

SUMMARY POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

Country:	India	Project Title:	Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Program, Tranche 1
Lending/Financing Modality:	Multitranche Financing Facility	Department/Division:	South Asia Department/ Urban Development and Water Division

I. POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY

Targeting classification: and targeted intervention—Millennium Development Goal 7

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 by implementing integrated development schemes. The country partnership strategy, 2013–2017 is closely aligned with India's plan and aims to improve infrastructure and provide increased access to water supply and sanitation in underserved and weak capacity areas. The Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Program will provide (i) underserved populations and socially excluded communities, including women, scheduled castes, and scheduled tribes, with improved water supply, sewerage, and sanitation; (ii) community planning and participation components; and (iii) community-led behavioral change processes that will bring about attitudinal changes in relation to water conservation measures, public health, hygiene, and sanitation.

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

1. Key poverty and social issues. Karnataka is the eighth largest state in the country and the ninth most populous. It falls in the medium category of the Human Development Index with 0.519, against India's average of 0.467. The Government considers Karnataka as one of the most progressive states in India and is the sixth most urbanized state, with an urban population of 38.67%. Urban poverty in Karnataka is estimated at 23.5%, which is lower than the national average, but higher than the overall state poverty rate of 19%. The Government of Karnataka has reduced poverty to an extent, but significant regional disparities persist. While 92% of Karnataka's urban population has access to piped water supply, in the program areas there are issues regarding the quality and quantity of water supply. Wide variations exist in coverage in Project 1 urban local bodies (ULBs), ranging from 48% in Harihar to 64% in Byadagi. Use of shared water connections in Project 1 ULBs ranges from 4% to 13%. About 40% of households in Harihar and Byadagi and 20%–24% of households in Davangere are dependent on public taps. None of the Project 1 ULBs have a continuous supply of water. The average per capita water consumption in the three project ULBs is as low as 60 liters per capita per day and even lower for below poverty line households. Of the low income households living in slums, 15% are located within the program areas. Baseline survey results indicate that only 54%–66% of households in the program areas have access to individual toilets. Use of shared toilets is anywhere from 5% to 11%. Open defecation varies from 3% to 41% and access to sewerage systems ranges from 13% to 77%. The baseline results further suggest that the percentage of below poverty line households in Project 1 areas ranges from 17% to 37%, female-headed households from 6% to 11%, and that the percentage of other disadvantaged households is 26%. These households are considered vulnerable because they score high in the vulnerability index.

2. Beneficiaries. The program will target notified and un-notified slums within the municipal boundaries of targeted ULBs. Targets will include the poor, the disadvantaged, female-headed households, and scheduled caste and/or scheduled tribe populations.

3. Impact channels. The program will provide improved access to water supply, sanitation, and wastewater disposal for all poor and non-poor residents of program areas. The program will benefit unconnected as well as connected households, including those that are poor or vulnerable and do not have access to individual toilets.

4. Other social and poverty issues. The project will address vulnerability and poverty indirectly through the delivery of improved water supply and sanitation services, which will lead to social, economic, health, and environmental benefits. Access to municipal services other than water supply and sanitation will be addressed by the central government's programs.

5. Design features. Pro-poor and gender-focused design elements have been included in the program, such as increased access to water and improved hygiene, sewerage, and sanitation facilities, especially for the vulnerable and disadvantaged. Poor and disadvantaged populations, including women, will participate in behavior change communications campaigns focusing on improved health, hygiene, and sanitation. Community development and participation will form an integral part of the implementation process, and will be facilitated by nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and social safeguards and social development consultants within the project management unit (PMU). Strategic communications campaigns focusing on educating the poor and disadvantaged populations about the benefits of this type of services will be implemented.

II. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERING THE POOR
<p>1. Summarize the participatory approaches and the proposed project activities that strengthen inclusiveness and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable in project implementation. An NGO will support the implementation of inclusive social and behavior change communications strategies and will assist in the mobilization of underserved populations. Disadvantaged populations will be mobilized to act as social change agents. Inclusive tools will be developed by a partner NGO to assess the aspirations and needs of communities and assist underserved community members develop positive attitudes towards accessing improved services, healthcare, hygiene, and sanitation.</p>
<p>2. If civil society has a specific role in the project, summarize the actions taken to ensure their participation. During project preparation, consultations were held with local communities to (i) assess their needs and aspirations, (ii) understand the social and economic conditions and infrastructure needs of disadvantaged groups, and (iii) strengthen inclusiveness in project design. A project grant component was designed to implement an output-based toilet and sanitation subcomponent, with assistance from NGOs. An NGO will also be recruited to assist implementing land acquisition and resettlement and ensure that grievances are addressed in line with the safeguards policy of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).</p>
<p>3. Explain how the project ensures adequate participation of civil society organizations in project implementation. The project will recruit a social development consultant at the regional PMU who will work closely with the poor, the disadvantaged, and women to promote community participation and development. Household level disaggregated data (by ethnicity, sex, and social and economic status) will be collected to inform targeted programming and identify implementation gaps in relation to social inclusion.</p>
<p>4. What forms of civil society organization participation is envisaged during project implementation? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information gathering and sharing (H) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation (H) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collaboration (H) <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership (H)</p>
<p>5. Will a project level participation plan be prepared to strengthen participation of civil society as interest holders for affected persons particularly the poor and vulnerable? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No.</p> <p>Communication and participation (C&P) plans will be implemented at the subproject level by the social development and social safeguards consultants recruited by the PMU. Civil society organizations working on community participation and resettlement will help these consultants to ensure effective implementation of the plan at the grassroots level. C&P plans will focus on the following: (i) getting wider public input and suggestions about the program from stakeholders, especially the poor and vulnerable; (ii) assessing the current role and functions of local populations and other stakeholders; (iii) implementing community mobilization campaigns focused on water conservation, health, hygiene, sanitation, and social safeguards; and (iv) promoting the involvement of poor women and youth and socially excluded groups in participatory planning and monitoring, capacity development, social leadership, and community assets management.</p>
III. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT
<p>Gender mainstreaming category: Effective gender mainstreaming</p>
<p>A. Key issues. In 2009, the Gender-related Development Index of Karnataka was 0.611 compared to India's average of 0.590. Yet gender disparities persist, especially in the three ULBs targeted in Project 1, where the percentage of female-headed households ranges from 6% to 11%. High proportions of chief wage earners in female-headed households work in unskilled jobs and are paid less. The female literacy rate varies, with Byadagi reporting a figure of 69% and Harihar a figure of 77%, both of which are lower than the male literacy rate in both these ULBs. Chief wage earners in female-headed households have lower literacy levels than chief wage earners in male-headed households. Female workforce participation rate in the three project ULBs varies from 39% to 42%. Female-headed households reported a higher vulnerability and low or very low affordability index when compared to male-headed households. The inability to pay for services has meant that most vulnerable households do not have regular access to water and household toilets. Women, particularly girls in poorer communities, fetch water and manage the household water supply. Females belonging to households that lack access to individual toilets and safe sanitation in project ULBs suffer from indignities and inconveniences and are stretched for time because of their demanding roles as caregivers.</p>
<p>B. Key actions. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender action plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other actions or measures <input type="checkbox"/> No action or measure</p> <p>The gender strategy proposed for the program focuses on targeting individuals from poor, low income, and vulnerable groups through increased and improved access to quality water, health, hygiene, and sanitation facilities. Affordability concerns will be addressed following the government's existing policy of having lower water user rates for the lowest consumption slab, as well as through its total sanitation scheme. The program will promote the participation of disadvantaged women in social and behavioral change activities. The NGO will provide implementation and monitoring support to gender related activities.</p>

IV. ADDRESSING SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES											
A. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Category: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI											
1. Key impacts. Permanent and temporary economic displacements are envisaged from project activities because of land acquisition for the construction of two sewage treatment plants in Davangere and Byadagi. Temporary impacts will result from the loss of income to shop owners, vendors, and hawkers, and these impacts could last until the completion of the construction and/or rehabilitation of water supply and sewerage networks. Rehabilitation of sewage treatment plant and construction of new service reservoirs, lift stations, and community toilets will be located on government land with no resettlement impacts.											
2. Strategy to address the impacts. Resettlement plans for the three Project 1 ULBs were prepared in consultation with the affected populations. The reduction of resettlement impacts will be emphasized during the finalization of engineering designs and civil work constructions. Draft resettlement plans will be finalized after the completion of the engineering design. Public consultations and information sharing on the set-up of a project grievance redress mechanism will happen prior to civil works activities. If unanticipated resettlement impacts occur during implementation and/or future tranches of the investment program, a resettlement framework has been prepared that accommodates the requirements of ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009, The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013.											
3. Plan or other Actions. <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> No action</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement	<input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix	<input type="checkbox"/> No action			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plan										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework										
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement	<input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix										
<input type="checkbox"/> No action											
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. No indigenous peoples or scheduled tribes will be affected by program interventions since land will not be acquired from them. The program does not pose a threat to the cultures and practices of indigenous peoples or scheduled tribes as they are mainstreamed into society. They will also benefit from improved health, and socio-economic conditions. Is broad community support triggered? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Not applicable)											
2. Strategy to address the impacts. The program will not have any negative impact on indigenous peoples. A detailed survey for updating and preparing resettlement plans will be conducted. In the event that indigenous peoples or scheduled castes are affected, specific mitigation measures per ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement and the Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act, 1978 will be undertaken. An indigenous people planning framework incorporating requirements under ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the Constitution of India as well as the Karnataka Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Act, 1978 has been prepared in the event that unanticipated indigenous people impacts occur during project implementation or during future tranches of the program.											
3. Plan or other actions. <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan elements integrated in project with a summary</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> No action</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> No action	
<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Combined resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan										
<input checked="" 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 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unemployment (L) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> underemployment (L) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> retrenchment (L) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> core labor standards (H)											
2. Labor market impact. Agreements with contractors will include clauses on core labor standards and will seek to engage with communities (including affected persons, the poor, and other vulnerable persons) in construction work.											
B. Affordability. 12% to 15% of households in Project 1 areas fall under the low or very low affordability category. These households also score high in the vulnerability index. User charges for water will be affordable even for the lowest consumption slab as water and sewerage costs would represent less than 5% of the mean monthly household income of sampled households during the baseline survey. Individual toilets for the poor and disadvantaged households will also be affordable as the program will be aligned to the Government of India's Bharat Nirman Abhiyan total sanitation scheme.											
C. Communicable Diseases and Other Social Risks											
1. Indicate the respective risks, if any, and rate the impact as high (H), medium (M), low (L), or not applicable (NA): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communicable diseases (L) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human trafficking (NA) <input type="checkbox"/> Others (please specify) _____											
2. Describe the related risks of the project on people in project area. NGOs will raise awareness among contractors and construction workers of communicable diseases like HIV/AIDS. The employment of child labor by contractors will be prohibited, and a clause will be included in contractor agreements.											

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. **Targets and indicators.** See the design and monitoring framework, the gender action plan and the resettlement plan.
2. **Required human resources.** A monitoring and evaluation consultant will be recruited by the program to prepare monitoring reports against key indicators of the design and monitoring framework. The consultant will work with the social safeguards consultant and the social development officer at the Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation to prepare quarterly progress reports based on the gender action plan and the resettlement plan.
3. **Monitoring tools.** Baseline data (disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, and social and economic status) for output and outcome indicators (including poverty and gender-related indicators) will be updated and reported on a quarterly basis. PIUs will be responsible for submitting periodic semi-annual progress reports on the gender action plan. The PMU will be responsible for preparing compliance and safeguards monitoring reports on a semiannual basis. A midterm review will be undertaken 24 months after the loan effectiveness. An evaluation will be undertaken 1 year after the closure of the project.