

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	India	Project Title:	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program
Lending/Financing Modality:	Project Loan	Department/ Division:	South Asia Department/Urban Development and Water Division

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

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

While India's incidence of poverty has declined considerably compared to the last century, close to one-third of the population earn incomes below poverty line.¹ Within this, there are significant regional inequalities. Rajasthan state is comparatively better performing state within India in terms of poverty reduction and indicates that urban poverty in the state is steadily declining. As per Human Development Index², in 2009-10, poverty headcount ratio for Rajasthan stands at 24.80%, lower than national value at 29.80%. As per the recent estimates by the Planning Commission, Government of India (2010-11), urban poverty was estimated at just 10.69% for Rajasthan, lower than the national average of 13.70%.

Government of India's Twelfth Five Year Plan (TYP, 2013-17) fully supports inclusive planning, infrastructure improvement and poverty reduction. The ADB's country partnership strategy (CPS, 2013-2017) and assistance program are designed to support GOI's efforts to address these reforms. The proposed SDP, Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP), is fully aligned with GOI's TYP and ADB's CPS by improving basic urban infrastructure and service delivery. RUSDP will improve urban water supply, and sewerage services in select cities with significant tourism and poverty reduction potential. RUSDP will also provide policy reforms to strengthen urban governance, management, and support for improved water and sewerage infrastructure service delivery that will extend beyond the project cities.

B. Poverty Targeting

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

The SDP will directly benefit the people residing in the following six cities of Tonk, Pali, Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Bhilwara, and Jhunjhunu. It will be designed to improve basic service delivery for all segments of the population and will specially benefit urban poor/vulnerable groups. As per the secondary information collected from project urban local bodies, currently, 11.3% of the population resides in slums. Under the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA), socio-economic surveys were conducted to collect city-level poverty data and other socioeconomic information, including the slums/urban poor settlements. The results of the survey indicate that less than one percent of the households earn income below poverty line (Rs.2,500) while a majority (69%) falls in middle and higher income groups earning monthly income between Rs.10,000 and above. Access to services (water supply and sewerage) was found satisfactory, though not to the desired standard, among non-slum households; however, it was comparatively on a lower side for slum households. Besides, segregated analysis undertaken for slum/disadvantaged households does not reveal different picture than other households. Poor households have equally indicated preference for individual water supply and sewerage connections and willingness to pay for it, though slightly on a lower side. The PPTA will further identify low-income communities and qualify current access to basic services. Through the socioeconomic surveys, the PPTA will determine needs and community willingness to participate in subproject planning and implementation. Based on the above, the PPTA will identify options of pro-poor designs, participatory governance and resultant subprojects addressing pro-poor and inclusive growth. Subsidizing water/sewerage tariffs, special slum improvement program etc. are some of the ways that could be thought of based on PPTA assessment.

C. Poverty and Social Analysis

1. **Key issues and potential beneficiaries.** The general urban population that is mainly confined within the municipal boundaries will largely benefit from the project interventions. Initial assessment indicates that the selected cities under RUSDP lack basic services in terms of its complete coverage, equitable distribution, and quality and reliability of water supply and sewerage services. Beneficiaries of the SDP (including the poor) primarily need improved access to basic services and an enhanced living environment that will result in improved health, savings in their incomes, reduction in some of infrastructure related vulnerabilities, increased economic opportunities due to savings in time and reduced risks, etc. Urban poverty in Rajasthan was estimated at just 10.69%, lower than the national average of 13.70%. However, larger proportion of population below poverty line is in urban areas than in rural. Out of 222 towns in Rajasthan, only 162 towns receive water every day with 76% of the population has access to pipe water and 60% has access to

¹ Notes on Poverty Estimates 2011-12, Planning Commission, Government of India (2011-2012).

² Human Development Index (HDI), United Nations Development Programmes.

sanitation.³

2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes. The SDP will provide substantial improvement of the living standard of the residents of the project cities, especially the poor and households headed by women. These include provision of 24 hour water supply and expansion of sewerage network and property connection. Consultation and participation with the main stakeholders including the urban poor communities will be designed to ensure inclusiveness in the SDP design.

3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the PPTA or due diligence. Affordability, social inclusiveness of the SDP beneficiaries and identifying potential opportunities and strategies in the SDP design that is pro poor and benefit women and children through major stakeholders' consultation and participation.

4. Specific analysis for policy-based lending. Not Applicable (NA)

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? Women are key players at the household level as they fetch water and are forced to defecate openly, creating uneconomic, unhealthy, and unsafe living conditions. Inadequate toilet facilities expose women to indignity and increase the risk of gender based violence. There is also limited participation of women in planning and decision making related urban services.

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. A gender action plan (GAP) to address the above will be prepared during the PPTA.

3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or widen gender inequality?

Yes No Please explain. The proposed SDP will improve the access, reliability and quality of basic services to all households in the SDP area. There will be no adverse impacts arising from proposed SDP and the benefits to women will include improved hygiene, sanitation as well as personal dignity due to improved water supply and septage management.

4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category:

GEN (gender equity theme) 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.

Main stakeholders include the SDP beneficiaries and affected persons, representatives of government agencies (local/district/state/central) and other private partners/entities responsible for project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (consultants, contractors, NGOs etc.) and donors.

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? Stakeholder analysis will be done by the PPTA consultant to identify potential SDP beneficiaries, development partners and required roles and responsibility to ensure inclusion of the poor and excluded as the SDP's beneficiaries in all selected cities.

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 (L) 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 Please explain.

High level of consultation with major stakeholders from both government and non-government agencies (NGO) as well as with the SDP beneficiaries (including the urban poor) will be mandatory to be conducted during the PPTA stage and to be continued during the SDP implementation. Project specific consultation and participation plan with clear tasks and responsibilities of the SDP stakeholders will be prepared by the PPTA to ensure social inclusiveness. The PPTA will have a dedicated consultant that focus on community consultation, awareness participation during project design and implementation.

³ India: Improving Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Services: Lessons from Business Plans for Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana and International Good Practices. The World Bank, Ministry of Urban Development Government of India, July 2012.

IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS	
A. Involuntary Resettlement Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI	
<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 Limited involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impacts are envisaged during the construction activities. Initial consultation with the Government indicates that the proposed construction will be on vacant government land. The PPTA will assess and confirm each of the potential sites to determine actual IR impacts.</p> <p>2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the PPTA or due diligence process?</p> <p><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>	
B. Indigenous Peoples Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI	
<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 Indicative proposed infrastructures under the SDP are mostly within the core urban areas under the government lands. The PPTA will assess and confirm the actual IP impacts.</p> <p>3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Impacts on indigenous peoples are not anticipated.</p> <p>4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the PPTA or due diligence process?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social Impact matrix <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>	
V. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES AND RISKS	
<p>1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the project design?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Creating decent jobs and employment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adhering to core labor standards (H) <input type="checkbox"/> Labor retrenchment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS (M) <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in human trafficking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Affordability (H) <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in unplanned migration <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters <input type="checkbox"/> Creating political instability <input type="checkbox"/> Creating internal social conflicts <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify _____</p> <p>2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the project design?</p> <p>The SDP will include dissemination on HIV/ AIDS and STDs for non-local labor and communities in and around the construction sites. Safeguards and contract documents will stipulate the requirement to adhere to core labor standards. Specific program will be designed to ensure affordable water/sewerage tariffs for the slums and urban poor communities.</p>	
VI. PPTA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT	
<p>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?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>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? Consultants, survey budget and public/stakeholders consultation workshops.</p>	