

KARNATAKA NEERAVARI NIGAM LTD



**Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable
Water Resources Management Investment Program**

ADB LOAN No. 3172-IND

**VIJAYANAGARA CHANNELS
FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT**

**Volume 3d: Summary Poverty Reduction
and Social Strategy**



Project Management Unit, KISWRMIP
Karnataka Neeravari Nigama Ltd (KNNL)

Project Support Consultant

SMEC International Pty. Ltd. Australia

in association with

SMEC (India) Pvt. Ltd.



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SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

Country:	India	Project Title:	Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Investment Program
Lending/Financing Modality:	Multi-tranche Financing Facility	Department/Division:	South Asia Department Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division

I. POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY

Poverty targeting: {general intervention}

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

The state and national government recognizes the need to reduce poverty as its primary goal and aims to reinvigorate the rural economy, strengthen agriculture and natural resources sectors, create employment, and bridge the divide between regions, sectors, and genders. ADB's overarching goal of poverty reduction (Strategy 2020) supports Indian government's priority to pursue rural poverty reduction through strengthening water resources management and irrigated agriculture. The 15-year vision document aims to achieve inclusive development and eradicate poverty in the country. The vision document came into effect during 2017-18 along with a seven-year National Development Agenda which will lay down the schemes, program and strategies to achieve the vision. The poverty reduction and social strategy of the program is aligned with the ADB's Poverty and Social Analysis strategy (2012)¹ and ADB 2020 Strategy².

The Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Program (KISWRMIP) is a US\$225 million program financed by the State, ADB and beneficiaries. It will improve water availability to meet competing water demands in selected river basins by implementing integrated water resources management (IWRM) in the State. It will improve water use efficiency in irrigated agriculture to provide economic opportunities to improve rural incomes.

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

1. Key poverty and social issues

As per Census 2011, Karnataka State has 61.3% of its population in rural areas; thus, the majority of poor people reside in the rural areas. Population Census 2011 results and poverty head count ratio (2011-12) point out that 9.3 million of the total poor are from rural and 3.7 million from urban Karnataka. Karnataka accounts for 23.6 per cent population, with a rural and urban poverty figures of 26.1 and 19.6 per cent respectively. The overall poverty rate in the state is lower than the all-India average of 29.8 percent.

There has been a significant decline in Poverty Head Count Ratio (PHCR) in both rural and urban areas in Karnataka during the last decade³. The rural poverty head count ratio declined by 32.1 percentage points from 56.6% to 24.5% and urban poverty declining by 18.9 percentage points from 34.2% to 15.3% during this period. The percentage of population below poverty line has already declined by more than half of its position in 1993-94, in 2011-12 itself, at the State level as well as in rural and urban areas, much ahead of the MDG target year of 2015. Despite the constitutional privileges given to the minority groups, a large section continues to remain in severe poverty. Group dominance plays an important role in participation in growth and distribution and improving the standard of living. It has been seen that the benefits of economic growth have always taken time to reach the marginalized groups.

2. Beneficiaries

The population of the project area is scattered over the rural and peri-urban belt and the majority belongs to the rural areas. The rural and traditional character of the population has been the hallmark of villages coming under the project. Sex ratio is highest in Manvi taluk (1013) followed by Hospet (1006), Siruguppa (1005), Gangavathi (1003) and Koppal taluk (979).

In Koppal and Gangavathi, out of total workers, 24.1% are cultivators, 42.8% agricultural labour, 29.8% other workers; 3.2% are involved in household level activities⁴. It is worth noting that women comprise 21% of cultivators and 60% agricultural labourers whereas men comprise 79% cultivators and 40% agricultural labourers. Special focus will be given to tail-end farmers, marginal, small, and landless farmers, and the poor and vulnerable women.

3. Impact channels

Project interventions will facilitate impact channels: (a) strengthened grass root level institutions and enhanced participation in governance and decision making processes by women, vulnerable groups and tail end farmers; (b) improved irrigation management practices on water productivity; (c) improved and equitable access to water by small, marginal and landless farmers; (d) enhanced off farm livelihood opportunities; (e) innovative and sustainable irrigation and agriculture practices, including micro irrigation and crop diversification; (f) enhancing agricultural productivity, and (g) strengthening agricultural infrastructure, research and extension. All these are expected to lead to increase in agricultural productivity.

¹ Handbook on Poverty and Social Analysis, ADB, 2012

² Strategy 2020, The Long-term Strategic Framework of Asian Development Bank, ADB 2008

³ Million Development Goals, Report of Karnataka, 2014t

⁴ Population Census, 2011, Government of India

4. Other social and poverty issues

Along with WUCS, the Civil Society Organizations and women groups, allied departments will associate with the implementation of improved irrigation management and livelihood activities. Government of Karnataka has launched a number of programmes and schemes for poverty alleviation and women empowerment programmes over the period.

5. Design features

Pro poor and gender inclusive components are incorporated within the overall programme design framework as explained under point 3. The Project Implementation Office (PIO) at ICZ Munirabad supported by PSC and other stakeholders will be responsible for addressing these components as part of implementation.

Design and estimates of CAD field irrigation channels will be prepared in consultation with WUCS, farmers associations and other grass root level institutions.

II. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERING THE POOR

1. Participatory approaches and project activities

Grassroots level institutions or community-based organizations are planned to be established based on local requirements. In most of the water resources projects, the concerned departments have usually determined the design, technology, service level and mode of scheme operation, typically based on the government rules/norms and procedures. For sustainability of systems and services, it is important that grassroots level institutions such as WUCS and farmers associations will be involved in the identification (and design) of solutions and play a key role in monitoring, cost recovery, and operation and maintenance of facilities constructed.

Poor, landless and other vulnerable groups participated and expressed their opinions in these events. Overall, the participants showed great interest and confidence about the project as they are well aware of the benefits of this project that accrue post completion, and its effect on enhancing the living standards of farmers. It is important to note that around 50% of the participants who attended the meeting and the subsequent discussions belonged to the poor and vulnerable groups.

2. If civil society has a specific role in the project, summarize the actions taken to ensure their participation

Along with the WUCS, the Civil Society Organizations and women groups, allied departments are proposed to be associated with the implementation of improved irrigation management and livelihood activities. KNNL is encouraging the use of such institutions in the implementation of CAD packages and operation and management of such facilities. The role of civil societies and community-based organizations are being listed in the terms of reference which will be published on KNNL website, newspapers and relevant media.

Civil society organizations. Explain how the project ensures adequate participation of civil society organizations in project implementation

PMU/PSC shall put in place Support Service Teams (SST) to cover the entire command area of all the 16 channels of the VNC. The SST will work with the Water Users Cooperative Societies (WUCS) on a day-to-day basis with effective community mobilization as its core objective. Each SS team comprises two community organizers (one male and one female), one participatory on-farm water management agent, and an agricultural extension agent per 10 WUCS to promote on farm trainings, women's participation, agricultural extension and related activities. The PSC experts will also be constantly carrying out community mobilization to ensure as many members from each WUCS jurisdiction as possible will be participating in the project. Similarly, networks will be established with existing civil society organizations, self-help groups and community-based organizations in the subproject areas.

1. The following forms of civil society organization participation are envisaged during project implementation, rated as high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (NA):

Information gathering and sharing Consultation Collaboration Partnership

2. Participation plan.

Yes. No.

Participation is an integral part of the program and this will be considered as a priority while carrying out social mapping and assessment of specific requirements and subsequent interventions.

III. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Gender mainstreaming category:

B. Key actions.

Gender action plan Other actions or measures No action or measure

The Gender Action Plan (gender equity and social inclusion) action plan is still a relatively new approach in Karnataka especially in the water and infrastructure sector. There is an overall lack of awareness of the value of women's participation in governance and institutional strengthening.

The GAP envisages strengthening women's participation in grassroots governance and leadership with a planned 30 percent women's representation in the executive board by 2018. It will also focus on expanding women's knowledge of improved crop diversification and management, on-farm water management, O&M and systems management. It also enables women to gain easier access to water for agricultural, domestic use, and health and hygiene purposes.

IV. ADDRESSING SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES	
A. Involuntary Resettlement	Safeguard Category: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI
1. Key impacts. There will be no land acquisition or displacement anticipated as per the intervention envisaged at the implementation stage.	
2. Strategy to address the impacts. Not applicable.	
3. Plan or other Actions.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> No action	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan <input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix
B. Indigenous Peoples	Safeguard Category: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI
1. Key impacts. Considering the nature of interventions proposed under the program, no specific adverse impacts are anticipated for STs (Indigenous People). The project directly or indirectly does not affect the dignity, livelihood systems, or culture and value systems of the STs and affect territories claimed by the STs as their ancestral domain. Is broad community support triggered? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
2. Strategy to address the impacts. The interest of IP shall be included as part of social development strategy and under no circumstances the STs/SCs will be deprived of the benefits from the program. This is sought to be achieved by dovetailing government schemes for the IP into the project such as those of Departments of Social Justice, Women and Child Development and other allied sectors.	
3. Plan or other actions.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No action	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan <input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan elements integrated in project with a summary
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, indicated as high (H), medium (M), and low or not significant (L). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unemployment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> underemployment <input type="checkbox"/> retrenchment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> core labor standards The project is expected to address the dual issues of unemployment and underemployment in the agriculture sector by providing alternative opportunities, especially the landless, women and the poor, with skilled farm and off farm job opportunities in subproject areas. The project will also address core labour standards, especially in the context of irrigation infrastructure development (e.g. Canal modernization/lining, CAD works).	
2. Labor market impact: The project will positively impact the agriculture labour market by providing unskilled and skilled employment opportunities, especially for the landless and vulnerable farming households, focusing on higher-value agricultural and irrigation practices.	
B. Affordability	
Improved irrigation management, agricultural practices and farm and off farm income generating activities will be promoted by the project at no cost to the target populations. Improved market linkages and informed pricing mechanisms will be established to prevent exploitation of target populations. This is expected to positively influence an increased number of socially excluded and marginal populations, including women, to participate in project activities. This is also expected to protect them from becoming vulnerable to volatile market forces and fluctuating pricing mechanisms.	
C. Communicable Diseases and Other Social Risks	
Not Applicable	
1. The impact of the following risks are rated as high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (NA): <input type="checkbox"/> Communicable diseases (NA) <input type="checkbox"/> Human trafficking <input type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify) _____	
2. Risks to people in project area.	
VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	
Are social indicators included in the design and monitoring framework to facilitate monitoring of social development activities and/or social impacts during project implementation? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	