

Holistic approach for improving livelihood security through livestock based farming system in Barabanki and Raebareli districts of U.P.

Environmental and Social Safeguards Management

1. Basic information

A. Project Data

Project Statistics	No. of consortium partners :6 1. IVRI, Izatnagar Lead Center 2. CISH, Lucknow 3. CIRG, Makhdoom 4. CARI, Izatnagar 5. Agri-Plus International, Raebareli (NGO) 6. Shiv Sahitya Parishad, Lucknow (NGO) No. of districts covered : 2 No. of Clusters : 4 No of beneficiary farmers : 4000 Duration :3 Years 3 months Budget :418.8 lakhs
Project objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop specialized integrated farming system models as self-sustaining and high producing system. • To generate awareness in the communities for common water body management, surface run off harvesting and management of sustainable irrigation system. • To enhance livestock productivity through improvement of germplasm, fodder, reproductive efficiency, health management and improved germplasm production. • To promote organic production system for improving per unit productivity, economics, soil health, etc.
Brief Project Description	<p>This project aims at improving the livelihood of rural masses, particularly landless, small and marginal farmers, of Barabanki and Raebareli districts of Uttar Pradesh. The area is representative of typical socio-economic penury prevalent in the region. Rapid increase in unemployment rate, degrading soil, and lack of avenues for gainful livelihood security is some of the major problems in the region leading to various socio-economic problems. The continuous and indiscriminate increase in use of pesticides in crop protection and drugs in livestock is adversely affecting the health of human being and animals. The lack of holistic approach is not only increasing the input cost but also affecting the</p>

	<p>profitability.. There is no commercial activity pertaining to livestock production and smaller land holding are unable to support the medium or large size farms. The common water bodies are highly polluted due to lack of awareness.</p> <p>The main aim of the project is to create profitable livelihood security to vulnerable section of the society in the existing socio-economic penury with holistic approach. Specialized models of integrated farming system aiming profitable self-employment, small livestock units in chain production system, critical and suitable technological interventions in livestock farming system, intervention with seasonal and off season vegetables, better fruit germplasms with improved agronomical practices, extensive use of locally made organic inputs to improve soil health and soil microbial dynamism, generating awareness for common water body management and water saving micro-irrigation system are some of the important aspects in the project. For example reducing the inter-calving period in bovines will result in nearly doubling the milk production and improved calf production and thus, not only profitability will increase but better germplasm will be available for horizontal proliferation of the activities. Reducing the morbidity and mortality will directly increase the profitability. In order to have rapid action and wider approach a consortia of 4 specialized institutions and 2 local NGOs has been formed. This will assure public-private partnership as mode is participatory. The total cost proposed is Rs. 418.8 lakhs.</p> <p>It is expected that at the end of the project the family income will rise by 200-300% in the project area with knowledge empowerment. The present models and efforts will not only be evaluated on the basis of benefits incurred to families involved but the extent of horizontal proliferation and adoption in the region.</p>
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B. Environmental Category

2. Major issues in the sub-project

Social	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inclusion of poor and disadvantaged groups 2. The capacity of farmers to adapt and sustain the productivity gains 3. Demonstration of economic benefits of the interventions
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration and educating about judicious use of chemical pesticides with increasing use of bio-pesticides will have a very positive impact on environment. • Since local landraces are part of the activities (like varieties, breeds etc), the biodiversity will be maintained.

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 people (OD 4.20)		X
Forest (OP/BP 4.36)		X
Safety of dams (OP/BP 4.37)		X
Project in disputed areas (OP/BP 7.60)		X
Project in international waterways (OP/BP 7.50)		X

4.	Risk related issues (not covered under 3 above but perceived to be important in the sub-project)
	<p>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)</p> <p>The target districts are prone to flood and drought. Severe flood may disrupt the schedule of activities. Selection of villages has been made to get a representative of the existing conditions.</p>
5.	Impact assessment (enclosures I and II)
	The project will have positive impact as it involves improving the natural as well as family resources and their management and enhancing the crop and livestock activities in integrated farming system approach. Except outbreak of epidemics leading to mass morbidity and mortality, no other threat is perceived. Mitigation measures for avoiding epidemics, if any, have already been included.(annexure 1 and 2)
6.	Potential indirect and /or long-term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project areas (assessment of anticipated conflicts/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 aims family livelihood security and all the sectors of the society will be involved through PRIs from the beginning hence chances of social conflicts will be minimized. Whole project will be implemented and managed through PRI members/institutions and SHGs will operate it. Synergy with the Govt. schemes will be vital to avoid any duplication and will assure further sustenance.
7.	Identify the key stakeholders and describe mechanisms for consultation with and to them done/disclosure so for done including pre-project consultations with the stakeholders, stakeholders workshop before formulating the full proposal, discussing the full proposal with some stakeholders before submission to the PIU.
	The key stakeholders are farmers, Panchayat Raj Institutions, research institutions, government and non-government institutions. Several rounds of field visits to villages, farms, households, discussions with stakeholders were organized during pre-project consultations. Detail discussions were held with all the consortia partners on the objectives, possible impacts etc. Similar

	consultations will continue during entire period of the project.
8a	<p>i. Environment- The very purpose of the sub project is to sustainably improve the degraded environment existing in coastal lands.. The screening of environmental issues has been done to include possible impacts and appropriate mitigation measures are proposed (enclosure I)</p> <p>ii. Pest management – Encouraging the use of Integrated pest management practices will discourage the use of chemical pesticides. This will provide advantage of environment and health security to the farmers. Field demonstrations and training of farmers on IPM and INM are integral part of the subproject.</p> <p>iii. Indigenous people</p> <p>The tribal population in the project area is less than 4 %. The majority of the tribal people in the area are land less/ marginal farmers having very poor livelihood and educational status. In the tribal families the women are more active while men are relatively lazy. In the implementation of the project priority will be given for landless and marginal tribal farmers. The interventions like, livestock management, fish cultivation, mushroom cultivation, bee keeping, nursery raising, diversification of farming, capacity building, etc. will be more suitable for tribal farmers</p> <p>The proposed interventions are either through augmenting or making adjustments in the livelihood system of the indigenous people without causing any major changes in their way of life. It will only improve their income, nutrition and livelihood security. However, planned efforts would be made to ensure that tribals are included and derive full benefit from the projects intervention</p>
8(b)	<p>The selection of beneficiaries will be made through involvement of local institutions and communities; preference will be given to a willing partner. The selection of the families would have proportionate representation from the following groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Small, marginal and landless farmers b. Women c. SC and ST group <p>Subproject implementation plan would be prepared and agreed with the communities and displayed. Participatory approach and transparency in the implementation would be maintained.</p> <p>Gender issues would be adequately addressed</p>
9.	<p>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 vouchers and implementation progress from time to time, putting up annual reports on the website and annual stakeholders' workshops wherever feasible.</p>
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	<p>time, putting up annual reports on the website and annual stakeholders' workshops wherever feasible.</p> <p>Trainings, demonstrations and workshops on improved packages of practices, specific production technologies, primary processing and value additions, storage and marketing will be organized. The project findings and success stories will be disclosed time to time through publications, kisan melas and field days. The public institutions, local administration, PRIs, public leaders will be involved.</p>
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Consortium P.I.

National Coordinator

National Director

Annexure 1: Environmental safeguard: Activities, issues, impact and mitigation measures

Activities	Issues	Anticipated level of impacts		Mitigation measures
		Positive	Negative	
Demonstration of improved farming system models	Use of fertilizers, pesticides,		2	INM, IPM will be adopted
	Stress on water		1	Efficient use of water, rain water harvesting
Management of water body and sustainable irrigation system	Reduced Soil erosion and land degradation through water harvesting	3		
	Increase water availability	3		
Promotion of organic production system	Reduced loss of nutrient, quality improvement of soil by Improving the existing method of composting	4		
	Use of bio-control agents, bio-pesticides to reduce use of agro chemicals	3		
Enhancement in livestock productivity through improvement of germplasm, fodder, reproductive efficiency, health management	Increase demand of feed & fodder		1	Increased fodder cultivation on waste land, IFS, Silvipasture
	Improved animal health	4		
	Increase in livestock population, higher milk and calf production through infertility control	4		

Annexure-II: Social safeguard: Activities, issues, impact and mitigation measures

Activities	Issues	Anticipated level of impacts		Mitigation measures
		Positive	Negative	
Demonstration of improved farming system models	Increased income through enhanced crop production,	5		
	Less dependence on external resources through INM, IPM practices	4		
	Increased income and employment	4		

	through Small economic venture such as honey bee, mushroom etc			
	Change in occupational pattern		1	Participatory approach, capacity building
Enhancement in livestock productivity through improvement of germplasm, fodder, reproductive efficiency, health management	Increased and regular income from dairy and other livestock units, enhanced nutritional security and employment	4		
Empowerment through capacity building	Social conflicts among SHG members		1	Mechanism would developed for sharing of profit and resources through involvement of stake holders, gram panchayat and state department authorities