Chapter 11
Environment and Social Assessment and Management Framework
(Summary of IESA)

A. Environment Assessment

Project Overview

The Department of Agriculture (DOA) of the Government of Rajasthan (GOR) is preparing the Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project (RACP) with proposed financing by the World Bank. The development objective of RACP is: to demonstrate at scale the feasibility of a range of distinct agricultural development approaches integrating technology, organization, institution and market innovations across selected regions of Rajasthan – each marked by different agro-ecological, climatic, water resource and social conditions – capable of significantly increasing agricultural productivity and farmer incomes. Specifically, the key components of the RACP include: Climate Resilient Agriculture Markets and Value Chains and, Capacity Building, Monitoring and Evaluation, Project Management. This diverse range of interventions will have important environmental dimensions--including benefits, potential adverse impacts and risks.

The GOR undertook an Environment Assessment (EA) of the proposed RACP, with the objective of identifying, assessing and mainstreaming the environmental aspects of RACP in project planning, detailed design and implementation. The EA would act as a decision-making tool to ensure that the project design and implementation are environmentally sound. Detail is provided in EA SA&MF report available on RACP website: www.krishi.rajasthan.gov.in.

The specific objectives of the EA are to:

- Identify and assess the potential environmental impacts and risks of the interventions proposed under the RACP, and recommend mitigation measures;
- Identify opportunities for enhancing environment benefits, including proactive pesticide management measures for ensuring environmental sustainability of agricultural practices;
- Assess the applicability of i) World Bank’s Operational Policies (OPs) and Government of India (GOI) and GOR legislations and policies on environment issues which would apply to RACP; and
- Develop a simple and practical environment management framework (EMF) that would be used by the RACP to screen and mitigate potentially adverse environmental impacts at cluster levels;

The methodology for conducting EA involved:

- Review of secondary data and literature from the viewpoint of identifying key policies and regulatory environment issues across various marginalized groups by agro-climatic zones. Specifically, it included relevant environment policies, legal and regulatory provisions of the World Bank, Government of India and Government of Rajasthan.
- Relevant projects of WB viz. Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project (RRLP), Maharashtra Agriculture Competitiveness Project (MACP) and Assam Agriculture Competitiveness Project (AACP) were reviewed (Annex-VI).
The key stakeholders consulted included community institutions, SHGs, federations, NGOs, and line departments. Overall, three levels of consultation with stakeholders were held:

- Twenty-eight field consultation to identify Environmental issues and potential impacts of RACP interventions in select two clusters with farmers, SHGs, village leaders, key informants, agriculture Producer Organization and agri-processing organizations.

- Consultation workshops: Two multi-stakeholder workshops were conducted at Jaipur and Banswara, where representatives from line departments, research and academic institutes, NGOs were invited for seeking feedback and suggestions. The summary of key environmental issues from field consultations and the workshops are presented in a report.

- The draft final report was presented to the RACP and the World Bank, and their comments incorporated. The report was also hosted on the web for seeking feedback and comments. A public disclosure workshop with NGOs, research and academia institutions and line departments was held on 19 January 2012 at Jaipur.

The findings from the secondary data, literature and stakeholder consultations fed into developing an Environmental Management Framework (EMF).

Environment Baseline

The RACP project will be implemented in 20 clusters across 10 districts from diverse agro-climatic regions of Rajasthan. A summary of the environmental status across the various zones is as below:

**Climate variability:** Droughts of severe to very severe intensities have occurred in all the districts in approximately 20 years in the past 100 years while moderate droughts have occurred in 10-15 years in the same period.

**Land-use pattern:** Wide variation exists in land use pattern across the different zones that require due attention while making certain intervention in agriculture sector from environmental point of view.

**Land degradation:** Twenty-seven percent of total geographical area of Rajasthan is degraded. The nature and extent of degradation of lands varies considerably in the state requiring attention of the planners and project implementing agencies not only in arresting the degradation but also regenerating the degrading lands in the project areas.

**Forest cover:** About a third of the total geographical area in the zones in southern regions are under forests, while in flood prone region forests occupies about one-fifth of the total geographical area. The arid and hyper-arid regions have just two percent forest cover.

**Water resources:** Rajasthan has very uneven distribution of surface water resources. There are 14 river basins in the state. This apart, almost 50% of the area of the state i.e. the western arid area is “outside” any river basin with mere 10% of the total surface water resources. More than 50% of the state’s surface water resource is from inter-state transfers. **Groundwater development** in all the river basins except Mahi, Sabarmati and West Banas is bleak with discharge exceeding the recharge. Even in the above three river basins the development has reached almost 90% of the recharge.

**Irrigation development:** Groundwater is the major source of irrigation in the state. While the North Eastern region (Zones IB and IC) and South Eastern region (Zones IVB and V) of the state have high proportion of irrigated area from surface water, about 90% of the irrigated area in the remaining zones is dependent on groundwater.
**Environment and Social Assessment and Management Framework**

**Agriculture:** Largely, all the zones are low in nitrogen (N), which is the main element that supports crops. The application of phosphorus (P) is medium in all the agro-climatic zones while consumption of K is high in four zones. Largely, in certain zones fertilizer consumption is low—even lower than the national average (90 kg per hectare), except two zones such as Humid Southern Eastern and Flood Prone Eastern Plain. In these zones, there is intensive agriculture as compared to other zones that is attributed to the availability of good irrigation facilities—from canal and groundwater.

**Livestock:** In irrigated north plain zone, the share of cattle and buffaloes is considerable i.e. about 53 per cent and small ruminants constitute their share as about 44 per cent and 3 per cent share belong to other animals such as camel, horse, donkeys and pigs. In this zone, households keep cattle mainly for farm operations.

The key environment issues identified in Rajasthan are: high dependence on groundwater leading to large scale and increasing exploitation; use of fertilizers has increased considerably in irrigated agriculture making agriculture unsustainable and dependent on external inputs; soil fertility has decreased considerably demanding increased use of fertilizers to maintain the productivity levels; status of fodder is critical. The commons are shrinking and largely degraded.

**Regulatory and legal framework**

All the relevant acts, rules, and regulations of the Government of India, the Government of Rajasthan and the safeguard policies of World Bank concerning water resources, agriculture development, and value chain that are likely to be of relevance under RACP have been reviewed. The RRLP triggers the following safeguard policies of the World Bank:

- Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)
- Pest Management (OP 4.09)

**RESTRUCTURING PAPER (RP):**

Out of the available options for restructuring, it is considered that Level ONE is not applicable to RACP – RP, as the PDO’s are remaining unchanged. It is also anticipated that Safeguard Policies triggered due to inclusion of proposed restructuring activities will keep the projects Environmental Compatibility unchanged; and the project will get classified as Category B, under the OP 4.01. Further, in line with Project Agreement Document (PAD) the project is identified for “Sector Investment Lending” which demands for Environmental Assessment only as per OP 4.01. The “Environment Assessment & Management Framework” (EAMF) has already been completed by RACP, DoA, GoR in year 2012 and the report is approved by The World Bank.

However, due to additional geographical areas of five additional cluster locations being covered under the project the component of Environment Assessment is likely to have quantitative changes only.

In light of OP 4.0, the following aspects will be developed to cover the RP or RACP:

- **Institutional Capacity:** Review of EA, Environmental Monitoring, Inspections, management of mitigation measures
- **Public Consultation:** Taking views of Project Affected Groups and local NGOs’ will be initiated for existing and additional clusters; towards compliance of SECOND TIME consultation recommended i.e. after a draft report is prepared. It would be worth taking note that after approval of EAMF report (of January 2012) there have been hardly and field activities initiated so far. It is appropriate therefore, to use this RP opportunity to recommend the remaining Public Consultation Process to be initiated early, but upon approval or RP.

RACP will consult these groups throughout the project implementation as necessary to address EA related issues that affect them.
**Disclosure:** The consultation to become meaningful between Project and affected group/s, project will develop and circulate relevant material in a timely manner, in the form and language that are understandable and accessible to the group/s being consulted.

The EAMF report (of January 2012) for Sector Investment Lending (SIL) project/s and Category B projects will also be made available in a public place accessible to Project Affected Groups and local NGOs’ by RACP.

**Implementation:** Implementation of Environment Management Plans (EMPs’), where it is not possible to prevent or compensate for the adverse project impacts. The implementation process inter-alia includes following:-

- Details of proposed mitigation measures
- Monitoring plan
- Institutional capacity development and training measures
- Schedule of Implementation, &
- Cost Estimates

The applicability of OP 4.09 has been identified in the EAMF study report and “Agricultural Pest Management” activities will be pursued as per guiding principal of “Criteria for Pesticide Selection and Use” delineated therein. Although, Procurement of Pesticides is NOT envisaged by the RACP, however, any requirements generated from field/s will be met with ONLY in line with precautionary principal laid down on OP 4.09 i.e. maintaining understanding of WHO classification of Pesticides (negative listing at I A & I B and formulation of products in class II). The draft standard bidding document for procurement of pesticides (latest version available from OPCPR will be used in all such cases. Similarly, FAO guidelines for Packing & Storage, Good Labeling Practice, Disposal of Waste Pesticides & Pesticide Containers of the farm – will be used as minimum standards.

The necessary measures to ensure compliance with these laws, regulations, and policies are included in the environmental guidelines (EGs) developed as part of the EMF.

**Key Environmental Issues and Implications for RACP**

- Selected crop may lead to consumption of more water
- Selected cropping pattern may lead to nutrient depletion
- Degradation of soil physical characteristics due to intensive cropping
- Deterioration of nutrient content of soil due to intensive cropping
- Increased and imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers
- Increased chemical pesticide use
- Increased incidence of pests if the same crop is promoted repeatedly
- Safety issues in storing and using chemical pesticides
- Downstream flow needs to be maintained from economic and environmental consequences including ecosystem maintenance. Recharge structures need to consider scientific, hydrological and community concerns.
- Farm ponds need to be designed on dependable yield from only the catchment of the private land.
- Introduction of micro irrigation devices may lead to expansion of cropped area leading to no net reduction in water use in agriculture sector
- Cropping pattern may be leading to unsustainable use of available water
- It may be difficult to ensure that individual users agree to use water as per an aquifer based crop-water plan
• Poor storage may lead to pest and disease infestation of seeds

Environment Management Framework (EMF)

Crop Intensification

The key objective of interventions in crop production is to increase crop productivity so that farmer income is enhanced. The dominant and “business-as-usual” approach to achieving this is to intensify crop production by introducing hybrid seed varieties that respond well to chemical fertilizers and apply chemical pesticides to control pests and diseases that attack the crop.

• A suggested “good practice” is Sustainable Crop Production Intensification (SCPI) which views agriculture as a part of a larger ecosystem and tries to reduce the eco-footprint of agriculture while at the same time enhancing productivity and returns to the farmer.

• Specifically, SCPI proposes to: minimize soil disturbance, enhance and maintain a protective organic cover on the soil surface, the use of well adapted, high-yielding varieties, enhanced crop nutrition based on healthy soils, integrated management of pests, diseases and weeds, and efficient water management.

Water Harvesting and Water Management

Water harvesting and water management activities are expected to be implemented under three water regimes in the RACP, namely, rain fed, groundwater based and surface water based. The suggested measures include:

• RACP should as a rule apply water wherever feasible only through micro irrigation devices. Other cultural means of conserving resources such as zero or minimal tillage, constant maintenance of green cover or soil mulching, etc., should be promoted.

• As in the case of crop production, the RACP should mainstream the concepts of matching cropping pattern to water availability, use of micro irrigation system as a rule and adoption of water conservation techniques.

• Overall, activities under this subcomponent are expected to reduce absolute quantity of water use in agriculture while increasing water-use efficiency. Therefore, environmental impacts are expected to be positive.

Livestock Management

RACP has recognized the importance of livestock in ensuring nutrient recycling in cropping systems. Accordingly, it has included a component that focuses on improving small ruminant livestock management, especially for goats. Further, the project proposes to provide health care through health camps and Rural Technology Centre-cum-Animal Health Centres. Suggested mitigation measures include:

• Develop silvi-pasture (tree & grasses) lands on common and private land

• Bring in improved feed practices such as using chaff cutters

• Use of mineral supplements to increase productivity

• Herd and breed management techniques

• Inclusion of fodder crops in the cropping pattern to ensure year-round feed and fodder availability etc.

Storage & Marketing of Inputs and Produce

Storage and processing of produce are activities expected to be taken up under value chain development component of the RACP. The key environmental impact of building storage structures is felling of trees to clear the land. Dust, noise and discharge & disposal of solid,
liquid and gaseous wastes are expected to be the chief environmental impacts sorting grading and any primary processing—these impacts will need to be assessed on case to case basis before any mitigation measures are suggested. Hence, the specific mitigation measure is:

- Selecting a site that is free of trees, failing which compensatory planting in the ratio of 1:10 trees for every tree felled may be taken up.

**Operation of Farmer Producer Organization**

The operations include input supply to its members, output marketing and processing support to its members, providing warehousing facility, etc. These activities when carried out in a “business-as-usual” manner would affect the environment in one way or the other. For example, if the FPC were to promote agri chemicals indiscriminately, as a pesticides dealer would, it would result in increased use of such chemicals in the project area. Therefore, there is a need for the FPC to operate as a responsible business entity.

**Strategic Approach to EMF**

The EMF strategy is to integrate and mainstream environment management into the project cycle right from the planning and design stage and needs to be linked with various stages of the project cycle.

There is no separately identified Line Department for implementation for Environment Protection measures.

Thus, the only change in the implementation process due to project restructuring will be introduction of staff (man power resources) from the Line Departments taking up specific interventions. This, however, will bring in the requirement of providing intervention specific inputs (trainings) for the line department personnel as also to DPMU staff. Thus, the titles used namely, SP-1 and SP-2 – will be substituted with designated officials from Line Departments.

- CACP preparation by Line Department (0-6 months): CACP to be prepared in consultation with community. SP1 to use Environmental Guidance (EGs included as part of EMF toolkit) to design various interventions. A simple checklist needs to be filled by Line Department to ensure compliance with EGs.

- DPR preparation by Line Department with Community participation (0-6 months): Based on the framework provided by CACP, Line Department will develop DPRs in consultation with community. DPRs need to have sub-plans on Crop Intensification, Water Harvest and Management, Livestock Management and Value Chain Management. Mitigation measures will be incorporated in the design stage itself by Line Department using EGs for designing interventions. EMP checklist will need to be filled up for approval to start execution of activities.

- Project Implementation Phase (6 months from start of NGO to end of project): NGO will oversee the implementation of the EMP on the ground with oversight from the DPMU and SPMU teams.

**Components of EMF**

- A ‘regulatory requirements list‘: is drawn up on the basis of a review of the existing law and regulations of the Government of India, the Government of Rajasthan and the safeguard policies of the World Bank (Annex B).

- Classification of project activities by degree of environmental impact: This list has been drawn up on the basis on implementation experience in the Bank’s existing livelihood and agriculture projects and an analysis of the environmental impacts of the proposed activities in RACP (see Section 4.3).
**Environment and Social Assessment and Management Framework**

- **Environmental guidelines (EGs) for key project activities:** Guidelines are provided for Crop Intensification, Water Resources Development & Management, Livestock Development & Management and Post-harvest storage and processing. Applicable EGs' are 4.01 and 4.09, and a detailed account of the same has been taken into consideration in the EMF toolkit covering implementation plans for:
  - Details of proposed mitigation measures
  - Monitoring plan
  - Institutional capacity development and training measures
  - Schedule of Implementation, &
  - Cost Estimates

- **Environmental Management Plan Checklists:** Specimen EMP Checklists have been provided for seven sets of project activities that help the user apply the EGs and prepare a mitigation plan.

- The Livestock component will invite attention to Legal Provisions, as Animal Health issues are being addressed at Camps, RTCs’ and also mobile health care facilities being strengthened under the project. The Law applicable to the Animal Health issue(s) is known as The Bio Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998 (amend 2005, 2011). Compliance to the provisions of the said rules by cluster level functionaries will be planned in the implementation stage of this component.

Finally, to aid effective implementation of EMF the report provides institutional arrangement (Section 5.7), Environment Audit and Monitoring Framework (Section 5.8), Training Plan (Section 5.9) and Budget (Section 5.10).

**B. Social Assessment and Management**

1. **Key Social Issues and Implications for RACP**
   - Addressing unequal access of small and marginal farmers, tribal farmers, SC and women farmers to resources, agriculture inputs, extension services and markets
   - Ensuring adequate participation of all stakeholders in preparation of CACP, and representation in project supported/ facilitated institutions, and decision-making forums regarding the use and management of resources
   - Ensuring equitable distribution of project benefits and investments across all social groups and farmer categories
   - Non-recognition of women as farmers and their lack of ownership & decision making powers; low access to resources, agricultural inputs, trainings
   - Addressing the risk of aggravating the existing gender imbalances in distribution of work between women and men
   - Avoiding any adverse impacts on livelihoods as a result of RACP interventions

Managing conflicts around common lands, water sharing, and beneficiary selection

The major **social issues around key stakeholders** are summarised below:

2.1 **Marginalisation and vulnerability of small and marginal farmers**
   - Low access to information, technologies, capacity building
   - Poor access to credit, seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, high indebtedness
   - Lack of market information; low marketable surplus, poor negotiating power
   - Higher vulnerability in rain-fed areas
   - Weak participation and involvement in planning and decision making

238
2.2 **Marginalisation of women in agriculture**

- Women not recognized as farmers in their own right
- Significant contribution as farm labour but unequal access to and ownership of resources
- No role in decision making, finances, marketing of produce
- Low access to information technologies, training and capacity building
- Need to ensure that women’s workload & drudgery is reduced

2.3 **Scheduled tribes**

2-3 RACP clusters will be in tribal-dominated areas, and the issues of small and marginal farmers also apply to tribals. In addition, the following maybe emphasized as issues of tribals in particular:

- Low outreach of government extension services and capacity building
- Dependence on moneylenders & indebtedness
- Small holdings, subsistence agriculture, low farm mechanization; higher livestock density – in tribal districts

2. **Expected Project Benefits**

The overall outcome of project interventions is likely to be an increase in the farm production, productivity and income as a result of improved seed management and cultivation practices, including through INM and IPM. With establishment of strong village level institutions will also emerge stronger collective community decision-making forums that could potentially play a significant role in improved governance at the Panchayat level. Market-led advisory services and establishment of producer companies will result in higher incomes, and greater access of farmers to markets and financial institutions.

As a result of improvement in water use efficiency, it is expected that the gross area under cultivation will increase, resulting in higher crop production, enhanced farm incomes, and availability of on-farm wage labour opportunities to women and men. With availability of water for irrigation for the *rabi* (winter) cropping season, it is expected that there will be a decline in seasonal and daily migration rates in project areas.

3. **Potential Adverse Impacts and Risks**

4.1 **Land (OP 4.12)**

The project does not envisage acquisition of any private land for purposes of storage, processing or any other activity. There may be issues of restricted access in the case of watershed treatment or silvi-pasture development interventions on common lands/ grazing lands; a Resettlement Policy Framework will be applicable, and a Social Action Plan will be prepared where this is the case.

4.2 **Tribals (Indigenous People) (OP 4.10)**

No adverse impacts are expected on tribal populations as a result of project interventions. There is a risk of exclusion from investments and institutions in areas where the tribals are a minority group. A Tribal Development Framework will be applied. In tribal-dominated RACP clusters (2-3), the TDF will be incorporated within the overall project design. In other areas with a scattered tribal population, Line Department will prepare a short TDP, which will form a part of the CACP.

4.3 **Non-safeguard Issues and Risks**

- Consequent upon the switch to cash crop cultivation and market-oriented agriculture is the risk of increasing food insecurity and vulnerability, particularly in the small and marginal farmer categories
The demand for labour inputs will rise and it is expected that a disproportionate share of this may have to be borne by women.

Crop diversification could mean loss of available fodder (in the form of crop residue), which is a valuable by-product and integral component of the local farming system which includes agriculture and animal husbandry; this will manifest in greater reliance on markets and agriculture, making farmers’ livelihood strategies more susceptible to the agriculture market fluctuations.

Mitigation and inclusion measures are specified in the Social Management Framework.

4. Social Management Framework

The SMF consists of the following strategies:

- Consultation and Participation Strategy
- Social Inclusion Strategy
- Tribal Development Framework
- Resettlement Policy Framework
- Gender and Women Empowerment Strategy

5.1 Consultation and Participation Strategy

- Socio-economically disaggregated baseline: at CACP preparation stage: Each CACP will include a summary of socioeconomic baseline, consultations held with various socioeconomic smallholder groups, particularly the following: SC and ST farmers, women-headed households, sharecroppers and agriculture labourers. It will record their key concerns, especially with regard to RACP interventions, and formulate a social strategy.

- Consultations and Social Assessment during CACP planning and preparation phase: separate and multiple meetings at the habitation level will be convened with tribals, women, SC households, agriculture labourers, and common land users. A social assessment will be undertaken at the outset in each cluster, which will inform the targeting process and help design participation strategies in a more contextualized and effective manner, keeping in mind local institutions, issues, constraints and capacities. Consultations will be held on draft watershed, groundwater, agriculture and value chain plans.

- Preparation of Social Management Plans: Each CACP will include a Social Management Plan (SMP) which will include a summary of the key constraints, impacts and risks, and outline the essential and site-specific/customised elements of the SMF. The CACP will also identify sub-projects requiring social impact screening, flag sub-projects that require preparation of social action plans based on RPF, include a TDP and gender action plan, as required.

- Information, Education and Communication activities: NGO will fine-tune the IEC strategy to ensure that these are socially and culturally responsive to the state of the primary stakeholders.

- Periodic Meetings of Farmers Organisations during CACP implementation: Regular consultations will be held with farmers’ groups during implementation of RACP; FPOs will also be involved in the monitoring of their activities.

- Before the NGO/SP starts the work of farmers’ federations, it is necessary that he is aware of PDO and implementation arrangements at the cluster level for which awareness cum orientation workshop should be organized in RACP.

5.2 Social Inclusion Strategies

RACP will ensure inclusion of the primary stakeholders of RACP, especially small and marginal farmers, women farmers and tribal farmers within the community institutions and interventions proposed under RACP.
- **Social Inclusion in Selection of Individual Beneficiaries.** RACP is offering a range of assets and resources to individual beneficiaries on a cost-sharing basis. Since most of these will not be on a saturation basis, the targeting and beneficiary selection criteria for all the categories of private assets will prioritise selection of small and marginal farmers, from scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, women headed and other vulnerable households highlighted in the social assessment of the CACP.

- **Pro-poor Cost Sharing Norms.** RACP will fix cost sharing norms for private goods like farm ponds, seeds, etc. that ensure inclusion of the small and marginal farmers, scheduled caste and tribal farmers; flexibility and easier contribution terms will be followed in the case of vulnerable households.

- **Social Inclusion in Farmers Organisation.** RACP will follow inclusive criteria for membership, representation, participation in meetings and institutional planning and decision making processes, membership in executive committees and office bearing positions in farmers organizations, in line with the government policies and ongoing projects implemented by the GoR.

- **Socially inclusive Benefit Sharing for Public Goods.** The benefit sharing norms/rules for all public goods will ensure inclusion of the primary beneficiaries, especially small and marginal farmers, women farmers and tribal farmers in the framing, implementation and monitoring of the cost and benefit sharing arrangements. NGO will facilitate the process, and DPMU, PMU will monitor the same.

- **Strong community-based approaches** will be adopted for training and demonstration, as well as all RACP processes and sub-projects for watershed, groundwater and canal water management. NGO will work with the farmer organisations and committees to strengthen their organisational capacities and facilitate equitable arrangements in cost- and benefit-sharing norms. RACP will support Farmers' Field Days, Field Schools, and training of Community Resource Persons.

5.3 **Gender and Women’s Empowerment Strategy**

- Explicit recognition of women as farmers and farm managers, with consequent implications in project planning, implementation and monitoring

- Adoption of gender mainstreaming approaches
  - gender-sensitive mobilization and planning – exclusive consultations with women farmers and farm labourers
  - women mobilizers and staff in service provider institutions
  - gender-disaggregated data in the baseline, FGDs with women farmers;
  - gender-responsive institutions: inclusion of women farmers in local farming institutions, institutional enablers like exclusive women’s meetings, women’s participation quotas
  - gender-based training and capacity building - Women will be given priority in training programmes on agriculture, horticulture and livestock development and value chains

- **Special Component on Gender and Women’s Empowerment.** In one or more selected clusters, RACP will engage specialist resource agencies to design and implement women focused interventions on specific themes, viz., women-managed enterprises and producer companies; developing a cadre of women resource persons in agriculture, animal husbandry, market linkages, and so forth; and financial and market literacy among women.

- **Targeted promotion of goat rearing, vegetable production among women farmers.** RACP will demonstrate improved goat productivity and incomes from goat production among tribals (enterprises managed by women) and so there is opportunity for the RACP to support livelihoods development of the most vulnerable.
• **Convergence with women-centred livelihood and empowerment programmes.** The SPMU will spearhead a programme of convergence with other rural livelihood schemes that focus on women’s mobilisation and empowerment.

• SPMU will develop a Gender Sensitisation and Orientation Training Module for RACP staff and partners.

• Special Thematic Study on the gendered-consequences and distributional impact of the project on women and men.

• Field NGOs will identify, train and engage women community resource persons that would be engaged and trained in every cluster for taking forward the project’s agenda of empowerment of women farmers.

**Gender and Development**

• The Gender Development is to assist numbers to reduce poverty and in Enhance Economic Growth, Human Well Being, and Development effectiveness by addressing the Gender disparities and inequalities that are barriers to develop, and by assisting members in formulating and implementing their Gender and Development Goals.

### 5.4 Tribal Development Framework (TDF)

RACP triggers World Bank’s Operational Policy (OP) 4.10 on Indigenous People as some of the RACP clusters, and targeted beneficiaries, will be in tribal dominated areas of Banswara, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Bhilwara etc. The tribal population will be in minority in other RACP clusters. The Social Assessment and Field Consultations in tribal areas have highlighted the need to ensure inclusion and participation of the tribal people in project processes, institutions, benefits etc. As part of the Social Management Framework, a Tribal Development Framework (TDF) is provided, which aims to effectively promote participation of tribal families and communities in every stage of the project cycle, from planning through implementation and institution-building to monitoring, and impact evaluation.

The specific objectives of the TDF are to ensure that project activities and interventions uphold the social and cultural norms and practices of the tribal communities, and that the project engages with the communities in a free, prior and informed consultation through processes that are appropriate to the local institutional context, and that their participation is ensured in the entire process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of the CACP and sub-project activities; ascertain that the project does not inadvertently lead to or induce disempowerment, or increase disparities between the tribal and other communities; avoid, minimize and/or mitigate any kind of adverse impacts on tribal households; establish appropriate strategies for information sharing, communication, training and decision making with the different tribal communities in all stages of the project.

In tribal-dominated districts, elements of the TDF will be incorporated in the overall project design; in other clusters with scattered tribal population, a short tribal development plan will be prepared Line Department.

**Main streamed approaches**

• Baseline and Tribal Situation Assessment (all cluster with tribal population)

• Free, Prior and Informed Consultations with tribal communities, CBOs, NGOs, tribal department (all cluster with scattered tribal population)

• Engage tribal groups for awareness and outreach

• Short Tribal Development Plans (for non-TSP, non-MADA, non-PTG Areas with scattered tribals); entire CACP is tribal plan in tribal dominated areas:

• Capacity Building PMU, DPMU, NGO and Line Departments on social safeguards

• Representation of tribal men and women in farmer organizations and their federations, especially in non-tribal areas

• Prioritisation and selection of Tribal Beneficiaries for individual goods

• Participation of tribal farmers in training and exposure visits
• Focused consultations and with tribal famers on interventions on common lands, rural infrastructure and markets in tribal dominated clusters
• Cost subsidy and tribal inclusion guidelines of GOR/GOI etc.
• Convergence with tribal schemes
• Training of at least 1 or 2 community mobilisers from each FNGO on tribal issues

Additional resources and activities for TDF in tribal dominated clusters
• Tribal Coordinator in NGO (in tribal dominated areas) - for 3 clusters
• Engagement of local tribal groups for project awareness, outreach and information dissemination
• Engagement of local tribal youth men and women as volunteers and animators by NGO in tribal dominated clusters;
• Engagement, training and mobilisation of tribal community resource persons (male and female)
• Publication and information dissemination on relevant government schemes, programmes and entitlements

5.5 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

RACP triggers World Bank’s Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) as some of the project interventions like silvi-pasture and fodder plantations, agri-produce and market infrastructure would require common or Panchayat lands. This could result in small scale and localized adverse impacts for some households. A screening checklist will be used to ensure that all interventions that have the potential to cause significant adverse social impacts are disallowed. The negative list is provided below.

Negative List: The following types of sub-projects will not be supported under RACP.

• Subprojects requiring compulsory acquisition of private land by the Government of Rajasthan;
• Subprojects resulting in forcible and/or involuntary physical displacement and relocation of affected people;
• Subprojects likely to result in involuntary loss of shelter/, grazing grounds, access, crops and;
• Subprojects likely to adversely affect the access of the poor to common property resources;
• Subprojects that would adversely impact vulnerable groups such as tribals, landless, marginal farmers, poor/BPL families, farm labour
• Sub projects requiring constructing permanent structures on private land;
• Sub projects that adversely affect religious/cultural sites
• Interventions with the potential to cause social conflict
• Any project that is not consistent with applicable laws and regulations of the state.
• Any project that is not consistent with the project description at time of project negotiations, unless subsequently agreed to with the Bank along with the appropriate level of environmental and social management.

To mitigate any potential adverse impacts, such as of restricted access and/or any adverse impact on livelihoods associated with RACP interventions coming up on common and Panchayat lands, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is included as part of the overall social management framework.

5. Implementation Arrangements

• Social Development Specialist in PMU at the state level, supported by Line Department and NGO Social Development Specialists in each Cluster
• Line Department will be responsible for undertaking social impact assessment; preparation of Social Management Plan and Tribal Development Plan
Environment and Social Assessment and Management Framework

- Line Department will flag all those sub-projects that require preparation of a Social Action Plan (SAP) in accordance with the provisions of the RPF.
- Line Department and NGO team will include a Social Development Coordinator in each cluster, and a Tribal Development Coordinator in Clusters with high proportion of tribal population.
- FNGO will be responsible for farmer mobilisation and execution of strategies and frameworks for consultation and participation, social inclusion, gender and women empowerment, rehabilitation assistance, and tribal development framework.
- After specific sites are identified for RACP sub-projects with RPF implications, NGO will prepare a Social Action Plan for mitigation of adverse social and livelihood impacts if any.
- Community Mobilisers (male and female) and community resource persons will be engaged at the village/GP level, and imparted the necessary training for effective discharge of their responsibilities.
- Monitoring and reporting on key social indicators and processes will be an integral part of the project MIS and M&E systems.
- Training and capacity building of project implementers and stakeholders on social assessment, and implementation of the social management framework.

6.1 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework

PMU and DPMU will routinely monitor implementation of the SMF, with involvement of water management committees (watershed/groundwater and canal), FPOs and other project-supported institutions with a specific focus on the monitoring of social indicators. RACP will commission social impact assessment of the project by external agencies prior to mid-term and end-of-project. The external monitoring will assess performance of RACP with respect to compliance with SMF. A special thematic study on gendered-consequences and distributional impact of RACP on women and men will also be undertaken through an external agency.