

Title: “Up-scaling Livelihood of Forest Communities through enhanced farm productivity and efficient support systems in Godda District of Jharkhand”
(Proponent: Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd.)

Template for Environmental and Social Safeguards Management

No. of consortium partners: 4

1. Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd. (AFC), Delhi – Lead Centre
2. Institute of Forest Productivity (Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education) Ranchi (Jharkhand) – 834303
3. Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Poraiya Haat, P.O;- Godda District- Godda (Jharkhand)
4. Kasturba Mahila Vikas Kalyan Samiti (KMKVKS), HO: C/O Shri Parashuram Mishra, Shyam Nagar Colony, Maurya Path, Khajpura, Patna-14 (Project Office at Godda)

No. of States/UT covered	:	One (Jharkhand)
No. of Districts covered	:	1 (Godda, Jharkhand)
Number of beneficiary farmers	:	3,000
Duration	:	3.3 Years (2009-10 to 2012-13)
Budget	:	Rs. 214.2250 lakhs

Project Objectives:

- Socio economical upliftment of forest based and forest fringe villagers through optimum utilization of resources by efficient management and technological interventions
- To test the options available for up-scaling livelihood status of forest based and forest fringe communities through Small and Medium Enterprises.
- To build-up the capacity and skills through training of stakeholders on improved practices of Agriculture, Sericulture, Microfinance and Supply Chain Management
- To develop institutional mechanism among the stakeholders for adopting the innovative approaches and establishing marketing linkage to the local community for income generation activity

Brief Project Description:

This is a multi disciplinary consortium project with an aim to promote the livelihood of the forest based and forest fringe people in disadvantaged Godda district of Jharkhand through enhanced farming system and efficient support systems.

Major technological interventions proposed

- Bamboo Management and Value Addition including promotion of commercial varieties
- Cultivation of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants and its Value Addition viz. Establishment of distillation unit, propagation of herbal plants
- Introduction of Agro-forestry model viz. Drumstick-Lemon grass-Citronella and Aonla-lemon grass- citronella etc
- Leaf Plate mechanization
- Vermi composting and promotion of organic farming
- Promoting intercropping with maize-yam-barwatti and leafy vegetables
- Promoting marigold and cut rose farming
- Mushroom Cultivation
- Apiculture
- Promoting Piggery Management viz. health, breed selection, feed management etc
- Renovation of Ponds and check dams
- Renovation of dug well
- Availability of irrigation pumps
- Nursery raising

B. Environmental Category: B

2. Major issues in the subproject:

Social: Major social issues likely to arise on implementation of the projects are –

- 1) Involvement of rural poor and disadvantaged communities mainly tribal, women, etc.
- 2) Capacity development and skill enhancement of local communities in technology adoption and sustaining livelihood.
- 3) Demonstration of economic benefits due to the project interventions.

Environmental: Major environmental issues likely to arise on implementation of the projects are –

1. Protection of local biodiversity resources
2. Eco friendly livelihood related activities that include vermi composting, apiculture, sericulture, etc.
3. Impact of use of agro chemicals on environment

3. Safeguard Policies Triggered (World Bank Policies)

Safeguard Policies Triggered (World Bank Policies)		
	Yes	No
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)	[X]	[]
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)	[]	[X]
Pest Management (OP 4.09)	[X]	[]
Cultural Property (draft OP 4.11-OPN 11.03 -)	[]	[X]
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)	[]	[X]
Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10)	[X]	[]
Forests (OP/BP 4.36)	[]	[]
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)	[]	[X]
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)	[]	[X]
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)	[]	[X]

- No involuntary resettlement is expected as the area of individual sites is very small and all proposed interventions are within farmers boundaries.
(Measures to address these issues is given in 8(a))

4. Risk related Issues (not covered under 3 above but perceived to be important in the sub-project):

In addition to the issues covered in the table above, the issue of interface with the communities is also important to the subproject. Measures to address this issue is given in 8(b)

5. Impact Assessment (Enclosures- I and II):

- I. The project will mostly have positive impacts, as it involves improving the natural resources management and development.

II. The project also envisaged increasing land productivity in terms of agricultural crops, animal husbandry and natural resources management related systems and technology. These interventions would help generate livelihood related income generation activities and bring sustainability by capacity building of local poor. Value addition of forest products such as leaf plate mechanization, apiculture, mushroom cultivation, bamboo management, etc. would help its better management. SHG creation & marketing linkages would provide post project sustainability.

6. Potential indirect and / or long-term Impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project areas (assessment of anticipated conflict / complimentarily with the current as well as those proposed for the next five years) in the areas of activities of the sub-Project:

The project interventions will have direct as well as indirect impacts. Most of these, however, would be positive environmentally and socially. The training and capacity building of target group would help provide sustainability of project interventions, particularly after project support get withdrawn in subsequent years. The current project will target interventions focusing on the disadvantaged and poverty-ridden people, improving quality of the natural resources and better access of the targeted people to these natural resources. As the community and local institution shall be involved in the implementation of the project from the beginning, scope of arising any conflict are minimum. SHG approach would further help mitigating such problems due to continuous dialogue between the project proponents and other stakeholders.

7. Identify the key stakeholders and describe mechanisms for consultation with and to them done / disclosure so far done including pre-project consultations with the stake holders, stakeholders' workshop before formulating the full proposal, discussing the full proposal with some stakeholders before submission to the PIU

Key stakeholders in the project include farming and non farming local communities, Panchayats, Research Institutes, NGOs, Self Help Groups, Forest Department, Other Government Departments, etc. who are dependent on natural resources development and management and livelihood related activities/projects in the project areas. While formulation pre project consultations were held with different stakeholders through several rounds of discussion, field visits, group discussions, project briefing, etc. After launching the project, the pre launch workshop involving all the stakeholders, allied departments, and banks will be

organized. At each cluster level possible interactions were carried out involving all the stakeholders including men and women farmers to identify issues to be addressed and relevant interventions to be undertaken.

8. Measures to address issues

The subproject designed includes following measures

- i. **Environment-** The project would promote livelihood of the forest based and forest fringe people in disadvantaged Godda district through enhanced farming system and efficient support systems. This involves natural resources management and development as an integrated component. The screening of environmental issues has been done to include possible impacts and appropriate mitigation measures are proposed. (Enclosure I)
- ii. **Pest management** –Integrated Pest Management practices will discourage the use of chemical pesticides. This will provide advantage of environment and health security to the farmers.
- iii. **Indigenous people** – Majority of the population in the project areas is tribal of which most are either land less or marginal farmers and have poor livelihood. In a house hold women are mostly involved in fuel wood and fodder collection and face the drudgery of livelihood. In the implementation of the project priority will be given to landless, marginal tribal farmers and women. All of the target groups will be benefitted from income generating activities such as piggery, bamboo management, mushroom cultivation, vermi compost, leaf plate mechanization, floriculture, nursery management, etc. These interventions will augment livelihood and income of the beneficiaries who are indigenous people.

It will also improve their nutrition and food security. However, micro finance approach would help undertake properly planned way of project interventions and institutional development such as SHG would bring in better sustainability.

8(b)

i. Interface with the communities

Local people and institutions such as PRIs, JFMCs, SHGs, etc. would be involved in beneficiaries selection. Micro finance approach will help formulation

of more cohesive and interventions specific groups. The selection of the families would have proportionate representation from the following:

- a. Small, marginal and landless farmers
- b. Women
- c. SC/ST

Subproject implementation plan would be prepared and agreed with the communities and displayed. Participatory approach and transparency in the implementation would be maintained. **Gender issues** would be adequately addressed

The project shall also emphasize on social resilience and cohesion

- 9. Consultation / disclosures to be done in future: Local disclosure through mechanisms such as launch workshop, interfaces during the implementation stage of the sub-project for sharing the results and soliciting feedback, circulating project brochures and implementation progress from time to time, putting up annual reports on the web site and annual stakeholder workshops wherever feasible**

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All means of effective local communication will be ensured. The project brochures will be distributed in vernacular languages, need based stakeholders workshop will be organizes at the cluster level and all events of the project implementation and the results thereof will be put on the website for wide publicity and for maintenance of overall transparency.

Consortia PI

National Coordinator

National Director

Enclosure I

A: Environmental Safeguard: Activities, Issues, Impact and Mitigation Measures

Table 1: Environmental Safeguard: Activities, Issues, Impact and mitigation measures

Activities ¹	Issues ²	Anticipated level of Impacts ³		Mitigation measures
		(Positive)	(Negative)	(Negative Impact) ⁴
Improvement of land productivity and other natural resources	Reduction in soil erosion and increased water harnessing and management resources through NRM interventions	(4)		
	Crop diversification and water harvesting structures may reduce land resources availability		(1)	The harvested and harnessed water would be used to improve land productivity and enhance soil fertility. Introduction of agricultural crops such as barwatti, maize, etc. would also enhance total land productivity.
	Improved water quality due to water harvesting structures and improved ground water recharge	(4)		
Enhancement of livelihood security and employment generation for the poor farming communities of the tribal areas	Effect on soil health due to crop diversification		(1)	Use of INM and IPM practices would be employed. Organic farming and vermi composting would be promoted as an integral part of the sub project
	Stress on water due to change in cropping pattern		(1)	Appropriate water harvesting measures would be taken up and suitable technologies adopted.
	Less animal diseases due to better health care and feed improvement	(3)		
Forest Resources Utilization	Excess utilization of forest resources		(1)	Forest resources for leaf plate mechanization, sericulture, apiculture, etc. interventions would be utilized following suitable silvi-cultural practices, and without harming the bio diversity

Enclosure II

B. Social Safeguard: Activities, Issues, Impact and Mitigation Measures
Table 2: Social Safeguards: Activities, Issues, Impact and Mitigation Measures

Activities ¹	Issues ²	Anticipated level of Impacts ³		Mitigation Measures (Negative Impact) ⁴
		Positive	Negative	
Enhancement of livelihood security and employment generation for the poor farming communities of the tribal areas	Enhanced income due to crop diversification, improved soil health, improved livestock, mushroom cultivation, leaf plate mechanization, sericulture and apiculture	(4)		
	Increased employment and reduced out migration due to above interventions	(4)		
	Drudgery reduction due to introduction of farm implements and new technologies	(3)		
	Agro forestry models and aromatic and medicinal plants cultivation would improve income level	(3)		
Capacity building and skill enhancement of local communities	Enhanced skill for adoption of different interventions through different training programmes, exposure visits etc, information dissemination through establishment of marketing linkages	(4)		
	Reduced role of middle men, contractors through formation of SHG/SHG Federation	(4)		
	Gender empowerment through involvement of women in different committees, formation of women SHGs	(4)		
	Social conflicts among different members		(1)	All the interventions to be decided and implemented in participatory mode through involvement of village level JFM committees, panchayati raj institution members, SHGs, etc.