

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	India	Project Title:	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Transmission Investment Program
Lending/Financing Modality:	Multi Tranche Financing Facility	Department/Division:	SARD/SAEN

I. POVERTY ISSUES

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

Achieving “poverty reduction and social development through faster and more inclusive growth” is a priority in India’s 11th Five Year Plan (FYP) (2007-2012). 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 gender divide in the country. In addition, the 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”.

ADB’s Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for 2009 – 2012 aims to tackle poverty by supporting faster, more inclusive and gender equitable economic growth through job creation; improvement in the education, health and other social sectors; the provision of basic essential services to the poor; and bridging the divide between regions, sectors, and gender in the state.

India is bestowed with good solar irradiation across the country, with the western (in particular Rajasthan) and south eastern regions of the country enjoying high and nearly uninterrupted solar incidence year round. In January 2010, the Government of India (GOI) launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM). The targets of the JNNSM are, among others, to (i) create an enabling policy framework for the deployment of 20,000 MW of solar power by 2022; (ii) ramp up capacity of grid-connected solar power generation to 1,000 MW within three years; and an additional 3,000 MW by 2017 through the mandatory use of the renewable purchase obligation by utilities backed with a preferential tariff; (iii) deploy 20 million solar lighting systems to rural areas by 2022; and (iv) create favorable conditions for solar manufacturing capability, particularly solar thermal for indigenous production and market leadership.

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 economic opportunity for the population including the poor. The ADB 2011 COBP includes the project. The Program’s impact would be the development of long-term sustainable energy sources in a cost-effective manner in India. The Program outcome is the development of public sector infrastructure facilities to encourage renewable power generation in West Rajasthan.

B. Targeting Classification

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

Explain the basis for the target classification: The availability of electric power, and more broadly infrastructure, has an indirect but strong link with reducing poverty and encouraging economic growth. Though the Program will have a number of indirect benefits to end users in terms of investment and improvements to local public infrastructure, creation of economic potential and activity, greater wealth and opportunity in communities – all of which have a catalyst effect in directly improving peoples general well being and quality of life; despite this, power sector interventions are not considered as the single contributing factor to achieving more generalized and sustainable 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? Social and gender analysis will be carried out by social development / safeguard specialist. Analysis will include the collection of baseline data (e.g., household surveys, including gender disaggregated data), assessment of primary and secondary data, and focus group discussions and public consultation with project affected peoples. Funds for social and gender analysis will be made available through the project PPTA.

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)? Not at present.

II. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

A. Initial Social Analysis

1. Who are the potential primary beneficiaries of the project? How do the poor and the socially excluded benefit from the project? The primary beneficiaries of the Program are - those who will receive clean renewable electricity from the project (these could be local, regional or even national and are therefore deemed as indirect beneficiaries); - those who will be temporarily be employed during construction and permanently employed for operations of the project; - those that will directly benefit from local level investment, growth and opportunity in Western Rajasthan, e.g. local infrastructure improvements (roads, sanitation, electricity and water resources); and –women, who will benefit from: a) household electricity and street lighting, reduced time burdens from domestic chores and increased 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 primary needs of poor and vulnerable stakeholders are jobs during construction and operation, access to markets in remote areas, and improved infrastructure and basic services like health, education and sanitation in the project area.
3. What are the potential constraints in accessing the proposed benefits and services, and how will the project address them? Remoteness of the project location.

B. Consultation and Participation

1. Indicate the potential initial stakeholders.

Primary stakeholders are peoples living in the direct area of influence of the project and its associated facilities. Other stakeholders include public & private sector shareholders and Government of Rajasthan and Government of India.

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.)?

Public consultations and focus group discussions will be carried out with project stakeholders during the project planning and implementation stages of development.

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

Consultations will be managed through a mix of formal and informal consultations with the affected communities – on an as needed basis. The nature and scale of impacts and the number of affected peoples is expected to be limited, thereby exempting the need for a structured and systematic process of engagement. Social assessment will nonetheless include gender sensitive and targeted consultation to ensure that women’s needs are analyzed and opportunities considered.

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? Opportunities to benefit and improve the quality of life and well being of women will be assessed during project appraisal. Where opportunity exists, these will be funded under a specific gender and community based technical assistance fund. The main (indirect) benefits expected to women will be in the form of access to new, improved or more reliable lighting in homes and villages. This will reduce womens time and burden on household and domestic activities; - improve their health and well being, as this will replace the need for more costly, less clean and efficient sources of energy(e.g., firewood, kerosene) for household heating and lighting. Opportunities may also focus on creating new or alternative forms of livelihoods, provision of skilled training and/or education.

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. The benefits to women will be felt and seen locally, within their family and community structures.

3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or to widen gender inequality?
 Yes No Please explain Women are expected to benefit from the intended outcomes of the project.

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	<p>The MFF will (i) construction of pooling station (400/220/132 kV) at Ramgarh and Bhadla, (ii) augmentation of 400 kV GSS at Akal, Jodhpur, Barmer, Bikaner, (iii) construction of about 1300 km. of 400 kV double circuit transmission line from Sikar-Bikaner-Bhadla-Ramgarh-Akal-Jodhpur, Barmer-Bhinmal, Bikaner-Sikar and associated facilities.</p> <p>Construction of solar park will require approximately 10,000 Ha of land (in phases) which is primarily government owned barren land. Construction of transmission lines will have temporary impacts on loss of crops etc. However, construction of substations may require private land acquisition (to be determined).</p>	<p>Limited</p> <p>Minimal or no physical displacement is anticipated. Involuntary resettlement impacts involve the loss and/or damage to crop lands and minor land acquisition. Detailed impact assessment will be carried out during the social due diligence work under the PPTA</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Framework
Indigenous Peoples	<p>In developing the solar park and its transmission networks, the potential impacts on the way of life, customs, religious traditions, etc., of communities will be evaluated. The mitigations to protect the above impacts, if any, will be done in accordance with the norms.</p>	<p>Not known</p> <p>A detailed social assessment of the project area during the PPTA will further confirm the inexistence/existence of scheduled tribes/Indigenous People and will determine the need for an IPP.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
<p>Labor</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employment Opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Labor Retrenchment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Core Labor Standards	<p>Temporary employment opportunities will be available for skilled and unskilled labor during project implementation and operation. Standard assurance on labor will be included in civil work contracts.</p>	<p>Limited Impacts</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Action
Affordability	<p>Power will be sold directly to the grid.</p>	<p>No Impact</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Action
<p>Other Risks and/or Vulnerabilities</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Human Trafficking <input type="checkbox"/> Others (conflict, political instability, etc.), please specify	<p>The project will minimize the risk of HIV/AIDS among the migratory and local workforce through awareness raising initiatives.</p>	<p>Not Known</p> <p>This will be further assessed during the social due diligence under PPTA</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain
IV. PPTA/DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT			

1. Do the TOR for the PPTA (or other due diligence) include poverty, social and gender analysis and the relevant specialist/s?
 Yes No

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? Yes No

Consulting requirements include the use of individual consultants which include international/local social development /safeguards specialist and an international gender specialist to identify and design gender mainstreaming interventions through a supporting technical assistance fund (td).