

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	<input type="text" value="India"/>	Project Title:	<input type="text" value="Clean Energy Finance Investment Program"/>
Lending/Financing Modality:	<input type="text" value="Multitranches Financing Facility"/>	Department/ Division:	<input type="text" value="SARD / SAEN"/>

I. POVERTY ISSUES

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

Poverty reduction and social development through faster and more inclusive growth is the goal of the 11th Five-Year Plan (FYP) of the government. The Planning Commission's approach paper to the 11th FYP identifies infrastructure bottlenecks and lack of adequate long-term funds for infrastructure as key binding constraints to realizing more equitable and sustainable growth and bridging the division between regions, sectors, and peoples. In addition, the same approach paper states that "good quality infrastructure is the most critical physical requirement for attaining faster growth in a competitive world and also for ensuring investment in backward regions.

India has decided to fully develop all domestically available energy options to ensure energy security for the country, reduce its dependence on fossil fuels and the corresponding import dependency, and to adopt a lower carbon intensity path for its economic growth. India is endowed with enormous amounts of RE resources. The current installed capacity of 199.6 gigawatts (GW) includes 63.5 GW (31.8%) from RE sources, including 39 GW of large hydro and 24.5 GW (12.3%) of other renewables such as small hydro, wind, biomass, biogas, and solar. The government has embarked on an ambitious program to add 20 GW of power generation by 2022 from solar energy under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. The program by financing a large number of RE and EE subprojects, is expected to create widespread employment opportunities. Availability of clean and reliable sources of energy is expected to catalyze economic growth in the service areas of future renewable energy projects and thereby create more work opportunities for the population including the poor.

B. Targeting Classification

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

The availability of electric power, and more broadly infrastructure, has an indirect but strong link with reducing poverty and promoting economic growth. Though the Program will have a number of benefits to end-users in terms of its effect on people's well being and standards of living, power sector interventions in general are not viewed as the single contributing factor for achieving generalized poverty reduction and alleviation. The classification therefore recognizes that while power itself will not implicitly decrease poverty, it is a critical stepping stone to attracting other means of economic investment and development that will provide the foundation for concrete poverty reduction strategies in the future.

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?

An environmental and social management framework will be developed during the S-PPTA, and applied to each individual subproject at the time of assessing its suitability for financing under the Project. The framework aims to improve the way that renewable projects deal with a host of environmental and social issues, including those that are directly linked to poverty and social exclusion.

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)?

Frameworks will embed and integrate concepts and principles of pro-poor design, and prevention and minimization of poverty through the pursuit of broad based micro level economic growth and development.

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?
The final, but indirect, beneficiaries of the program are those who will receive electricity from the project (these could be local, regional or even national); - those who will get temporary jobs during the construction and operation of the subprojects; and – particularly women, who will benefit from: a) electricity in the household and streets, reducing time burdens from domestic chores and increasing safety and security during night hours; b) improved living standards and health condition.
2. What are the potential needs of beneficiaries in relation to the proposed project?
The program is classified as FI and therefore will address sustainability and development needs through the ESMS,
3. What are the potential constraints in accessing the proposed benefits and services, and how will the project address them?
The ADB will lend to IREDA who will then on-lend directly for RE and EE subprojects. The ADB's obligations and requirements are to ensure that the ESMS provide a good practice framework for achieving environmental and social sustainable development locally.

B. Consultation and Participation

1. Indicate the potential initial stakeholders. Stakeholders include IREDA, other financial institutions and business partners, and NGO's both for design and consultation purposes.
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.)? High-level consultations to determine the adequacy and acceptability of the ESMS.
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.
The ESMS framework will provided procedures and requirements for C&P plans that will be implemented during subproject implementation

C. Gender and Development

Proposed Gender Mainstreaming Category: Some gender benefits

1. What are the key gender issues in the sector/subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project/program?
The ESMS will integrate measures to ensure that women are involved and considered in all aspects of subproject design, implementation, decision-making and benefit sharing. Women shall be consulted in a gender sensitive and appropriate manner, an in a way that allows them to make informed comments and decisions, in an environment free from intimidation and pressure.
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. Implementation of the ESMS will require gender equity so that this be the case.
3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or to widen gender inequality?
 Yes No Please explain. Women will benefit from the intended outcomes of the subprojects.

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	Subprojects financed and managed by the private sector, under the FI's supervision and in line with ESMS requirements, in accordance with ADB SPS 2009.	Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Framework <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental and Social Management System Arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain
Indigenous Peoples	The appraisal process will assess and provide clear and indicative guidance for addressing impacts to IP groups. The nature and scale of potential risks and impacts is not yet known.	Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental and Social Management System Arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain
Labor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employment Opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Labor Retrenchment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Core Labor Standards	The employment opportunities for the poor, and compliance with CLS, will be assessed while evaluating each subproject for financing while implementing the ESMS.	No impact	<input type="checkbox"/> Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Action <input type="checkbox"/> No Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain
Affordability	None.	No impact	<input type="checkbox"/> Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Action <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain
Other Risks and/or Vulnerabilities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Human Trafficking <input type="checkbox"/> Others (conflict, political instability, etc.), please specify	The ESMS shall include measures and provisions to ensure that projects include safeguards upholding basic human rights of its workers and protection against risks and vulnerabilities associated with these.	No impact	<input type="checkbox"/> Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Action <input type="checkbox"/> No Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain
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 type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No The PPTA consultants working on the environment and social management system will include /integrate concepts, principles and measures to alleviate, minimize, prevent and resolve adverse project impacts that may lead to poverty, social exclusion and gender discrimination or inequality.</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 Consultants will integrate concepts, principles and measures to ensure that poverty, social exclusion and other negative and adverse potential impacts of projects are prevented and mitigated. Women are an integral part of the development process and shall be included in all aspects of this process through measures that ensure un-biased, free, informed participation in a way and manner that does not discriminate against their needs or preferences and in a manner free from intimidation or coercion.</p>			