

Addressing inequality through Social Impact Assessment

a case study of Bangladesh

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Social Impact Assessment (SIA)



- Assess and manage social aspects of development
- Contribute to reduction in inequality
- Limit disproportional impacts
- Identify measures to protect vulnerable groups
- Support equal distribution of benefits and costs

HaskoningDHV

Relative inequality in society

- 'differences in people's:
 - access to economic opportunities
 - socio-political participation
 - ability to live a fulfilling life'
- Hampers economic development and poverty alleviation





Inequality of opportunities

- Access to resources (land, water, capital)
- Access to services: education, health, markets
- Job availability
- Age and ability



- **Discrimination**
- Governance
- Social policies

Inequality of outcomes

- Income and wealth
- **Education attainment and literacy**
- Health and nutrition
- Security and safety
- Political influence
- Human wellbeing



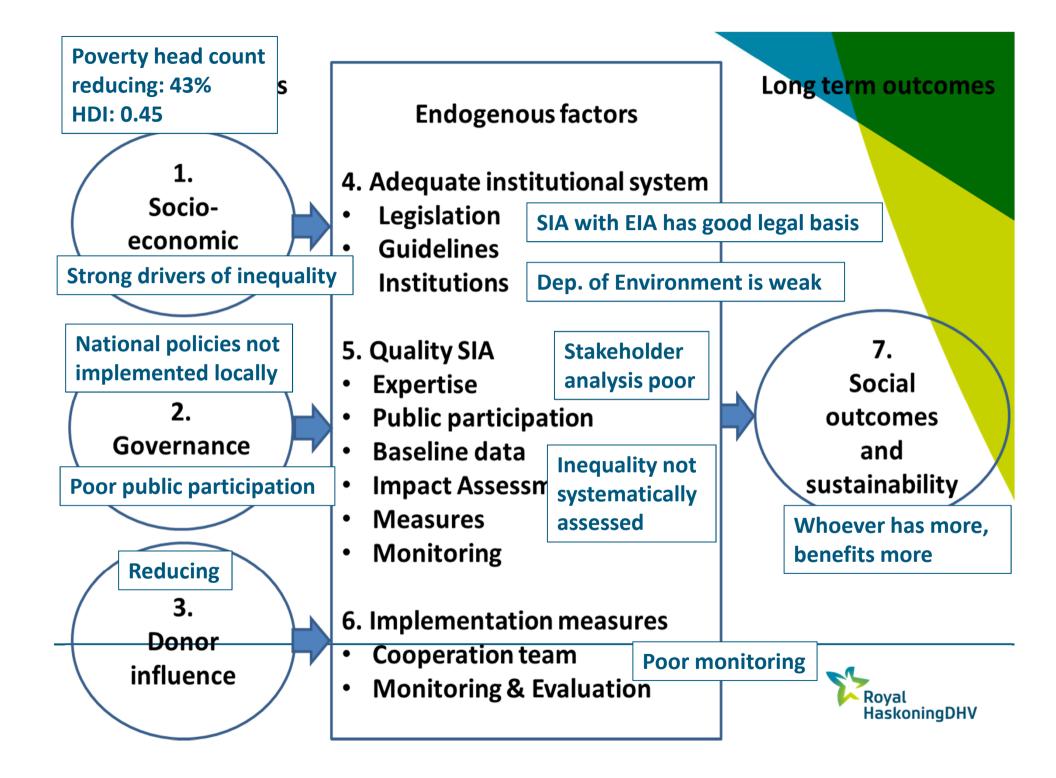
How effective is SIA in addressing inequality in Bangladesh?

- Literature
- Legislation
- 8 recent SIA reports
- Interviews of 7 key informants



Thematic Analysis





Recommendations

Do not wait for changes in **exogenous** factors

Start with improvements in **endogenous** factors



Address inequality rigorously in SIA process



Recommendations

- Analyze stakeholders: unequal relations
- Give vulnerable groups a voice
- Differentiate in impacts per group
- Include measures for vulnerable groups
- Formulate measures specifically
- Incorporate measures in planning docs
- Prescribe long term monitoring





Long term effectiveness

- Good quality SIA processes will raise awareness
 - In society
 - In implementing organisations and
 - In the government
- SIA cannot reduce inequality by itself, but can support reducing the drivers of inequality







Good quality SIA at project level can support reducing inequality in society

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