

Social Monitoring Report

Semi-Annual Report
August 2018

Project No. 38417-022

ADB Grant No. 0219 NEP

NEP: Community Irrigation Project

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Government of Nepal
Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
COMMUNITY IRRIGATION PROJECT
Project Coordination Unit
Jawalakhel, Lalitpur, Nepal

COMMUNITY IRRIGATION PROJECT
ADB GRANT No.: 0219- NEP(SF)

SEMI-ANNUAL SOCIAL MONITORING REPORT

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Abbreviations

ADB	=	Asian Development Bank
AFS	=	Audited Financial Statement
C&P	=	Consultation and Participation
CIP	=	Community Irrigation Project
DADO	=	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	=	District Development Committee
DDF	=	District Development Fund
DDR	=	Due Diligence Report
DICC	=	District Implementation Coordination Committee
DMF	=	Design and Monitoring Framework
DOA	=	Department of Agriculture
DOI	=	Department of Irrigation
DOLIDAR	=	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DTO	=	District Technical Office
EARF	=	Environmental Assessment and Review Framework
EMP	=	Environmental Management Plan
FAC	=	Feasibility Approval Committee
GAP	=	Gender Action Plan
GDP	=	Gross Domestic Product
GON	=	Government of Nepal
ICB	=	International Competitive Bidding
IEE	=	Initial Environmental Examination
IP	=	Indigenous Peoples
ISP	=	Irrigation Sub-projects
JV	=	Joint Venture
LDO	=	Local Development Officer
MFI	=	Microfinance Institutions
MFALD	=	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
NCB	=	National Competitive Bidding
NGOs	=	Non-Government Organizations
PAM	=	Project Administration Manual
PCU	=	Project Coordinating Unit
PICC	=	Project Implementation Coordination Committee
PSC	=	Project Steering Committee
QBS	=	Quality-Based Selection
QCBS	=	Quality- and Cost Based Selection
RMDC	=	Rural Microfinance Development Center
RRP	=	Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board
SOE	=	Statement of Expenditure
STW	=	Shallow Tube Wells
TOR	=	Terms of Reference
VBFT	=	Village-Based Field Team
WUA	=	Water Users Association

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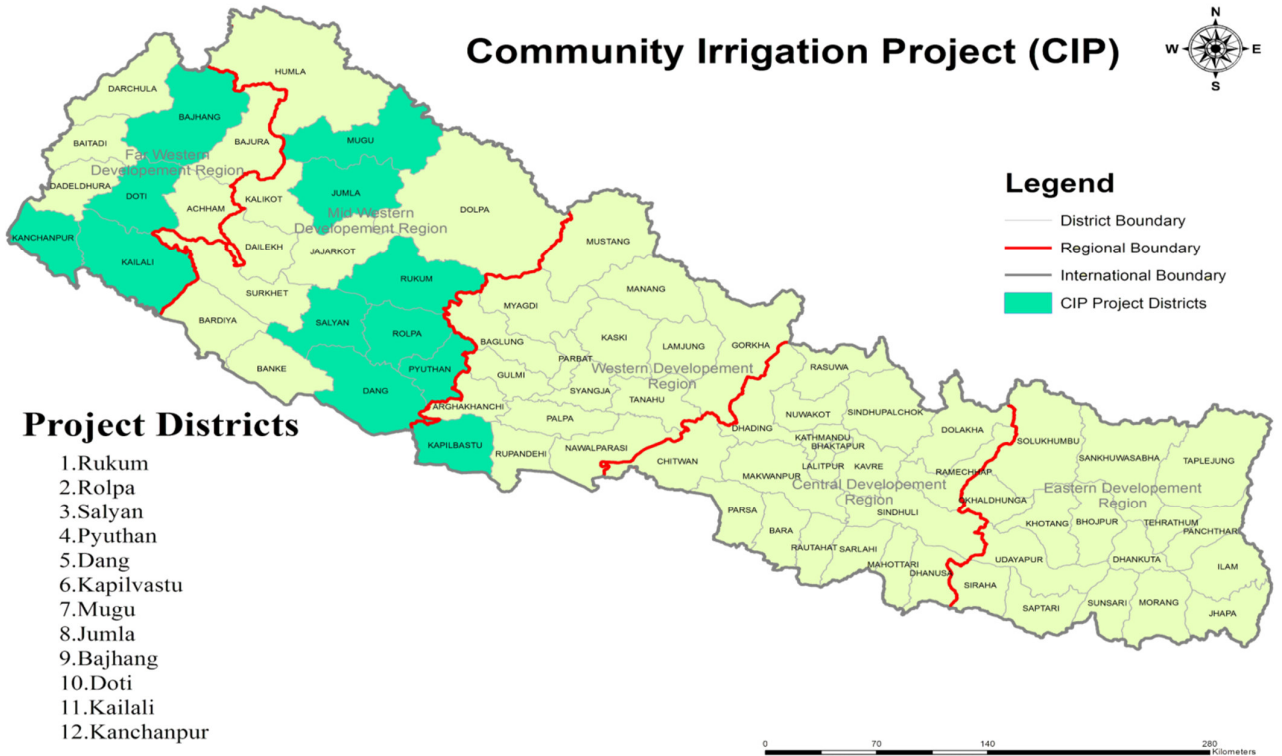
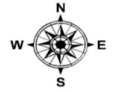
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Project Location Map

Community Irrigation Project (CIP)



Project Districts

1. Rukum
2. Rolpa
3. Salyan
4. Pyuthan
5. Dang
6. Kapilvastu
7. Mugu
8. Jumla
9. Bajhang
10. Doti
11. Kailali
12. Kanchanpur

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

A. Background

1 The Community Irrigation Project (the Project/CIP) was implemented under a grant assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project aimed to benefit small scale irrigation sub-projects targeted to marginal and poor farmers of such districts having high poverty, food insecurity and irrigation potential which were Kanchanpur, Kailali, Dang, Kapilvastu in the Terai plains, Doti, Salyan, Rukum, Rolpa, Pyuthan in the hills, and Bajhang, Jumla, Mugu in the mountains. The outcome of the project was that poor, women, and other disadvantaged farmers in target communities intensify and diversify (toward higher value crops) agricultural practices. With efficient utilization, more reliable and increased availability of irrigation water, acquired irrigated agricultural skills, and access to required production inputs, crop yields was expected to increase by at least 15% in subprojects within five years of construction. The Project envisaged to cover an additional 17,000 ha (4,000 ha in hills and mountains, and 13,000 ha in Terai) of improved and new irrigated area.

2 The Project area encompassed of 65 local levels (Out of 113 Local Levels of CIP designated districts). Total population of the project area was 204,104 (Male-98,907, Female-105,197) persons during baseline.

Table no. 1. Demographic Status

HH				Population					
Dalit	Janjati	Others	Total	M	F	Dalit	Janjati	Others	Total
4545	7830	22534	34909	98907	105197	26573	45780	131751	204104
13%	22%	65%	100%	48%	52%	13%	22%	65%	100%

3 The expected impact of the project was to increase agricultural income of rural poor and socially-disadvantaged groups in Nepal. The project aimed to contribute to Nepal's goal of increasing agriculture GDP per capita and the area under irrigation.

B. Project Component

4 Community irrigation project comprised of following components:

- Improved Irrigation Infrastructure.
- Improved Agriculture Practices and Access to Micro-Finance, and
- Government Capacity Building

5 To achieve the outcome, the project had three expected outputs: (i) WUAs efficiently manage improved irrigation infrastructure; (ii) Participating farmers apply improved agriculture practices and have access to micro-finance; and (iii) Government capacity to plan and coordinate small-scale irrigation projects is enhanced.

C. Social Safeguards Impacts in the Project

6 This report covers progress and activities related to social safeguards from January to July 2018. CIP has implemented 456 numbers of sub-projects with active participation and consultation of local bodies, beneficiaries and implementing agency during project selection, design and implementation. Impact of the project to the community as a whole and especially to the indigenous

peoples in term of their participation in project's related communication, training/workshops, community consultation and access to microfinance for the income generation activities has been described in the report.

7 Indigenous peoples (IPs) were not affected seriously or at all by the Project, whether it is through loss of livelihoods, displacements, or impacts on their social and cultural identity. Impacts on IPs were positive, as IPs living in subproject areas would get benefit from the access to irrigation, increased agricultural yields, and improved food security. The Project's Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework guided the preparation of subprojects to ensure equitable distribution of benefits and to promote development of the IPs and ethnic minorities along with other disadvantaged groups. The Feasibility Assessment Reports had documented due diligence on IPs to ensure that there would be no adverse effects on IPs and that interventions were designed with greatest possible reduction of negative impact among IPs. All subprojects implemented under the project fell on category C for indigenous people. The Consultants had prepared screening reports of the subprojects with the help of safeguard specialist as a part of Feasibility Assessment Report.

8 The project had provisioned to accept land through voluntary donation by respecting land donation tradition of Nepal. However, following conditions were put to accept voluntary donation from IPs (a) IPs need to be the project beneficiary and fully consulted and informed about their rights; (b) They do not fall below poverty level and (c) Donation only up to 10% land from total landholdings.

D. Physical Progress of the Project Activities

9 The project had targeted to complete 456 numbers of ISP and provided additional irrigation service in 16093.63 ha cultivating land. At the end of the project till 15 July 2018, project had been completed 455 numbers of ISPs and command area of 16741.57 ha as given in table 2 below.

Table no. 2. Subproject Implementation Status

S.N	District	FAR Completed		Construction Completed		Construction Ongoing	
		No	Area (ha)	No	Area (ha)	No	Area (ha)
1	Kapilvastu	29	3062.33	29	3707.48	0	0
2	Dang	31	2744.33	31	2744.33	0	0
3	Kailali	57	2964.21	56	2769.21	1	195
4	Kanchanpur	32	1917.15	32	1917.15	0	0
5	Pyuthan	35	650.12	35	659.61	0	0
6	Rolpa	54	1050.97	54	1050.97	0	0
7	Salyan	42	597.03	42	597.03	0	0
8	Rukum	45	704.74	45	704.74	0	0
9	Doti	36	641.39	36	641.39	0	0
10	Jumla	27	515.53	27	515.53	0	0
11	Mugu	28	579.13	28	579.13	0	0
12	Bajhang	40	666.1	40	820.53	0	0
	Total	456	16093.03	455	16741.57	1	195

II. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF SAFEGUARDS MONITORING

A. Objectives of Safeguards Monitoring

10 The objectives of the monitoring is to assess progress on safeguards implementation of the project including (i) displacement affected housing/ structures and rehabilitation, if any, (ii) restoration of public infrastructures, (iii) revive of the consultation and disclosure processes grievance redress mechanisms and (iv) restoration of livelihood of the affected persons/households. However, social preparation initiatives including income restoration measures and deed transfer may continue even during ongoing civil works.

B. Scope of Monitoring

11 This report includes the status of safeguards implementation activities in community Irrigation Project.

III. DETAILED SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

A. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

12 456 subprojects conducted consultation, participation and followed disclosure process which had carried out throughout project cycle in compliance with ADB's Safeguard policy Statement (SPS). Moreover, public consultation and information dissemination/ campaign were carried out in each subproject area to disseminate information about the project to the people and local communities. The beneficiaries were directly involved in scheme selection, planning, implementation. Therefore, indigenous people took ownership of the project. Some relevant information in all stage of the project cycle through posters and pamphlets, public consultation meetings.

B. Income Generation Trainings

13 The physical closing date of the project was 15 January 2018. The Project conducted income generation training activities for 495 water user members (Male-18, Female-477) through 13 training events. The participants were mostly poor, women and socially inclusive marginal farmers from 14 ISPs of Dang (5-ISPs), Doti (5-ISPs) and Kanchanpur (4). Participants were from which is tabulated in Annex-3 below.

C. Grievance Redress

14 District Implementation and Coordination Committee was assigned with the role of grievance redress committee (GRC) at district level. Similarly, water user's executive committee of the subproject had taken the function of grievance redress sub-committee (GRSC) at subproject level. The main objective of GRC/GRSC was to receive complaints of affected persons (AP) and facilitate resolution of those complaints and grievances with the aim of ensuring safeguard performance. All project districts were advised to implement the sub-projects by fully adhering to the process mentioned in Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Subprojects in all districts were also advised to keep proper record/ report of the received grievances. According to the set GRM the affected families need to submit their concerns or grievances either verbally or in written form to WUA's executive committee. The regular mission, site visit from central PCU team asked and consulted with farmers and WUA members about grievances and settled there. Normally grievances were settled at the subproject level.

15 There were 59 numbers of grievances reported from 9 project implementing districts. All grievances had been settled following procedures set out in Grievance Redress Mechanism. Most of the grievances were related to conflict on water sources, labour contribution, compensation of the crops, missing canal lining, and intake destroy of intake structures by flood. All grievances had been settled from Grievance redress sub-committee (GRSC) of water user's committee and DTO with participation and consultation of farmers and beneficiaries of the projects.

Table no. 3. Grievance Status

SN.	District	Number of Grievance	Number of Resolved Grievance	
			By WUA	By DTO
1	Kailali	8	6	2
2	Kanchanpur	18	17	1
3	Kapilvastu	6	6	0
4	Dang	4	3	1
5	Mugu	11	11	0
6	Doti	4	2	2
7	Rukum	3	3	0
8	Rolpa	4	4	0
9	Pyuthan	1	0	1
	Total	59	52	7

IV. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT TO SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

16 The Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR) was the Executive Agency of the project and Project Coordination Unit (PCU) supported by Project Implementation and Support Consultants (PMIS) provided overall implementation support and monitoring of the project activities. The District Technical Office (DTO) under District Development Committee (DDC) supported by PMIS's VBFT implemented overall activities at the district level and conducted regular supervision and monitoring.

V. OVERALL STATUS, ISSUES, AND CONCERNS

17 The socio-economic survey of each subproject had flagged the households requiring support to enhance their meaningful participation in the project activities. These households were grouped and were provided income generation trainings. The Project Coordination Unit also provided support to the field teams. Project Coordination Unit had organized various periodic workshops to discuss on achievements and results of project and specialized periodic studies on particular topics such as gender, poverty impact or other case studies.

There was a direct participation and consultation of WUA members and farmers with socially inclusive manner. Hence, there were very less numbers of grievances reported during implementation of 456 irrigation schemers. The received grievances were settled mostly in subproject level. effectively. The GRSC provided the door step solution to the beneficiaries by addressing their issues related to the project at the local level. Some grievances which did not get resolved at the local/ GRSC level were resolved with the support and facilitation from higher level GRM at DICC/DTO level. The participation and consultation with beneficiaries, establishment of the GRM were found an effective way of implementing community-based projects like CIP which conducted a continuous interaction of project activities with community people.

Annex-1

Income Generation Trainings

S No	District	Name of MFIs	Training Title	Name of ISP	No. of Participants						
					Total	Dalit		Janajati		Others	
						M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Dang	Nepal Mahila Samudayek Sewa Kendra	Cauliflower and Beans farming	Ghattekulo	38	II.	5		6	1	26
2			Cow pea and Tamato farming	Uttar Amarahi	42	III.		4	38		
3			Vine-vegetables and Chillies farming	Dongpur	69	1	7	5	49	2	5
4			Potato and Beans farming	Ratanpur	38	1	6	1	11	6	13
5			Potato and Tomato farming	Jeetpur	41		5		17	2	17
6	Doti	Janachetana Multipurpose Cooperative Ltd.	Cabbage/ Tomato farming	Katunje	25		10				15
7			Cauliflower /Onion Farming	Dodarkhola	25		20				5
8			Cauliflowe/ Tomato farming	KanibudhiMatikorne	27	2	13				12
9			Onion and Cabbage farming	Veran and Veramuni	25		16				9
10	Kanchanpur	Udaydev Multi. Coop Ltd.	Cauliflowe/ Tomato farming	Jarhi Bandh	39		13			1	25
11			Onion/ Chilli farming	Tultule	43		18			1	24
12			Onion/ Cauliflower farming	Jhaule	37		15			1	21
13			Potato/ Chilli farming	Shankarpur	46		38				8
Total of This Semi-annual			13 events	14 ISPs	495	4	166	10	121	14	180