

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	India	Project Title:	Madhya Pradesh Irrigation Efficiency Investment Program
Lending/Financing Modality:	Multitranche Financing Facility	Department/Division:	SARD/SAER

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

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

The country partnership strategy, 2013–2017 of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for India is closely aligned with the Government of India’s mandate of adopting a comprehensive strategy for faster and inclusive growth under its Twelfth Five-Year Plan. The government recognizes the need to reduce poverty as its primary goal and aims to (i) strengthen the rural economy; (ii) strengthen the agriculture and natural resources sector; (iii) create employment; and (iv) bridge the divide between regions, sectors, and genders. ADB’s overarching goal of achieving poverty reduction (Strategy 2020) supports the government’s priority to pursue rural poverty reduction through strengthening water resources management and irrigated agriculture. ADB’s Water Operational Plan, 2011–2020 recognizes that freshwater will play a dominant role in the sustainable development of the region’s poor and emerging economies. Improving ADB operations by supporting investments, knowledge, capacities, and technologies is complementary to the government’s policy framework for inclusive growth.

B. Poverty Targeting:

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

The project will improve performance of irrigated agriculture to ensure increasing agricultural productivity in western part of Madhya Pradesh especially in Rajgarh, Shejapur, Seoni and Balabat districts. The investment program will not only improve farmer’s income but also will provide economic opportunities to improve rural incomes. The project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) will assess the impacts of investment program to poverty alleviation.

C. Poverty and Social Analysis

- Key issues and potential beneficiaries.
 Madhya Pradesh is the second largest state in India. It is one of the least developed states in India, with a human development index value of 0.375 (2011), which is well below the national average. The state’s per capita gross domestic product is the fourth lowest in the country (FY2010–2011). It is also the lowest ranked on the India state hunger index. Since 2010, the state’s gross domestic product growth has been above the national average. Agriculture is the main sector of the local economy. Sugarcane, wheat, pulses, and vegetables are the main crops. The agriculture growth rate has significantly increased since over the last 5 years. Some areas of Madhya Pradesh still suffer from low agriculture production due to lack of irrigation development or poor irrigation efficiency. This situation has caused a widening gap on income disparity. It is expected that project 1 will benefit farmers in 419 villages with around 125,000 hectares (ha) agriculture land in Shejapur and Rajgarh districts. In addition, the project 2 is expected to benefit around 88,500 ha agriculture land in Seoni and Balagbat districts.
- Impact channels and expected systemic changes
 The investment program will increase water availability and reliability for agriculture through development of pressurized pipe distribution system and adoption of drip and sprinkler irrigation. The new irrigation system will not only improve water use efficiency in irrigated agriculture but will also allow agriculture intensification and crop diversification that will provide economic opportunities to improve rural incomes. Special focus will be given to tail-end farmers including marginal, small, and landless farmers; and the poor and vulnerable women farmers.
- Focus of (and resources allocated in) the PPTA or due diligence.
 The poverty and social analysis (PSA) undertaken during the PPTA will identify target beneficiaries and benchmarking the income to enable proper monitoring on improving agriculture production and income at the household level that will reduce poverty. The PSA will also develop recommendations to ensure local farmers including marginal, small, and landless farmers; and the poor and vulnerable women farmers will benefit from the investment program.
- 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? In Madhya Pradesh, women in rural areas are more in workforce, mainly in agriculture sector especially as cultivator and agricultural workers where they undertake activities such as sowing, weeding, harvesting, post harvesting maintenance, and marketing. The latest data shows that women's participation in agriculture sector in Madhya Pradesh is around 79%. At 930 females per 1,000 males, the state has a lower sex ratio than the national average of 940, which is low in international comparison. The state is among the bottom five in terms of women with body mass index <18.5 (41.7%). It also has the highest percentage of underweight children under 5 years of age (60%) and infant mortality at 62 per 1,000 births. Clearly, women play a vital role in agriculture sector and contribute to sustainable agriculture development. To strengthen and to empower women's participation in agriculture sector, Madhya Pradesh Women in Agriculture (MAPWA) was established in almost every village since 2010. The MAPWA has been gradually becoming a self-help group in rural areas, that women are voluntarily participating and formulating their program. Nevertheless, like in many parts of India, rural women in Madhya Pradesh have little access to main resources for agriculture activities. Many women farmers and agriculture workers need to be encouraged to participate in managing water for agriculture to enable them benefit for their activities.
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 will indirectly benefit women especially those who engaged in farming activities through several training programs.
3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or widen gender inequality? Yes No Please explain
4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category:
 GEN (gender equity) 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 farmer communities, farmer association, affected people due to temporary and permanent land acquisition, and other community-based organization such as The Women Self Help in targeted project areas; local suppliers and investors; district, provincial, and national government officials. They will be involved during project design, implementation, and post project implementation.
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 conducted during the PPTA and consultations will continue throughout the project cycle. The farmers including marginal, small, and landless farmers, and the poor and vulnerable women farmer; community based-organizations in targeted areas will participate in knowledge transfer training to employ drip and sprinkler water irrigation system in their farming activities. They will be assisted to develop and implement irrigation management plan of individual schemes, and consulted when developing efficient irrigation operation and maintenance. Training programs to introduce improved farm business management skills will also be provided to farmer groups and farmers including marginal, small, and landless farmers, and the poor and vulnerable women farmers.
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?
 Information generation and sharing (H) Consultation (H) Collaboration (M) Partnership (N)
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 Nonetheless, farmers group and farmers including marginal, small, and landless farmers, and the poor and vulnerable women farmers, as well as village panchayat staff will be consulted during PPTA.

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 The project may require insignificant land acquisition either temporary or permanent to lay down the underground pressure piping system, and also for the pumping areas. However, it is not expected to physically and economically displace people.

<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement framework will be prepared as the MFF is the lending modality <input type="checkbox"/> Social impact matrix <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> <p>2. Does it affect the territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No The study carried out by the executing agency shows that the project 1 will not involve and affect any land belonging to scheduled tribes and schedule castes or to communities described in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) as indigenous people. The PPTA or due diligence through the PSA will verify the executing agency findings on indigenous people.</p> <p>3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the PPTA or due diligence process? <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples planning framework will be prepared as the MFF is the lending modality <input type="checkbox"/> Social Impact matrix <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and social management system arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">V. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES AND RISKS</p> <p>1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the project design?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Creating decent jobs and employment (M) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adhering to core labor standards (M) during construction by the contractors <input type="checkbox"/> Labor retrenchment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS (L) if workers will be brought from other areas <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in human trafficking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Affordability (M) if payment of water delivery services is applied <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in unplanned migration <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters <input type="checkbox"/> Creating political instability <input type="checkbox"/> Creating internal social conflicts <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify _____</p> <p>Note: high (H), medium (M), low (L)</p> <p>2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the project design? The PSA study will be done in consultation with stakeholders to identify appropriate measures to address those social issues. The contractors will be required to raise awareness of their workers on spreading of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">VI. PPTA OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT</p> <p>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? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>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 social development specialist will be engaged for 3 months to address social aspects, and a national participatory irrigation specialist will be engaged for 4 months to address the non-safeguards aspects.</p>