

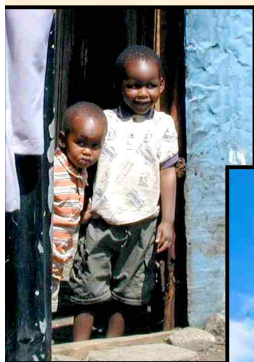


Social Analysis

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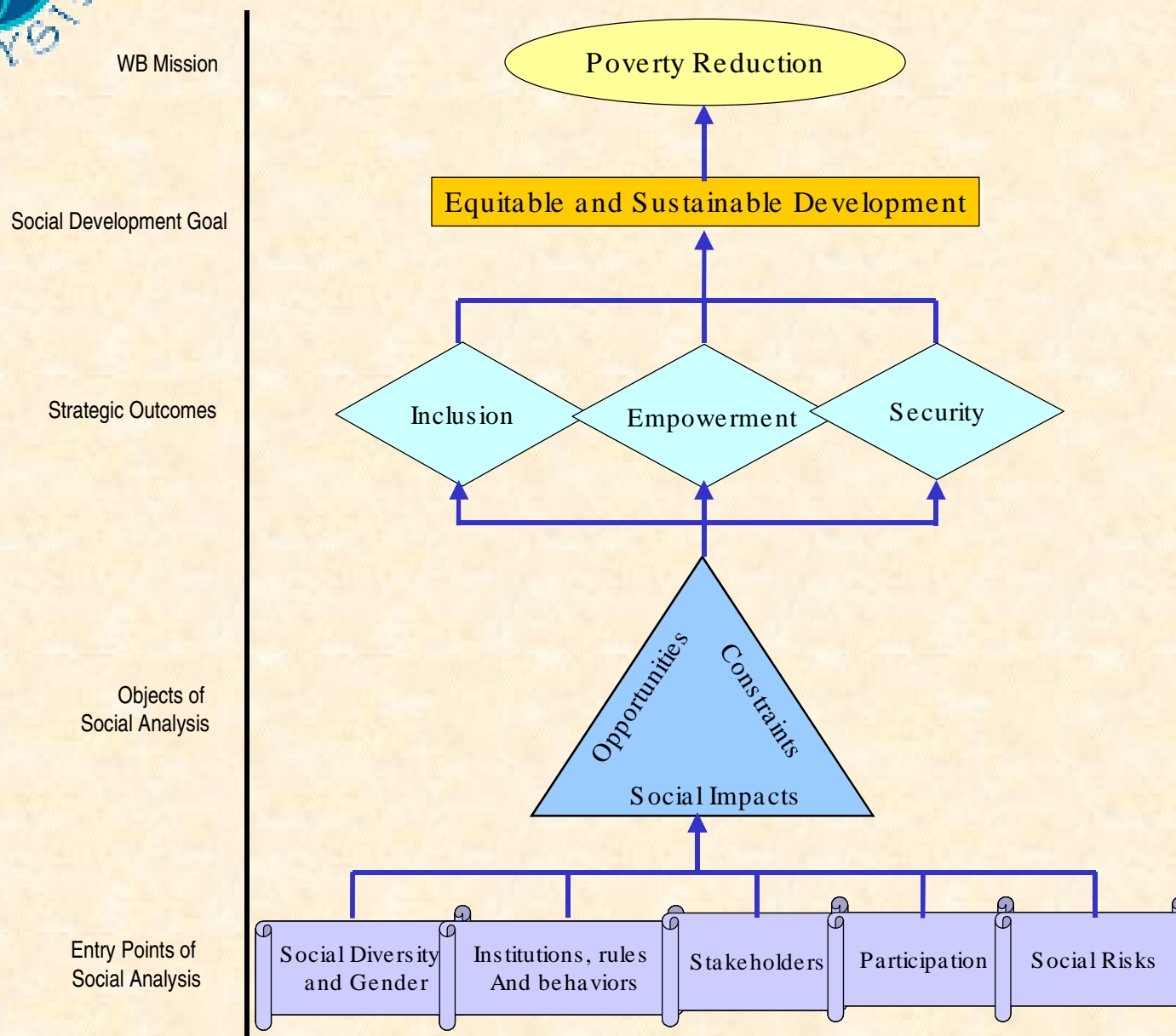


Why do we do social analysis?

- To assess the opportunities, constraints, risks and likely social impacts of proposed projects to determine their suitability for Bank financing.
 - It examines a project's socio-cultural, institutional, historical and political context
 - It helps clarify the project's expected social development outcomes
 - It provides a framework for dialogue with key stakeholders



Social Analysis and the Bank's Mission





Social Dimensions of Poverty Reduction



- ***Social Inclusion***

The removal of institutional barriers and the enhancement of incentives to increase the access of diverse individuals and groups to assets and development opportunities

- ***Empowerment***

The enhancement of the assets and capabilities of diverse individuals to engage, influence and hold accountable the institutions that affect them

- ***Security***

The protection from vulnerability and social risks arising out of a project, including adverse impacts such as physical or economic displacement. Vulnerability is susceptibility to conflict, violence or economic shocks.



Three approaches to social analysis in World Bank operation

Instrument	Description	Context	Uses	Role
Upstream social analysis	Country-wide, sector-wide or issue-based analytical work 1	Either as stand-alone ESW or integrated with PA, CEA, CGA; or sectoral ESW	Input into CAS, PRSP, or sector-wide programs	Bank
Sociological appraisal as part of the project appraisal process	Appraisal of the social dimensions of projects	Draws on information available from upstream social analysis and related ESW, prior project documentation, external data and studies, and social assessments undertaken for the project	To examine opportunities, constraints and likely impacts to determine whether the project is socially sustainable so as to justify Bank support for the project	Bank. If information from prior studies is insufficient or if the project is contentious, the Bank may recommend that the Borrower undertake a social assessment
Project Supervision	Supervision of social aspects of the project	Supervision missions, review of project reports and ongoing stakeholder consultations	Feedback and adaptation during implementation	Bank
Social assessment	A method that uses a mix of qualitative and quantitative tools to determine the likely social impacts of a project on stakeholders—and the likely effect of stakeholders on the project	As participatory research during project preparation, and as an ongoing process to enable involvement of beneficiaries and affected persons during implementation	To take account of the views and preferences of affected people and other stakeholders so as to improve design of a project; and to establish a participatory process for project implementation and monitoring	Borrower. The Bank clears the terms of reference and reviews the findings of any social assessment carried out during preparation



Core Elements of Social Analysis



- **Social Diversity and Gender**
- **Institutions, rules and behavior**
- **Stakeholders**
- **Participation**
- **Social risks**



Social Diversity and Gender

All societies are composed of diverse social groups differentiated by socio-cultural, spatial and economic characteristics. These characteristics form the basis for social networks and relationships that enable or restrain action, and determine how people respond to development opportunities.





Institutions, Rules and Behavior

- Public, private and civil society institutions
 - Differentiate between formal organizational structures and rules, and informal values and behavior patterns
- Focus is on
 - Informal patterns of behavior in public organizations
 - Informal economic institutions and behaviors
 - Organized non-profit sector and social organizations
- Are there different norms for men and women, or different ethnic groups?
- How do they affect the project and its outcomes?



Stakeholders

- People or organizations who affect or are effected by a project
 - Beneficiaries
 - Adversely affected persons
 - Policy makers and decision makers
 - Implementing agency staff
 - Other organized interest groups
- Focus on key characteristics, interests and influence



Participation

Includes participation of beneficiaries in project design and implementation, as well as participation in the opportunities and benefits created by the project.



- Mechanisms for consultation and participation
- Main outcomes and recommendations
- Impact on the project



Social Risks

- **Vulnerability risks:** Increase in exposure to stress or shocks
- **Political economy risks:** Capture of benefits, opposition or distortion of project by influential stakeholders
- **Institutional risks:** Poor governance, limited technical and administrative capacity, design complexity
- **Exogenous risks:** Terms of trade, regional conflict, climate effects
- **Other Country risks:** Conflict and violence, political instability, ethnic and religious tension



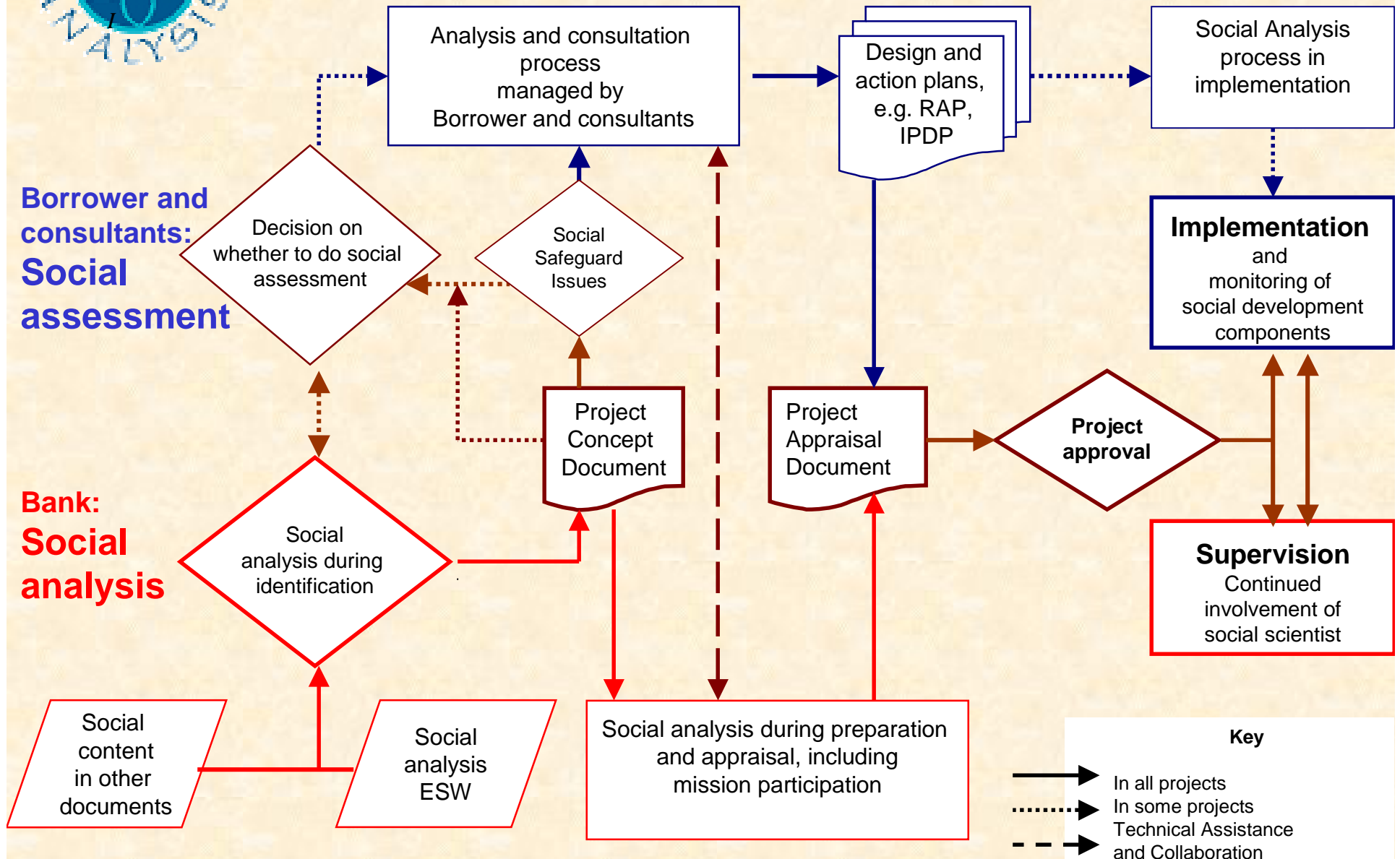


Who undertakes the analysis?

- Social analysis is the responsibility of the Bank and forms part of our due diligence during project appraisal
- Social assessment is the main instrument used by the Borrower to ensure adequate treatment of social dimensions in Bank-supported operations



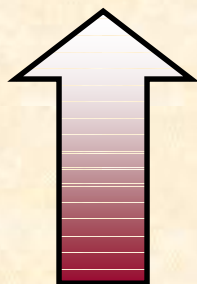
Social analysis sequencing in World Bank investment projects





Macro- and Micro-Level Processes

Macro level: Policy decisions, reforms, improved accountability



Social Analysis

- social diversity and gender
- institutions, rules and behavior
- stakeholders
- participation
- social risks



Impacts on the ground: distributional impacts, access, winners and losers, capacity, empowerment

Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA)

