting the urban poor, and by improving their health, the program will help to reduce poverty in Bangladesh.</p>	

### B. Poverty Analysis

**Targeting Classification:** Targeted intervention

<p><b>What type of poverty analysis is needed?</b></p> <p>Measures to improve pro-poor targeting were incorporated in the ongoing Urban Primary Health care Project (UPHCP). They include (i) a baseline survey and identification of the urban poor in project areas, mapping of the potential target population, and the introduction of entitlement cards; (ii) identification of constraints faced by the urban poor in accessing health services; (iii) promotion of basic daily health services in slums; (iv) community social mobilization activities to develop health awareness in slums; (v) social marketing to increase demand for health services among the poor living in slums; (vi) increasing the number of trained community organizers and health volunteers; (vii) facility-level health committees in slums and low-income urban areas for monitoring health services to the poor, and representation of the poor on the committees; (viii) involvement of ward commissioners and representatives of nongovernment organizations (NGOs), civil society, and poor communities in monitoring health services to the poor; (ix) setting up targets for NGO outreach workers to mobilize the poor to access health services; (x) independent monitoring to review access and quality of services to the poor; and (xi) an orientation program for all primary health care providers to increase poor people's understanding of health issues and planning of health services for the poor. An analysis of the effectiveness of these measures to reach the poor would be supported by the technical assistance (TA).</p>
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### C. Participation Process

Is there a stakeholder analysis? <div style="float: right;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes      <input type="checkbox"/> No         </div>
The TA will undertake stakeholder analysis and institutional mapping as part of the situation analysis.
Is there a participation strategy? <div style="float: right;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes      <input type="checkbox"/> No         </div>
Stakeholder participation will be ensured at all stages of program design. Workshops and seminars will be

held with a wide range of stakeholders to discuss and obtain feedback on the situation analysis, draft program design and other aspects of the proposed program.

#### D. Gender Development

##### Strategy to maximize impacts on women

Women and children are significant beneficiaries of the program. In addition, at least 50% of health workers engaged in the proposed project are likely to be women. The TA will engage a poverty and social assessment specialist to ensure maximum positive impact on women.

Has an output been prepared? ☐ Yes ☒ No

#### E. Social Safeguards and Other Social Risks

Item	Significant/ Not Significant/ None	Strategy to Address Issues	Plan Required
Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not significant <input type="checkbox"/> None	Most of the land will be government or donated land. Resettlement in the city corporations and municipalities will be marginal. A resettlement framework will be proposed for all subprojects initiated after project approval. Provision has been made in the TA for resettlement-related work.	<input type="checkbox"/> Full <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Short <input type="checkbox"/> None
Affordability	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not significant <input type="checkbox"/> None	The TA will help to design a program that will support affordable health care for the poor, better urban public health, and solid waste disposal.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Labor	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not significant <input type="checkbox"/> None	The ensuing program will ensure fair wages for laborers constructing health facilities as well as equal wages for men and women for the same type of work.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Not significant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	The city corporations and municipalities covered by the project do not overlap any areas inhabited by indigenous peoples.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Other Risks and/or Vulnerabilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not significant <input type="checkbox"/> None	The ensuing project will improve hospital and solid waste management practices. It is expected to have no adverse effect on the environment. A summary initial environmental examination and an environmental assessment framework for sector development projects will be designed. Adequate provision is made in the TA for an environmental safeguard specialist.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No