

## SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

Country:	India	Project Title:	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program <sup>a</sup>
Lending/Financing Modality:	Sector development program (SDP)	Department:	South Asia Department
		Division:	Urban Development and Water Division

### I. POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY

**Poverty Targeting:** GI and TI-MDG7

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

The Government of India's 12th Five Year Plan calls for an inclusive approach to development and stresses the need to improve infrastructure and reduce poverty in India's cities and towns. 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 Urban Sector Development Program links to both the government's and ADB's poverty reduction strategies as it aims to provide underserved populations and socially excluded communities, including women, scheduled castes, and other lower castes with increased water supply, sanitation, and sewerage services.

#### B. Results from the Poverty and Social Analysis during PPTA or Due Diligence

- Key poverty and social issues.** Rajasthan is the country's largest state in terms of area and eighth largest in terms of population. The human development index of the state is 0.434 against India's average of 0.467.<sup>b</sup> 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%.<sup>c</sup> While Rajasthan's poverty figures are low, significant regional disparities persist. The Rajasthan government has successfully implemented two multisector urban investment projects since 2000, covering six major cities and 15 secondary cities and made substantial improvements in the living standards of residents of the cities. However service delivery in the remaining cities of the state remains poor due to high nonrevenue water (NRW) and low tariffs. Currently, the project cities do not have any comprehensive sewerage system; most of the population is connected to individual septic tanks. Open defecation practices are prevalent in some of the poor communities. The sector development program (SDP) addresses the MDG Goal 7, Target 10 of reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation.
- Beneficiaries.** The SDP will provide 24-hour water supply and improved sewerage to 0.98 million residents, of which 0.22 million slum residents will also benefit.
- Impact channels.** The SDP will provide improved access to water supply, sanitation, and wastewater management to all, including the poor, vulnerable, and households headed by women in the project cities.
- Other social and poverty issues.** The SDP will provide social, economic, and environmental benefits. Access to housing and municipal services other than water supply and sanitation will be addressed by the state and central governments.
- Design features.** The SDP includes pro-poor elements in its design and targets slum communities; nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and municipal bodies will implement these components.

#### C. Poverty Impact Analysis for Policy-Based Lending

- Impact channels of the policy reform(s).** The SDP will support the government for institutional development and governance reforms in the urban sector in addition to infrastructure development.
- Impacts of policy reform(s) on vulnerable groups.** The SDP will prioritize water supply and sewerage connections to the poor and households headed by women, and will complement the state government's ongoing efforts to provide pro-poor and gender-inclusive water and sanitation services.
- Systemic changes expected from policy reform(s).** The SDP will include systemic changes in the urban sector in terms of a long-term urban development policy; a human resource development plan for urban governance; and water sector reforms such as reduction of NRW, continuous water supply, individual household connections to residents in slum areas, benchmarking of urban services, geographic information system and customer databases, and water and wastewater quality monitoring systems.

<b>II. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERING THE POOR</b>	
<p>1. <b>Participatory approaches and project activities.</b> The SDP has prepared a community awareness and participation plan focusing on (i) identification of stakeholders and target groups, and baseline surveys; (ii) key message selection and usage of information, education, and communication programs; and (iii) outreach to communities, schools, slums, and workers through various media and consultation activities. A gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) action plan was prepared to ensure participation of women and socially excluded groups in the SDP.</p> <p>2. <b>Civil society organizations.</b> The SDP will actively involve, through the CAPP, various NGOs and civil society organizations in awareness programs and consultation activities.</p> <p>3. <b>The following forms of civil society organization participation are envisaged during project implementation:</b> rated as high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (NA): The primary task of the partner NGOs and civil society organizations are given in the CAPP, which will include activities related to project management; community participation and asset management; and health, hygiene, and sanitation.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information gathering and sharing (H) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation (H) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collaboration (H) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership (M)</p> <p>4. <b>Participation plan.</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No.</p> <p>The community awareness and participation consultant (CAPC) and the city-level NGOs will implement the CAPP and the GESI. Adequate resources are provided in the SDP for the CAPC and the activities.</p>	
<b>III. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	
<b>Gender mainstreaming category:</b> EGM (effective gender mainstreaming)	
<b>A. Key issues</b>	
<p>The baseline survey indicates that the burden of water collection and storage, household cleaning, solid waste disposal, and health care in poor households is primarily the responsibility of women and girl children. The average time spent by a woman in such activities in the project cities is about 3 hours per day, which is an opportunity cost incurred in terms of loss of productive time. Municipal solid waste workers, primarily women, are expected to benefit from hygienic working conditions provided through the project components.</p>	
<b>B. Key actions.</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender action plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other actions or measures <input type="checkbox"/> No action or measure	
<p>The GESI will focus on training and capacity building for the project, and gender-responsive urban management and service delivery. It also targets effective participation of women ward councilors in city and municipal committees. Adequate resources and implementation arrangements are provided in the SDP for the GESI action plan.</p>	
<b>IV. ADDRESSING SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES</b>	
<b>A. Involuntary Resettlement</b> <b>Safeguard Category:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI	
<p>1. <b>Key impacts.</b> The project is category B for involuntary resettlement. No permanent or temporary land acquisition is envisaged. The involuntary resettlement impacts are mainly due to temporary loss of income for movable businesses within road rights-of-way during construction. Impacts on mobile vendors, hawkers, and shops along roads with linear works will be minimized through careful EMP implementation.</p> <p>2. <b>Strategy to address the impacts.</b> Six draft resettlement plans and a resettlement framework were prepared to mitigate the known temporary impacts in project cities and unanticipated impacts during project implementation.</p> <p>3. <b>Plan or other Actions.</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan <input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework <input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No action</p>	
<b>B. Indigenous Peoples</b> <b>Safeguard Category:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI	
<p>1. <b>Key impacts.</b> The project is category C for indigenous peoples. No indigenous peoples or scheduled tribes live in the project cities. Any indigenous peoples living within urban areas are mainstreamed into their localities. Is broad community support triggered? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Not applicable)</p> <p>2. <b>Strategy to address the impacts.</b> Safeguards covenants are provided to mitigate indigenous peoples issues that may occur during project implementation.</p>	

<b>3. Plan or other actions.</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan
<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan elements integrated in project with a summary
<input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No action	

## V. ADDRESSING OTHER SOCIAL RISKS

### A. Risks in the Labor Market

1. **Relevance of the project for the country's or region's or sector's labor market:** high (H), medium (M), and low or not significant (L)

unemployment  underemployment (L)  retrenchment (L)  core labor standards (H)

2. **Labor market impact.** Agreements with contractors will include clauses on core labor standards and will consider opportunities for local communities, including the poor and other vulnerable sections in project-related construction work (skilled and unskilled).

### B. Affordability

The potential water tariff increases will consider affordability; tariffs will be based on volumetric consumption. Given that the poor pay a higher than average proportion of their incomes on water at present, options for cross-subsidizing connection costs and tariffs for water supply and sewerage will be considered.

### C. Communicable Diseases and Other Social Risks

1. **The impact of the following risks:** high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (NA):

Communicable diseases (L)  Human trafficking (NA)  Others \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Risks to people in project area.** Construction workers will be made aware of communicable diseases like HIV/AIDS. The SDP will raise awareness among contractors about the risk of such diseases. Employment of child laborers is prohibited and a clause to this effect will be included in contract agreements.

## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. **Targets and indicators.** The design and monitoring framework and the gender and social inclusion action plan identify key targets and indicators.

2. **Required human resources.** Social development officers will be recruited for the PMU to monitor implementation of resettlement plans and the EMP. The CAPC and local NGOs will be actively involved in implementing the GESI and the CAPP.

3. **Information in the PAM.** The PAM details the required reporting mechanisms. The CAPC, through the PMU, will be responsible for submitting periodic (quarterly) progress reports on the GESI and the CAPP. The PMU will be responsible for preparing quarterly progress reports including compliance with safeguards and progress on the GESI and the CAPP. Semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports will be prepared.

4. **Monitoring tools.** Baseline data (disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, and social and economic status) for output and outcome indicators will be updated and reported on a quarterly basis. Activities under the gender and social inclusion action plan will be implemented by the CAPC and local NGO partners. The midterm review will evaluate the scope of the loan, implementation arrangements, safeguard issues, achievement of targets, contract management progress, and other issues including midcourse corrections. An evaluation will be undertaken after closure of the project.

<sup>a</sup> Project cities are Bhilwara, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu, Pali, Sri Ganganagar, Tonk.

<sup>b</sup> United Nations Development Programme. 2011. Human Development Index. New Delhi.

<sup>c</sup> Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013. Press Note on Poverty Estimate, 2011-2012. New Delhi.

Source: Asian Development Bank.