

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	India	Project Title:	Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Investment Program (RSTDIP) ^a
Lending/Financing Modality:	Multitranche Financing Facility (MFF)	Department/ Division:	South Asia Regional Development/ Urban Development and Water Division

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

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

The Government of India's Twelfth Five-Year Plan, 2012–2017 called for an inclusive approach to development to improve infrastructure and reduce poverty in India's cities and towns and laid out the strategy to achieve growth that is faster, more inclusive and sustainable. The country partnership strategy, 2013–2017 of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for India is closely aligned with the plan, and aims to improve infrastructure and provide increased access to water supply and sanitation in underserved and weak capacity areas, including Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Investment Program (RSTDIP) envisages to cover 37 secondary towns,^a which are not covered under any Government of India or Government of Rajasthan (GOR) schemes, and have poor services and lack basic infrastructure. The RSTDIP links to governments' and ADB's poverty reduction strategies as it aims to provide improved water supply, sewerage or fecal sludge management and drainage services to underserved populations and socially excluded communities, e.g., women, scheduled castes and other lower castes.

B. Poverty Targeting

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

The investment program is in line with the GOR's focus of implementing multisector urban investment projects since 2000 which were designed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MGDs), with special emphasis to achieve Goal 7, Target 10 of reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation. This is in line with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, Target 6.1 (achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030) and 6.2 (achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations by 2030) and SDG 11, which aims to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The investment program also covers 10 towns, that are of heritage and tourism importance, to provide basic urban services. Tourism is a major source of revenue and employment generation, at all levels, in Rajasthan.

C. Poverty and Social Analysis

1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.

Rajasthan is the country's largest state in terms of area and 8th largest in terms of population. The human development index of the state is 0.434 against India's average of 0.467.^b As per recent estimates of the Planning Commission, urban poverty in Rajasthan is estimated at 10.69%, lower than the national average of 13.70%.^c While Rajasthan's poverty figures are low, significant regional disparities persist. The urban population of Rajasthan is 13.2 million with urbanization ratio of 23%. It is estimated that 57% of the urban population is concentrated in 20 towns with a population of more than 100,000.^d The GOR has successfully implemented two multisector urban investment projects covering six major and 15 secondary cities improving the quality of life for the residents. The service delivery in the remaining cities and towns of the state remains poor due to several reasons as described in the Problem Tree. Currently, the program towns do not have any comprehensive sewerage system and most residents rely on individual septic tanks or open defecation, which is quite prevalent. The potential beneficiaries will include about 2.5 million residents (as per 2011 census), including the slums and poor communities, who will be benefitted by the 24x7 safe and pressurized water supply to every household. The individual sewer connection will improve the sanitation facilities and reduce the health risks to the community. The tourism activities will benefit the small artisans, vendors, shops, and general public, as the needs of the tourists will be mainly taken care of by the small informal businesses run by local women and poor communities.

2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes.

The RSTDIP will improve urban service delivery in Jaipur and secondary towns of Rajasthan. The components will include expansion of distribution network to achieve 100% coverage with 24x7 water supply, metered individual household connections, and water treatment facilities. Three impact channels are identified: (i) installing metered connections will significantly reduce the cost of water, as the households will not be forced to pay higher rates to private vendors; (ii) provision of 24x7 piped water will reduce water collection time of residents, especially women and children, who used to wait in long queues or walk long distances to fetch water; and (iii) safe drinking water will improve health of children and provide them more time and opportunities for education and other gainful activities. The poor will have access to better and more affordable water supply services which will generate extra incomes and allow additional time to be invested for productive and income-generating activities. The improvement of wastewater or fecal sludge systems will include 100% coverage, and reuse of the treated sewage

or fecal sludge. The impact channels identified are: (i) every household is connected to the sewer network or provided with a fecal sludge management service, which improves sanitation in every household, (ii) health benefits to the children and poor communities will be substantial as the poor communities will reduce their medical costs and loss of employment, (iii) reuse of treated wastewater or fecal sludge will benefit the community and the environment. The improved water supply, wastewater, fecal sludge, and drainage infrastructure will boost the tourism and income opportunities for the people.

3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the PPTA or due diligence.

Adequate resources have been provided in the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) to carry out social and poverty analysis. Special efforts will be made in the project design to make the approach pro-poor; socially inclusive through consultation with and the participation of major stakeholders; and to incorporate activities, opportunities, and strategies in the project design that are pro-poor, benefit women and children, and address their concerns.

4. Specific analysis for policy-based lending. Not Applicable

II. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

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

The baseline survey indicates that the burden of water collection, household cleaning, solid waste disposal, and health care in poor households falls disproportionately on women and children, especially girls. The average time spent by a woman in such activities in program towns is about 3 hours per day, which is a loss of productive time and represents a high opportunity cost for women. Poor hygienic conditions due to lack of adequate management of wastewater or fecal sludge increase the risk of water-borne diseases. Caring for sick children adds to the already heavy workload of women and girls. Therefore, improved water supply and management of wastewater or fecal sludge will benefit women and girls, which will have more time for education, productive activities or leisure.

2. Does the proposed project or program have the potential to make a contribution to the promotion of gender equity and/or empowerment of women by providing women's access to and use of opportunities, services, resources, assets, and participation in decision making? Yes No Please explain.

Expansion of the piped water supply and sewerage network will benefit women by reducing their burden to fetch water and maintain sanitation for the family. Women will be able to participate in the decisions related to water supply in the community-based organizations. The Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) action plan will focus on training and capacity building, and gender-responsive urban management and service delivery. Women will have an equal opportunity to participate in project-supported training programs, recruitment, and employment in construction. Core labor standards, including equal wages for women and men for work of equal value, will be enforced.

3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or widen gender inequality? Yes No Please explain

4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category:

GEN (gender equity) EGM (effective gender mainstreaming)
 SGE (some gender elements) NGE (no gender elements)

III. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT

1. Who are the main stakeholders of the project, including beneficiaries and negatively affected people? Identify how they will participate in the project design.

The investment program will prepare a consultation and participation plan focusing on (i) identification of stakeholders and target groups, and baseline surveys; (ii) key message selection and use of information, education, and communication programs; and (iii) outreach to communities, schools, slums, and workers through various media and consultation activities for sharing information and obtaining feedback to refine the investment program design and implementation, as appropriate. The GESI action plan will ensure the participation of women and socially excluded groups in the investment program. Key stakeholders include the executing and implementing agencies of the GOR, nongovernment organizations, community-based organizations, and the local residents including the poor, women, children, students, media, and the local political and public representatives.

2. How can the project contribute (in a systemic way) to engaging and empowering stakeholders and beneficiaries, particularly, the poor, vulnerable and excluded groups? What issues in the project design require participation of the poor and excluded?

Non-governmental organizations will be engaged to facilitate the participation of the poor and women, especially in low income communities, and undertake awareness program on various socially relevant issues such as legal connections, proper water use and water conservation, benefits of sewerage connections, potential capacity building and business opportunities, etc.

3. What are the key, active, and relevant civil society organizations in the project area? What is the level of civil society organization participation in the project design?

Information generation and sharing (H) Consultation (H) Collaboration (M) Partnership (L)

4. Are there issues during project design for which participation of the poor and excluded is important? What are they and how shall they be addressed? Yes No
Inclusion of the socially excluded and poor is important for two reasons: provide access to women and the poor to affordable urban services, and skill development for better job opportunities. The consultation and participation plan will be effectively designed and implemented to ensure widespread and meaningful participation.

IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

A. Involuntary Resettlement Category A B C FI

1. Does the project have the potential to involve involuntary land acquisition resulting in physical and economic displacement? Yes No

The project will not require any private land acquisition. All project components will be located in the existing facilities or government-owned right of way. The envisaged resettlement impact is temporary loss of income to vendors, shopkeepers, and business owners due to the road closures during civil works. These initial assessments will be verified during project preparation.

2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the PPTA or due diligence process? Resettlement plan Resettlement framework Social impact matrix
 Environmental and social management system arrangement None

B. Indigenous Peoples Category A B C FI

1. Does the proposed project have the potential to directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples? Yes No

2. Does it affect the territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain? Yes No

The project activities will be conducted in various towns in Rajasthan and no Indigenous Peoples groups, as defined by SPS, 2009, live in the project areas to be affected by the project activities.

3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? Yes No

4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the PPTA or due diligence process?

Indigenous peoples plan Indigenous peoples planning framework Social Impact matrix
 Environmental and social management system arrangement None

V. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES AND RISKS

1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the project design?

Creating decent jobs and employment (M) Adhering to core labor standards Labor retrenchment
 Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS Increase in human trafficking (M) Affordability
 Increase in unplanned migration Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters Creating political instability
 Creating internal social conflicts Others, please specify _____

2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the project design?

Employment opportunities, especially for unskilled labor, will be provided along with opportunities for skills enhancement, especially for women workers. The project will ensure compliance with the core labor standards. A pro-poor approach for affordable connections and water tariffs will be developed to facilitate access to the poor.

VI. PPTA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT

1. Do the terms of reference for the PPTA (or other due diligence) contain key information needed to be gathered during PPTA or due diligence process to better analyze (i) poverty and social impact; (ii) gender impact, (iii) participation dimensions; (iv) social safeguards; and (v) other social risks. Are the relevant specialists identified? Yes No

2. What resources (e.g., consultants, survey budget, and workshop) are allocated for conducting poverty, social and/or gender analysis, and participation plan during the PPTA or due diligence?

Program preparatory experts—including a social safeguards expert, an environment expert, and a social and gender expert—will be mobilized to carry out due diligence. The team will ensure that due diligence is carried out in accordance with ADB procedures. Adequate resources have been provided to conduct surveys, consultations, and workshops.

^a Project towns: 25 towns with population 50,000–100,000; 2 district headquarters; and 10 heritage towns with population less than 50,000.

^b United Nations Development Program. 2011. *Human Development Index*. New Delhi.

^c Planning Commission. Government of India. July 2013. *Press Note on Poverty Estimate, 2011-2012*. New Delhi.

^d World Bank. 2012. *India: Improving Urban Water Supply & Sanitation, Lessons from Business Loans for Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana and International Good Practices*. New Delhi.

Source: Asian Development Bank.