

INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	Pakistan	Project Title:	Jalalpur Irrigation Project
Lending/Financing Modality:	Project	Department/ Division:	CWRD/CWER

I. POVERTY ISSUES

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

1. Poverty Reduction. The IMF country report indicated that the Government's poverty reduction strategy paper-II (PRSP, 2010) emphasizes the need for protecting the poor and the vulnerable people by increasing productivity and value addition in agriculture through removing the infrastructure bottlenecks, including the irrigation infrastructure Governments vision 2030, which was approved in 2007 and corresponding medium term development framework (MTDF) (2005-2014) focuses on economic growth and poverty reduction through 10 strategic pillars, including removing the infrastructure bottleneck. The Government estimated that the proportion of the population living below the poverty line fell sharply from 34.5% in FY2001 to 22.3% in 2006; a decline of 12.2 percentage points in 5 years. However, the World Bank study estimated that the number of poor in Pakistan actually increased by 2.6 million from FY1999 to FY2005.¹ The incidence of poverty in rural area; where agriculture is the major source of income of the majority population, is much higher. Country Partnership Strategy (CPS: 2009-2013) showed 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.
2. It is estimated that increase in population in Pakistan will require 40-50% additional food by 2025. Punjab's irrigated agriculture significantly contributes to food security and poverty reduction through employing over 40% of provincial labor force. The proposed project through irrigation supplies will directly increase the food production and improve the income of about half a million rural people; mostly poor. Further, the irrigated agriculture will create better jobs opportunities for on-farm and off-farm labors in the project area. Therefore, the proposed project through enhance production and on-farm labor will directly contribute to poverty reduction.

B. Targeting Classification

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

The project design includes supply irrigation water to 79,750 ha and on-farm agricultural and water management demonstration vis-à-vis farmers empowerment in operational management of the irrigation system. These interventions will boost the crop production and increase the demand for farm labors. It will also create jobs during project implementation. Majority of the farmers in the project area have small-holdings and poor. Overall the interventions are pro-poor and will greatly benefit to the poor.

C. Poverty Analysis

1. If the project is classified as TI-H, or if it is policy-based, what type of poverty impact analysis is needed?
Not applicable.
2. What resources are allocated in the PPTA/due diligence? The PPTA will carry out poverty and social survey. Two person-months and adequate budget is allocated for the survey.
3. If GI, is there any opportunity for pro-poor design (e.g., social inclusion subcomponents, cross subsidy, pro-poor governance, and pro-poor growth)? The project design includes on-farm agricultural opportunities. The PPTA will identify the poorest of the poor farmers that will be included in participation in water users associations as well as in farmers' organizations. The PPTA will also identify the opportunities for farm labor specifically for women.

¹ World Bank, 2006. *Summary of Key Findings and Recommendation for Pakistan: Poverty, 2004-05*. Islamabad.

II. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

A. Initial Social Analysis

Based on existing information:

1. Who are the potential primary beneficiaries of the project? How do the poor and the socially excluded benefit from the project? The project will benefit more than 200,000 rural people; most of them are small farmers. The direct beneficiaries will be the farmers through irrigation supplies, agricultural support services and stabilized crop yield. The other beneficiaries will include farm labor and women through enhanced farming activities
2. What are the potential constraints in accessing the proposed benefits and services, and how will the project address them? Rainfall variability, inadequate soil-moisture and cropwater stress are the main constraints to agricultural productivity and farm profitability. Irrigation supplies will reduce the cropwater stress and agricultural support services will facilitate farmers to use improved crop varieties and agronomic practices, which combined together will enhance agricultural productivity and income of the rural poor.

B. Consultation and Participation

1. Indicate the potential initial stakeholders. The potential stakeholders are farmers, farming labor, nongovernmental organizations in the project area and Punjab Irrigation Department. PPTA will firm up the list of main stakeholders.
2. What type of consultation and participation (C&P) is required during the PPTA or project processing (e.g., workshops, community mobilization, involvement of nongovernment organizations and community-based organizations, etc.)? There will be four main categories: (i) farmers to participate in the farmers' organizations, (ii) affected persons as a result of loss of their land and/or livelihood and (iii) NGOs, groups or individuals willing to participate in private agricultural services and (iv) relevant Government departments, where consultation and participation during project preparation and processing will be required.
3. What level of participation is envisaged for project design?
☒ Information sharing ☒ Consultation ☒ Collaborative decision making ☒ Empowerment
 All levels of participation will be required at different stages.
4. Will a C&P plan be prepared during the project design for project implementation? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 Please explain. The PPTA will prepare consultation and participation plan to (i) mobilize farmers for development of farmers organizations, (ii) involve private sector for agricultural support service and (iii) develop affected persons plan.

C. Gender and Development Proposed Gender Mainstreaming Category: Some Gender Elements (SGE)

1. What are the key gender issues in the sector/subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project/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.² The key gender issue in the 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 largely been acknowledged, but women have not benefited from improved access to extension services, information, technology, and new varieties.
2. Does the proposed project/program have the potential to promote gender equality and/or women's empowerment by improving women's access to and use of opportunities, services, resources, assets, and participation in decision making?
☒ Yes ☐ No Please explain. The majority landholdings belong to men in the project area. However, women landholders will be encouraged to participate in the water users associations and farmers organizations as much as possible within the socio-cultural environment. The PPTA will further assess and identify the ways and means of promotion of gender equity in the project.
3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or to widen gender inequality?
☐ Yes ☒ No Please explain. The project is to improve water availability, crop yield and farm income, therefore adverse impacts on women are not envisaged PPTA will further firm up through assessment.

² Government of Pakistan. 2007. Labor Force Survey 2005-2006. Islamabad reported in CPS (2009-2013).

III. SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES AND OTHER SOCIAL RISKS			
Issue	Nature of Social Issue	Significant/Limited/ No Impact/Not Known	Plan or Other Action Required
Involuntary Resettlement	Land acquisition along the routes of canal will require development and implementation of resettlement plans.	Due to new canals and requirements for land acquisition, significant impacts are expected and project is categorized as "A" for involuntary resettlement.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Plan
Indigenous Peoples	Indigenous people in the project area are not expected. However, PPTA will further assess this issue.	No impact. However, PPTA will further confirm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain
Labor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employment Opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Labor Retrenchment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Core Labor Standards	Bidding documents for civil works will include provisions related to (i) compliance with applicable labor laws; (ii) do not differentiate payment between men and women for work of equal value; (iii) do not employ child labor; (iv) eliminate forced or compulsory labor; and (v) eliminate discrimination in respect of employment.	Limited (positive)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Action
Affordability	The project will increase crop yield and farm income as well as labor opportunities	No impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Action
Other Risks and/or Vulnerabilities <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Human Trafficking <input type="checkbox"/> Others (conflict, political instability, etc.), please specify		No impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Action
IV. PPTA/DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT			
1. Do the TOR for the PPTA (or other due diligence) include poverty, social and gender analysis and the relevant specialist/s? <div style="text-align: center;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No </div>			
2. Are resources (consultants, survey budget, and workshop) allocated for conducting poverty, social and/or gender analysis, and C&P during the PPTA/due diligence? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Three person-months of social and gender specialist, 8 person-months of resettlement specialists and funds allocation for survey, environmental study and international organization/ NGO will support such work.			