

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	<input type="text" value="Sri Lanka"/>	Project Title:	<input type="text" value="Northern Province Sustainable Fisheries Development Project"/>
Lending/Financing Modality:	<input type="text" value="Project Loan"/>	Department/ Division:	<input type="text" value="SARD/SAER"/>

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

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

The project is aligned with the priorities for the agriculture and natural resources sector in the Interim Country Partnership Strategy (2015-2016) and supports the key pillar on inclusive and sustainable economic growth. The project aims to reduce incidence of poverty in the Northern Province especially in the coastal belt of Jaffna, Mullaithivu, Mannar and Kilinochchi by reviving the fisheries industry, which contributed significantly to the national fish production prior to conflict in 1980s. It is also expected that the improvements to fish handling facilities through appropriate and strategic locations of fishery harbors, and related infrastructure, will generate trickling down impacts to the people living in the surrounding project areas. The aquaculture development and skills and entrepreneurship development outputs of the project will also contribute in improving livelihoods of men and women in the project areas. This will help increase incomes and also improve nutritional status and food security.

B. Poverty Targeting

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

The fishery harbors and supporting infrastructure facilities will enable the fisher folk directly manage their fish catch and consequently increase fish production in these areas. Development of aquaculture, particularly expansion in production of sea cucumber and sea weed culture, which have high income earning potential will support increased incomes. In addition, the skills and entrepreneurship development output will not only empower those directly engaged in fishing, but also the vulnerable, particularly households headed by women and poor to improve their economic activities that will lead to improvements in income.

C. Poverty and Social Analysis

1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries. The primary beneficiaries will be the fisher folks from the coastal grama niladhari divisions of Jaffna, Mullaithivu, Mannar, and Kilinochchi. These communities have been displaced multiple times due to the conflict, and other natural disasters such as tsunami of 2004 and floods. Livelihoods have been disrupted and the community has shown great resilience in restarting livelihoods with limited support.

2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes. With increased fish catch, expansion of non-conventional aquaculture, development of entrepreneurship skills, establishment of linkages with private sector, an increase in economic activities is expected. The proposed project will result in improved economic activities of beneficiaries.

3. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the PPTA or due diligence.

The PPTA through its poverty, social and gender specialist will review existing social and economic activities of the men and women in the target communities, poverty level, employment, in order to assess the social impacts of the project especially in reducing poverty. The review will also identify gaps to improve skills and entrepreneurship that is expected to contribute in improving the livelihoods of the communities living in the areas targeted by the project.

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?

The statistics show that most of the females in the project areas are of working age. Around 5% of the population in the northern province is widowed or comprise of single women. While marine fishing is male dominated, the women traditionally, besides playing a supportive role, engage in removal of small fish from nets, fish drying and processing and net mending, and other livelihoods such as backyard poultry farming, production of coir and Palmyra based products, small business, livestock and agriculture. While the development of aquaculture is at its infancy in the Northern Province, as demonstrated elsewhere in the country, involvement of women in aquaculture is more than in marine fisheries. This project will support increased participation of women.

<p>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?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No The skill and entrepreneurship development component will provide an opportunity for women to participate in economic activities to increase incomes and improve individual and family well-being. The gender action plan will be prepared to support effective gender mainstreaming in the project outputs and activities.</p>
<p>3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or widen gender inequality?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> GEN (gender equity) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EGM (effective gender mainstreaming)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> SGE (some gender elements) <input type="checkbox"/> NGE (no gender elements)</p>

III. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT

<p>1. Who are the main stakeholders of the project, including beneficiaries and negatively affected people? Identify how they will participate in the project design.</p> <p>The direct beneficiaries will be the fisher folk and their family members. The poverty and social assessment (PSA) study will carry out a stakeholder analysis, and also identify the excluded, poor, and vulnerable groups. Public consultations will be undertaken to involve the stakeholders including the excluded, poor, and vulnerable groups. Their participation will be important to enable the design of the skills and entrepreneurship development and aquaculture development components, which aim to increase the participation of the excluded, poor, and vulnerable in economic activities.</p>
<p>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?</p> <p>The establishment of fishery harbors and associated facilities may not directly benefit the poor and vulnerable. However, the skills and entrepreneurship development output aims to directly benefit the poor and vulnerable. The project design will ensure that the poor and vulnerable will be included in the output on access to skills and entrepreneurship development. The involvement of community-based organizations (CBOs) will be important to facilitate the participation of the poor and vulnerable groups.</p>
<p>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?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information generation and sharing (H) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation (H) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collaboration (M) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership (L)</p>
<p>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? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>The PSA will include a stakeholder analysis and identify the poor and excluded groups, such as the very poor, war widows and single women. The public consultation under the PSA will ensure that these groups will be heard, and ensure that they will be part of the beneficiaries especially under the skill and entrepreneurship development output of the project. It is expected that the CBOs will be able to facilitate the participation of the poor and vulnerable in the skill and entrepreneurship development component of the project component.</p>

IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

<p>A. Involuntary Resettlement Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI</p>
<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</p> <p>The fishery harbors and the associated infrastructure facilities will be located on government land. Nonetheless, the PPTA will carry out necessary due diligence to verify ownership. If it is found that there will be a need for land acquisition or displacement of people/structures, a resettlement plan will be prepared in close consultation with potentially affected people and the local government as well as other relevant parties.</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 type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p>B. Indigenous Peoples Category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI</p>
<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>

2. Does it affect the territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain? Yes No

Based on the available reports, the project areas do not include indigenous people. Nonetheless, the PSA survey will confirm whether any indigenous peoples live in the project areas. If any indigenous people are found to live within the sub-project areas, these areas will not be considered for financing under the project.

3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? Yes No

Based on the existing report and official government information, there are no indigenous people living in the project area or affected areas.

4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the PPTA or due diligence process?

- Indigenous peoples plan Indigenous peoples planning framework Social Impact matrix
 Environmental and social management system arrangement None

V. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES AND RISKS

1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the project design?

- Creating decent jobs and employment (H) Adhering to core labor standards (M) Labor retrenchment
 Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS (L) Increase in human trafficking Affordability
 Increase in unplanned migration Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters Creating political instability
 Creating internal social conflicts Others, please specify: Promoting public participation including women (H)

2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the project design? The project is expected to create employment. Adherence to core labor standards will be secured through provisions in the construction contracts and service agreements. Monitoring will be undertaken during implementation.

VI. PPTA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT

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?

- Yes No

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?

A national deputy team leader/institutional and community development specialist for 4 person-months, will lead the design of the community development initiatives. In addition, 3 person-months of a national poverty, social and gender specialist will undertake PSA, including gender analysis and participatory planning, and 1.5 person-months of a national involuntary resettlement specialist have also been allocated. The consultant budget for both PSA and preparation of resettlement plan will have an adequate allocation for surveys.