

Title: Livelihood Security Of Rural Poor In Disadvantaged Chitradurga District Of Karnataka Through Integrated Farming Systems Approach (Proponent-UAS, Bangalore)

Template for Environmental and Social Safeguards Management

No. of consortium partners: 5

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No. of States/UT covered: One (Karnataka)

No. of Districts covered : 1 (Chitradurga)

Number of beneficiary farmers: 1500

Duration: 3 Years (2009-10 to 2011-12)

Budget: Rs. 351.01 lakhs

Project Objectives:

1. Identification and promotion of appropriate farming systems and income generating activities to strengthen the livelihood, economic security, equity and social capital
2. Development of appropriate public-private partnerships and linkages to ensure necessary value chain to improve market linkages and efficiency for the output/s arising from IFS and IGA innovations
3. Capacity building for Human resource development at different levels and Social capital formation through local

Brief Project Description:

Based on the composition of different categories of farmers in the village, 250 to 300 families will be selected proportionally. The families who come under BPL category will be chosen for IGA and IFS activities. In addition, wherever innovativeness and entrepreneurial abilities are apparent, a few farmers / LLAs will be chosen for demonstration of IFS-IGA for wider diffusion of technologies based on different holding sizes.

Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security (SRLS) is the ultimate goal of this study using IFS – IGA approaches in the Chitradurga district. Here SRLS is achieved by key

interventions *inter alia*, Adoption of In-situ soil and moisture conservation practices; Demonstration of IFS model; Seed production in onion; Fodder production and management; Linkage with the current Artificial Insemination activities in upgradation of existing livestock; Enhancing water productivity through Micro\ Drip\ sprinkler irrigation in bore well \ tank commands; Integration input delivery system, technology, credit, insurance and market support; Enhancing income through IFS - Integration of crop, livestock, sericulture, dairy, aquaculture, apiary and value addition in millets at household level; IGA activities through SHGs to improve income of landless households of this action research to achieve food security, fodder security, nutrition security, employment security, equity and sustainability. .

The program has been blend with some **innovative features**, as briefed below:

- Enhancing profitability through IFS models (based on local resource endowments) towards sustainable management of natural resources
- Value addition (minor millets, groundnuts as snacks), Market linkage and Capacity building
- Increasing productivity and profitability through seed production and seed replacement
- Introduction of good agricultural practices in onion for export market and testing contract farming modules (baby corn and marigold)
- Economic empowerment of women through IGA (ornamental fish production)
- Improvement of livestock productivity through better nutrition, Health and addressing infertility problems
- Introduction of locally suited high yielding birds for income augmentation
- Contingency plans to tide over any deviation from the normal due to vagaries of nature

B. Environmental Category: B

2. Major issues in the subproject:

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

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

1. Protection of local biodiversity resources
2. 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)	[]	[X]
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]

(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):

The total productivity in terms of agricultural crops and animal products of the area will increase. It will generate high employment opportunities of the rural poor and will enhance their livelihood security. The total production of agriculture and allied commodities as a whole will increase. The project will also facilitate the income and employment generation for women farmers and will reduce their drudgery. The capacity building of the farmers and other stakeholders will further increase the livelihood security of the rural people and productivity of the region/ country as a whole.

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):

- Improvement in farm level decision making, better gender participation, empowerment
- Institutionalization of IFS approaches, linkage with development programs
- Emergence of local groups as future service providers to promote the practice and process in the wider geographic locations
- Provision of platform to community to further upgrade farming system in accordance to changed driving forces (bio-physical and socio-economical)
- Improved capacity building, preparedness to face challenges

Improvement in the economic status of disadvantaged groups, Increased equity in income, resource holdings, social status and participation of rural households, and improved opportunities for women, female children, and others who are traditionally excluded from mainstream development.

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

All the NGOs who are involved in this project, the lead center being the UASB, the service providers who will be playing the key role in establishing backward and forward linkages for the project along with the Developmental departments of the Government, the banking institutions and the insurance providing organization, the SHGs, and beneficiary farmers are the stakeholders

8 Measures to address issues

The subproject designed includes following measures

- i. **Environment-** The screening of environmental issues has been done to include possible impacts and appropriate mitigation measures are proposed (enclosure I)
- ii. **Pest management** – Pest management would be done through field demonstrations and training of farmers on IPM and INM. These are integral part of the subproject.
- iii. **Indigenous people**

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.

8(b)

i. **Interface with the communities**

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 different weaker groups such as small, marginal and landless farmers, women and SC/ ST groups.

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

- 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**

The consultation for information flow from the stakeholders, among the stakeholders is a dynamic process with the commencement of the project. In addition to the launch workshop, it is proposed to establish the satellite communication facility with the lead center involving the farmers to address the key issues. Focused group discussions and experience sharing with regard to project implementation, feed back for addressing problems, learning lessons, sharing with stakeholders for further improvement will be held. In addition websites, popular articles in electronic and print media will also be made use of.

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

Safeguards Template for NAIP Projects				
A: Environmental Safeguard: Activities, Issues, Impact and Mitigation Measures				
Table 1: Environmental Safeguard: Activities, Issues, Impact and mitigation Measures				
Activities	Issues	Anticipated level of Impacts		Mitigation Measures (-ve Impact)
		Positive	Negative	
Promotion of appropriate farming systems and income generating activities to strengthen the livelihood, economic security, equity and social capital	Improvement in agro biodiversity, animals and microbes through IFS model	4		
	Reduced soil erosion through in-situ soil and moisture conservation	3		
	Use of pesticides and other chemicals		1	Through INM and IPDM
	Conservation of ground water through SWC, Recharge pits, Drip Irrigation	3		
Livestock programs	Less spread of animal diseases in the area through health care and improved feed of livestock	2		
	Effect on soil health due to grazing by the animals		2	Improvement in CPR fodder resources
Application of organic manure	Improvement in soil health due to application of FYM and vermi- compost	4		
	Better utilization of farm waste through biogas plants	2		

B. Social Safeguard: Activities, Issues, Impact and mitigation Measures

Table 2: Social Safeguard: Activities, Issues, Impact and mitigation Measures

Activities	Issues	Anticipated level of Impacts		Mitigation Measures (Negative Impact)
		Positive	Negative	
Promotion of appropriate farming systems and income generating activities to strengthen the livelihood, economic security, equity and social capital	Increase in income, increased employment, reduced out migration due to IFS and IGA models	4		
	Change in occupational patterns		1	Capacity building Market forces to take care of higher wages in agriculture,
	Reduced drudgery for women	2		
	Improved nutritional security due to higher productivity and value addition	4		
	Reduced social conflicts due to increase work	3		
	Higher income through Agro-forestry for fodder			
	Increased employment, income and reduced dependence on fossil fuel through collection of biofuel seeds and marketing	2		
Reduced drudgery for farm women through Biogas, improved chulha				
Development of appropriate public-private partnerships and to improve market linkages IFS and IGA innovations; SHG formation	Reduced role of middlemen /contractors	3		
	Marginalization and increasing disparities		4	IGAs for landless and marginal farmers
	Reduced dependence on external resources through HRD for dev local human resource skills	2		
	Reduced drudgery, increased productivity through mechanization	2		
	Gender discrimination	4		
	Reduced poverty and indebtedness	3		