



# Initial Poverty and Social Analysis

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September 2019

## IND: Jharkhand Urban Resilience and Livability Improvement Project

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Asian Development Bank

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 16 August 2019)

Currency unit	–	Indian Rupees (₹/Rs)
₹1.00	=	\$0.0139
\$1.00	=	₹71.4315

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
GESI	–	gender equality and social inclusion
JURLIP	–	Jharkhand Urban Resilience and Livability Improvement Project
PIU	–	project implementation unit
PMU	–	project management unit
UDHD	–	Urban Development and Housing Department

## NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of India, Government of Jharkhand and its agencies end on 31 March. "FY" before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2019 ends on 31 March 2019.
- (2) In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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## INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	India	Project Title:	Jharkhand Urban Resilience and Livability Improvement Project
Lending/Financing Modality:	Project loan	Department/Division:	South Asia Department Urban Development and Water Division

<b>I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS</b>
<p><b>A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy</b>                      Poverty reduction is a priority of the Government of India and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The government's 15-year vision, 7-year strategy, and 3-year action agenda prioritize safe drinking water, improved sewerage and drainage facilities, better quality roads, easily available transportation facility, reduction in travel time in urban areas, and provide sustainable solutions for persisting developmental problems of urban areas. The proposed Jharkhand Urban Resilience and Livability Improvement Project (JURLIP) is consistent with the country's policy priorities as well as the country partnership strategy (CPS) for India, 2018–2022. The project aims to provide safe, reliable, and continuous drinking water, sewerage and drainage and improved quality roads to the urban population in Ranchi, Mango, Dumka, Medininagar, Jugsalai, and Hussainabad towns of Jharkhand. Proposed projects stem from districtwide comprehensive water quality and sustainability planning, as prepared and adopted by the Urban Development and Housing Department (UDHD), which is the executing agency for JURLIP.</p>
<p><b>B. Poverty Targeting</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General intervention   <input type="checkbox"/> Individual or household (TI-H)   <input type="checkbox"/> Geographic (TI-G)   <input type="checkbox"/> Non-income MDGs (TI-M1, M2, etc.)</p>
<p><b>C. Poverty and Social Analysis</b></p> <p><b>1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.</b> A high incidence of water and sanitation related diseases was reported in the state by Department of Health and Family Welfare under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India (81,934 cases in 2015 and 93,547 cases in 2016 of Acute Diarrheal Diseases; 28,330 cases in 2015 and 41,731 cases in 2016 of typhoid; and 1,258 cases in 2015 and 1,406 cases in 2016 of viral hepatitis). Poverty headcount ratio in Jharkhand as per National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog of India estimates is 10.3%, compared to the national average of 21.9% (2011-12).<sup>a</sup> Lack of quality urban services including water supply and sewerage are the key issues that affect the target population, especially the poor. JURLIP seeks to provide mix of infrastructure facilities like water supply, sewerage, roads and drainage within the project coverage areas. It will benefit households owned by females and below-poverty-line households in terms of water connections, health benefits, and employment opportunities.</p> <p><b>2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes.</b> The project will contribute to poverty reduction by improving quality of life by way of improved infrastructure, reducing drudgery of work among women, reducing health morbidity and related health expenditures and stimulating economic growth. Opportunities for on-the-job training (e.g., leak detection, meter reading and calibration, billing and accounts) and employment in the project facilities are expected to facilitate skill building and employability and include the poor in project benefits.</p> <p><b>3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the transaction TA or due diligence.</b> The project design is pro-poor, socially inclusive, and gender responsive. The project aims to provide safe potable piped water supply through 65,000 household connections, and 50,000 households will get connected to sewerage system which will include 100% poor, poor woman-headed, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households in project coverage area.</p>
<b>II. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT</b>
<p>1. What are the key gender issues in the sector and/or subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project or program? Following Government of India policies and programs on gender equality and CPS for India, 2018-2022, the project will support gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) outcomes through assistance in quality gender analysis at project preparation stage. GESI action planning would be reflected in a monitoring framework and adequate human and financial resources are provided for implementation of GESI plans. Key issues identified in the gender analysis during project preparation include (i) low participation rate of urban females (6.6%) in workforce, which is below the national average (14.7%);<sup>b</sup> (ii) gap between male and female wages, with women's wages at 34% that of men in urban areas;<sup>c</sup> (iii) exacerbation of women's work burdens due to deficiencies in basic water and sanitation, and (iv) fairly high proportion of households headed by females (10.9%);<sup>d</sup> and low ownership of land or house by urban women (50%) and low proportion of urban women with bank accounts that they themselves use (55.5%).<sup>e</sup></p> <p>2. Does the proposed project or program have the potential to contribute 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?   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes   <input type="checkbox"/> No. The project will reduce women's time in fetching water and reduction in travel time of both men and women and children to reach their workplaces, markets, schools and hospitals. The project itself will provide employment opportunities to local women and men through trade-certified</p>

<p>trainings and skilling. All the women staff in project implementing agencies as well as in urban local bodies (ULB) will be provided with the training for project development, implementation and asset management.</p>
<p>3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or widen gender inequality?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category:  <input type="checkbox"/> GEN (gender equity) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EGM (effective gender mainstreaming)  <input type="checkbox"/> SGE (some gender elements) <input type="checkbox"/> NGE (no gender elements)</p>
<p><b>III. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT</b></p>
<p>1. Who are the main stakeholders of the project, including beneficiaries and negatively affected people? Identify how they will participate in the project design. A communication strategy will be drafted by the project management unit (PMU) upon loan effectiveness in line with ADB Access to Information Policy to ensure widespread, continuous, and meaningful participation of key stakeholders with a focus on the poor and vulnerable groups. A nongovernment organization (NGO) will be responsible to facilitate skill training and consultations and public awareness during project implementation. A separate budget is allocated for various activities to be carried out by the NGO.</p> <p>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?  The peoples' participation and communication strategy targets the poor and women's participation and inclusion. Participatory processes are anticipated to enhance sustainability of the project. The regular consultations will be documented and reported in the periodic monitoring reports.</p> <p>3. What are the key, active, and relevant civil society organizations (CSOs) in the project area? What is the level of civil society organization participation in the project design?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information generation and sharing (H) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation (H) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collaboration (H) <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership  There are several active community-based organizations, self-help groups and youth and women's groups in the project area, whose participation in project design and implementation is envisaged for information dissemination, collaboration with communities, grievance redressal, and community mobilization. Adequate resources and implementation mechanism are provided to ensure effective implementation of the communication strategy.</p> <p>4. Are there issues during project design for which participation of the poor and excluded is important? What are they and how should they be addressed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p><b>IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS</b></p>
<p><b>A. Involuntary Resettlement Category</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI</p>
<p>1. Does the project have the potential to involve involuntary land acquisition resulting in physical and economic displacement? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No  Due diligence indicates that the project will not involve any significant involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. UDHD has prepared a resettlement framework, draft resettlement plans/due diligence report for subprojects in accordance with the Safeguards Policy Statement and government and state laws. Initial assessment in four subprojects indicates that 72 shop owners will be affected by temporary economic impacts during construction and five temporary structures (which are unhabitated) on government right-of-way will be potentially affected. The resettlement plans and due diligence reports are being prepared in accordance with the agreed resettlement framework.</p>
<p>2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the transaction TA or due diligence process?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix  <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p><b>B. Indigenous Peoples Category</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI</p>
<p>1. Does the proposed project have the potential to directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>2. Does it affect the territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  The 2011 India Census indicates that scheduled tribes comprise 26.3% of the total population of Jharkhand. Transect walks and surveys confirm the presence of the Oraon tribe in the certain project area in Ranchi district. The other tribes are also present in Dumka, East Singhbhum and Palamu districts, where project facilities are being constructed. The Oraon community speak both Kudukh and the mainstream languages and is not likely to be adversely affected by the project. The community will benefit from improved access to safe drinking water, sewerage and sanitation, drainage and better quality of roads. No adverse impacts on scheduled tribes such as physical displacement is anticipated as the project will exclude land acquisition from scheduled tribe people or use of ancestral lands.</p>
<p>3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>

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

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

UDHD is preparing an IPPF to guide the design and implementation of the project. The IPPF includes measures to ensure that subprojects with impacts on scheduled tribes will include culturally appropriate benefits, consultation, grievance redress, and monitoring. The project screening will ensure that those with adverse impacts on scheduled tribes will not be eligible for financing under the project.

#### 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 (L)     Adhering to core labor standards (H)     Labor retrenchment  
 Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS (L)     Increase in human trafficking (L)     Affordability (L)  
 Increase in unplanned migration (L)     Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters     Creating political instability  
 Creating internal social conflicts     Others, Child labor (L)

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

All works contract agreements will have clauses for contractors' adherence to core labor standards and preference in project-related construction work (skilled and unskilled), and project operation and maintenance work from the local community. Poor and vulnerable persons including women will be given preference for project-related construction work by the contractors and for operations and maintenance-related activities. Contractors and construction workers will be made aware of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS risks. In collaboration with PMU consultant and NGO, PMU shall raise awareness among the contractors and workers. Employment of child labor by the contractors will not be permitted and the contract agreement will include a clause to this effect. The strategy for water charges for operation and maintenance cost recovery is developed considering affordability for the poor and vulnerable.

#### VI. TRANSACTION TA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT

1. Do the terms of reference for the transaction TA (or other due diligence) contain key information needed to be gathered during transaction TA 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 transaction TA or due diligence?

Trainings in project design, procurement, construction management including operation and maintenance, safeguards, gender mainstreaming, and gender responsive budgeting will be conducted for staff in UDHD, urban local bodies, PMU, and project implementation units (PIUs). Community consultations and public awareness meetings on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and behavior change will be conducted. A budgetary provision is made for various NGO activities and for supporting safeguards specialists to support PMU and PIUs. In addition, individual consultants were deployed for the project preparations.

<sup>a</sup> Government of India. National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog). Tendulkar Poverty Estimates (Headcount Ratio). <https://niti.gov.in/state-statistics>.

<sup>b</sup> Government of India. Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation. 2019. *Women and Men in India: A Statistical Compilation of Gender related Indicators in India (2018)*. 20th Issue. New Delhi. [http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication\\_reports/Women%20and%20Men%20in%20India%202018.pdf?download=1](http://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Women%20and%20Men%20in%20India%202018.pdf?download=1).

<sup>c</sup> PIUs are to be located in Ranchi, Dumka, Medininagar (including for Hussainabad project) and Jamshedpur (for Jugsalai and Mango projects).

<sup>d</sup> Census of India. 2011. <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/hh-series/hh06.html>.

<sup>e</sup> Government of India. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. NFHS-4. 2015-16. *State Factsheet Jharkhand*. International Institute for Population Sciences. Mumbai [http://rchiips.org/NFHS/pdf/NFHS4/JH\\_FactSheet.pdf](http://rchiips.org/NFHS/pdf/NFHS4/JH_FactSheet.pdf).