

**PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID)  
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: PIDA35256

<b>Project Name</b>	Tejaswini: Socioeconomic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls & Young Women (P150576)
<b>Region</b>	SOUTH ASIA
<b>Country</b>	India
<b>Sector(s)</b>	Other social services (100%)
<b>Theme(s)</b>	Improving labor markets (50%), Gender (30%), Education for the knowledge economy (20%)
<b>Lending Instrument</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Project ID</b>	P150576
<b>Borrower(s)</b>	Republic of India
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Department of Women and Child Development and Social Security
<b>Environmental Category</b>	B-Partial Assessment
<b>Date PID Prepared/Updated</b>	15-Mar-2016
<b>Date PID Approved/Disclosed</b>	16-Mar-2016
<b>Estimated Date of Appraisal Completion</b>	31-Mar-2016
<b>Estimated Date of Board Approval</b>	21-Jun-2016
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note)</b>	The Task Team may move forward with appraisal of the project upon disclosure of safeguards documents.

## I. Project Context

### Country Context

The state of Jharkhand presents an important context for advancing social inclusion in India. Created in 2000, Jharkhand has a 39.1% poverty headcount and gross state domestic product (GSDP) of US\$589 (2010-11). The state has a population of 33 million, of which 76% is rural, and the share of vulnerable groups is high at 12% Scheduled Castes and 26% Scheduled Tribes. Jharkhand ranks among the most lagging states on rates of poverty, female literacy, and maternal mortality. Strikingly, while female labor force participation has declined nationally from 2004-5 to 2011-12, the drop has been even steeper for Jharkhand: participation among women in Jharkhand decreased from 35% to 14%, compared to 35% to 25% for all-India (National Sample Survey).

Targeting youth is key to empowering women and addressing a major bottleneck to the state's competitiveness. An estimated 62% of young women, ages 16-24, were neither engaged in training, education, nor employment, compared to 14% of young men from the same households (World Bank 2015 survey). This is especially concerning in light of the state's demographics. Adolescents and youth (ages 10-24) constitute nearly one-third of the state's population, and this period presents

an especially critical window for addressing gender inequality. School attendance drops significantly as girls enter adolescence when marriage and domestic pressures predominate. While 88% of girls ages 11-14 attend school, the share drops to 69% for ages 15-17, and 21% for ages 18-24 (World Bank 2015 survey). Meanwhile, only 14% of young women, ages 18-24, participate in the labor force, and the vast majority of these (69%) are self-employed, largely in subsistence agriculture and unpaid family work.

Interventions are needed to expand young women's skills, options, value creation, and income through both paid self-employment and wage-employment. Targeted human capital investments could result in higher female wage employment in some sectors. A Jharkhand skills gap study estimates that, over the period of 2012-2017, there will be demand for 890,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers (Deloitte & NSDC 2013). Against an overall labor pool of 2.3 million workers, however, many young women who aspire to jobs and earnings would still depend on self-employment as a vital entry point. Additionally, deprivations in adolescent girls' and young women's social empowerment and agency present gender-specific constraints to their educational and economic opportunities. One in three young women ages 18-24 reported having married before her 18th birthday (World Bank survey 2015), 38% of married young women (ages 15-24) had experienced intimate partner violence (NFHS 2007), and many poor and tribal Jharkhand girls are lured every year into trafficking and exploitation (Vahni et al., 2015). In this disempowered context, access to services and development programs falls far short of demand. Despite 95% of young women and girls (ages 11-24) declaring interest in participating in local programs, only 5% reported participating in any group or activities on a monthly basis (World Bank survey 2015).

### **Sectoral and institutional Context**

The National Youth Policy, 2014 (NYP-2014) provides a holistic vision "to empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential" and identifies key areas for action. Youth belonging to poor and officially designated disadvantaged groups, adolescent girls, youth living in conflict-affected regions including left wing extremism, and youth at risk of human trafficking were identified as sub-populations requiring special policy attention by NYP-2014. Skills development, employment, sexual and reproductive health, and elimination of gender-based violence were identified as particularly important areas of focus for adolescent girls under the NYP. The draft National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 (NPSDE-2015) similarly identifies "promotion of skilling among women" as one of eleven "major directions and enablers to achieve [India's skilling objectives]." NPSDE-2015 emphasizes narrowing gender gaps in access to vocational education and training, promoting women's training in non-traditional fields, encouraging safe and female-friendly skilling and employment environments, and creating internet and mobile based platforms for connecting women to economic opportunities.

In recent years, the GoI has prioritized the nutrition, empowerment, and skills development of adolescent girls, most prominently through the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG-SABLA) that has been piloted in 200 districts across the country. While the pilot scheme has faced challenges on empowerment and skills development components, evaluation of RGSEAG-SABLA commissioned by the Government of West Bengal, has found that, where additional investments in implementation are made, both social and economic results for adolescent girls appear to be very positive. The proposed project takes lessons from this experience's successes and difficulties into account to ensure more successful execution and uptake going forward. Besides, a number of state and central government schemes have the potential to

contribute to the socio-economic empowerment of adolescent girls in Jharkhand, especially the recently formed Jharkhand Skills Development Mission Society (JSDMS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, and Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH), among others.

The statewide mapping and capacity assessment of training and non-formal education (NFE) providers and relevant NGOs (World Bank 2016) identified 119 vocational training providers currently operating in Jharkhand, which are mostly government-aided private institutions. Mapping shows uneven density of providers across the state, leaving access in many areas particularly challenging. Importantly, the proposed project is expected to benefit from fortuitous timing with respect to supply-side efforts. The JSDMS has recently completed empanelment of 22 training providers for its skills training scheme and plans to empanel additional providers under each of the 40 sector skill councils. There are 151 accredited institutions of the National Institute of Open Schools (NIOS) in Jharkhand that provide NFE at the secondary level. Over 50 NGOs working with youth in Jharkhand were identified, though they vary widely in coverage and capacity. A smaller but sufficient number of large NGOs with potentially sufficient expertise and capacity to deliver the core community-interventions planned under the proposed project was identified and consulted.

## II. Proposed Development Objectives

To improve completion of market-driven skills training and secondary education for adolescent girls and young women in select districts of Jharkhand.

## III. Project Description

### Component Name

Expanding social, educational and economic opportunities

### Comments (optional)

This component aims to support adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) of 15 districts in Jharkhand to achieve greater social, educational and economic empowerment.

### Component Name

Intensive service delivery

### Comments (optional)

This component will pilot and evaluate more intensive community-level service delivery models focused on increasing AGYW's access to educational interventions, training, and employment opportunities.

### Component Name

State capacity building and implementation support

### Comments (optional)

This component aims to support strengthening of institutional capacity and outreach of the Department of Women and Child Development and Social Security (DWCDSS) and the Jharkhand Women Development Society (JWDS) to enable effective and efficient delivery of services for AGYW in the state.

## IV. Financing (*in USD Million*)

Total Project Cost:	90.00	Total Bank Financing:	63.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		

<b>For Loans/Credits/Others</b>	<b>Amount</b>
BORROWER/RECIPIENT	27.00
International Development Association (IDA)	63.00
Total	90.00

## **V. Implementation**

The project will be delivered in 17 of the state's 24 districts. The remaining districts are covered by a Government of India pilot scheme for adolescent girls (RGSEAG-SABLA); the state therefore made a decision to implement Tejaswini during this project period only in non-SABLA districts so as to avoid possible duplication. Besides, In two of these 17 districts, more intensive models will be piloted to enhance access and assess the extent of value-added and cost-effectiveness compared to the interventions rolled out in all other project districts.

The Department of Women & Child Development and Social Security (DWCDSS) will implement the proposed project through its Jharkhand Women Development Society (JWDS). The day-to-day implementation of the project would be carried out by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) based within JWDS. For implementation and supervision of the project at the district and block levels, the JWDS will set up its implementation support units in 17 project districts. The district level unit of JWDS will be headed by a District Coordinator hired from the market. This unit will be the nodal team for project implementation at the district level. Further in the districts of Dumka and Ramgarh, wherein the project will undertake intensive service delivery, every block will have a Block Implementation & Resource Unit that will be part of JWDS. In the remaining 15 districts, the project will contract NGOs that will undertake similar tasks through staff engaged and managed by them. In two districts (Dumka and Ramgarh) wherein intensive pilots are going to be undertaken, for a cluster of approximately 8 Tejaswini clubs, a full-time designated safe space ("cluster center") will be established. Centers will be leased and operated by the qualified NGO provider engaged by the project for the districts overall and will as a platform for augmented service delivery in these two districts.

DWCDSS has developed an Environment Management Plan (EMP) and Social Inclusion and Tribal Plan (SITP) to guide project implementation. A social assessment and review of the existing secondary and primary data along with stakeholder consultations at the district and state level including the agencies working with Tribal and Dalits population groups was conducted, to ascertain their specific needs and barrier. The SITP is also prepared in response to the variation in capacities, barriers, response to opportunities, resources etc. among the marginalized and vulnerable groups. While either low intensity or insignificant environment impacts are envisaged under project, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is prepared to value add to various project components and for fostering enhanced sustainability.

## **VI. Safeguard Policies (including public consultation)**

<b>Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	<b>x</b>	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04		<b>x</b>
Forests OP/BP 4.36		<b>x</b>
Pest Management OP 4.09		<b>x</b>

Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11		x
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	x	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12		x
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		x
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		x
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		x

**Comments (optional)****VII. Contact point****World Bank**

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