

## INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	<input type="text" value="Pakistan"/>	Project Title:	<input type="text" value="Balochistan Water Resources Development Project"/>
Lending/Financing Modality:	<input type="text" value="Project loan"/>	Department/Division:	<input type="text" value="Central and West Asia Department/Environment, Natural Resources &amp; Agriculture Division"/>

### I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

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

1. The Interim Country Partnership Strategy (CPS: 2014-2015) shows that poverty is inequitably distributed—the level of rural poverty is double that of urban poverty and identifies that investment in agriculture and natural resources is required for its sustainable development. Two-third of the country's estimated population of 183 million in 2011 and 80% of the poor people live in rural areas. The Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper-II (PRSP, 2010) emphasizes the need for protecting poor and vulnerable people by increasing productivity and value addition in agriculture through removing infrastructure bottlenecks, including those caused by inadequate irrigation infrastructure. The Government's vision 2030, which was approved in 2007 and corresponding Medium-Term Development Framework (MTDF) (2007-2012, extended to 2015) focuses on economic growth and poverty reduction through 10 strategic pillars, including removing infrastructure bottlenecks.

2. In Balochistan, over 70% of the population lives in rural areas where agriculture is the main source of livelihood. Agriculture contributes to roughly two-third of the provincial domestic product and about 60% of the labor force. Crops contribute about 60% of the gross farm income. Underdeveloped agriculture contributes to rural poverty and environmental degradation. Rural poverty is worsened by water scarcity, limited employment opportunities, and underdeveloped infrastructure. Poverty reduction priorities in Balochistan, as stated in the Balochistan Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (BPRSP) include increasing the cultivated area through better water management, rehabilitating agriculture and rangelands, and reducing risk and vulnerability to drought.

3. The proposed project will: (i) bring 10,000 ha of new land under irrigation and improve agricultural practices, (ii) provide water supply and sanitation facilities to 500 rural population, (iii) protect 1,500 ha of watersheds with communities' involvement, and (iv) build capacity of local communities. The project will directly benefit over xxx rural people; mostly poor, through reliable irrigation water supplies, sustained production and employment opportunities, and will contribute to reduction of poverty and improving food security and households' well-being.

#### B. Targeting Classification

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

The project design includes reliable irrigation water supply to 10,000 ha, community-based protection of watersheds (1,500 ha), provision of domestic water supply and sanitation, and on-farm agricultural and water management demonstration. These interventions will boost crop production and increase the demand for farm labor. It will also create jobs during project implementation. The majority of farmers in the project area has small-holdings and is poor. Overall, the interventions are pro-poor and will provide significant benefits to the poor.

#### C. Poverty and Social Analysis

##### 1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries.

Balochistan is one of the poorest regions of Pakistan. Overall deprivation rankings, measured as a weighted index of socioeconomic indicators and levels of infrastructure development, place most of the province's districts among the least developed in the country. Within the province, southern districts and rural areas are more deprived in terms of social-economic indicators. Almost 82% of rural population lives in mud houses, only 20% of rural households have access to piped water and the rest of 80% rely on hand pumps and unprotected wells, rivers, canals, and streams for drinking water. Crop agriculture, livestock grazing, and wage labor are the main sources of income for the rural poor. Particularly vulnerable to drought are those living in remote settlements with very limited wage labor opportunities and communities dependent on rainfed agriculture. The unreliability of rainfall is the cause of frequent migration to other provinces in search of wage employment in crop agriculture and other opportunities off the farm.

The project beneficiaries are mainly subsistence farmers living in scattered, small, and isolated settlements having limited land, and suffering from scarce water resources. The project will also benefit sharecropping tenants, the landless, and women. In addition to increased crop production, improved flood management, the project will improve food security of these households, provide better access to water for domestic and livestock use. The small-scale irrigation subprojects implemented by farmers' COs will directly improve the livelihoods of the poor and drought-affected people.

## 2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes.

The project, through better water supply and farm practices, will increase crop production, farm income, and well-being. Community-based watershed protection will increase productivity of barren land, and environmental conservation will contribute to sustainability and improved well-being of the poorest people in the watershed. Rural water supply and sanitation facilities will contribute to improved health and save time of children and women, contributing to improved well-being of neglected, remote poor people.

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

The PPTA will conduct a thorough social and poverty survey of proposed subprojects and will provide recommendation. Six person-months of PPTA consultants and 1.5 person-months of ADB staff are allocated to social development and resettlement, including socio-economic surveys, focus-group discussions and consultations. The social surveys and consultations will also assist the PPTA to identify the rural water supply and sanitation needs of communities and the opportunities for farm labor.

## 4. Specific analysis for policy-based lending.

Not applicable.

## 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 low social indicators coupled with limited access to income-generating opportunities have left women considerably more vulnerable to poverty (CPS, 2009-2013). In rural areas, women contribution to livelihood is vital. For example, in FY 2006, 54% of women in the workforce were engaged in agriculture. The key gender issue in agriculture is that despite of women contribution to the sector and household food security, it remains under reported. Women's contribution to agriculture activities such as seed cleaning, participation in sowing and harvesting, and particularly livestock husbandry has been largely acknowledged, but women have not benefited from improved access to extension services, information technology, and new varieties.

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

The project, through sustained production will ensure continuity of women activities in agriculture including livestock, seed and food preservation, and processing. The provision of water for domestic use will help lessen the burden of women. A gender action plan will be prepared.

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

Yes  No

The project will improve reliable water supply and facilitate women's participation in agriculture and other livelihood activities. No adverse impacts on women are envisaged.

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.

-The main stakeholders are local communities, including project displaced persons, Irrigation and Power and Agriculture departments, and local NGOs. The primary beneficiaries of the project are 1,000 farming families. In addition, families involved in agro-based small industries will also be beneficiaries.

-Stakeholders will participate through (i) community consultations; (ii) project awareness campaigns; (iii) grievance redress committees; (iv) project displaced person committee; and (v) engagement of local people in project related jobs, where preference will be given to displaced persons and in particular to vulnerable people.

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?

Consultations will be carried out during project preparation with (i) the communities in the command and watershed areas and nearby villages, (ii) affected persons who may lose part of their land and/or livelihood, and (iii) relevant government departments. Poor and vulnerable households will be identified and their participation actively sought. Views of stakeholders and beneficiaries will be incorporated into project planning and design.

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?

**M** Information generation and sharing   **M** Consultation   **M** Collaboration   **L** Partnership

Key civil society organizations will be identified during the PPTA.

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

It is important to ensure that the poor and marginalized benefit equitably from the project. Socio-economic surveys, community consultations, focus group discussions, and formal and semi-structured interviews will help to identify these people and obtain their views, in order to help determine how best to ensure that project designs address this. Balochistan is a conservative society and participation of women in some area may prove to be difficult. This aspect will be further explored at project preparation stage. Local NGOs will be engaged to assist the project on all community related matters.

#### IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

**A. Involuntary Resettlement Category**    A    B    C    FI

1. Does the project have the potential to involve involuntary land acquisition resulting in physical and economic displacement?  Yes    No

It is likely that subprojects, such as construction of dams and canals, will require some involuntary resettlement. Based on the government's pre-feasibility studies undertaken to date, it is expected that the project will be IR category B. This will be confirmed at design stage and appropriate measures implemented in accordance with ADB's SPS (2009).

2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the PPTA or due diligence process?

Resettlement plan                       Resettlement framework                       Social impact matrix  
 Environmental and social management system arrangement                       None

**B. Indigenous Peoples Category**    A    B    C    FI

1. Does the proposed project have the potential to directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples?    Yes    No

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

The subproject selection criteria will help identifying, screen and rank suitable subprojects that involve minimum negative impacts. The PPTA will identify all possible options to minimize the impacts.

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

The indigenous people are not expected in the project area. Therefore, project does not need the broad community support

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    Adhering to core labor standards(M)    Labor retrenchment  
 Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS    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 \_\_\_\_\_

2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the project design?

-Employment will be addressed by engaging local people in project related jobs during project implementation.  
-Balochistan has legislation, courts and vibrant media to prevent forced, bonded and child labor, though implementation and monitoring remain weak and incidences in some other sectors are infrequently reported in the past. PPTA will consult with relevant government agencies and NGOs to determine any actions required in the project design.

#### 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 (vi) other social risks. Are the relevant specialists identified?

Yes       No

The PPTA TOR includes 3 person-months of social and gender and 4 person-months of resettlement specialists. In addition a provision of \$50,000 has been made for agriculture, social and resettlement survey, which can be used as provisional sum. This provides enough resources that have been allocated in the PPTA. Suitably experienced experts will be selected through consultant selection process that gives more weight to quality.

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?

3 person-months of Social and Gender Specialists and 4 person-months of Resettlement Specialist have been allocated. Additionally, a provision of \$20,000 has also been made to meet specific survey needs, if any.