

Food Crisis Response Program

Post disaster agriculture rebuilding activities: Additional Financing for IWRMP (IDA Credit 4515)

Progress report: FY 2072/73



Ministry of Agriculture Development
Department of Agriculture
Irrigation and Water Resource
Management Project
Kumaripati, Lalitpur

July 2016

Post disaster agriculture rebuilding activities: Additional Financing for IWRMP (IDA Credit 4515)

1. Introduction: Food Crisis Response Program (FCRP) has been implemented by the Government of Nepal since 2008 with the financial assistance of the World Bank to mitigate both the short-term and the medium to long-term impact of rising food prices in Nepal as a result of the global food price trends. The program is expected to support the national strategy of the Government to maintain and enhance food security. It includes support to the implementation of social safety net measures to maintain access to basic needs (mainly food) among vulnerable households in food insecure districts; and agricultural productivity activities to expedite a supply response through the implementation of measures to raise the yields and consequently the production of staples food. The FCRP consists of two separate projects: one is Social Safety Nets Project (SSNP) and other is Additional Financing to the Irrigation and Water Resource Management Project. Out of the two separate projects under the FCRP, the Social Safety Nets Project has already been closed on 30th September, 2014 whereas the original closing date of the Additional Financing to the Irrigation and Water Resource Management Project was June 30, 2013 but has been extended thrice with new closing date of June 30, 2016. The last extension was due mainly to support recovery activities following the earthquake of April 25, 2015.

It is estimated that the total value of disaster effects (damages and losses) caused by the earthquake in agriculture sector alone is NPR 28,366 million besides over 8,790 casualties and 22,300 injuries¹. Recognizing the need to support rebuilding agriculture following the devastating earthquake, the last extension was made as an immediate response through utilizing the remaining balance.

2. Project Districts: Given the size of the money available, rebuilding activities have been implemented only in four districts. They are Gorkha, Ramechhap, Khotang and Solukhumbu districts (**Figure 1**) which fall within the 23 districts

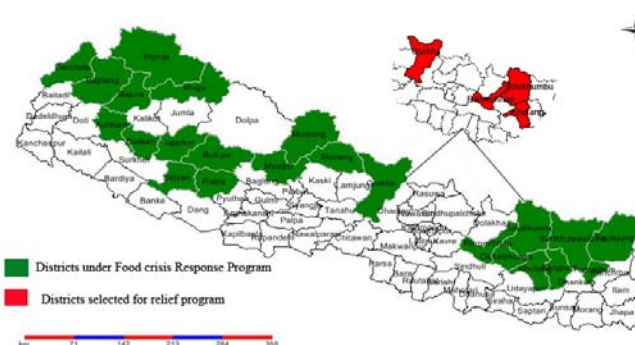


Figure: Map showing project districts

¹ National Planning Commission (2015). Nepal Earthquake 2015: Post Disaster Needs Assessment. Kathmandu, Nepal: National Planning Commission.

supported by the FRCP and within 31 districts affected by the earthquake.

3. **Rebuilding agriculture activities:** Within the framework of recommendations made by the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) report, the rebuilding activities included (i) construction of livestock sheds, (ii) establishment of community grain and seed storage, and (iii) supply of small farm machineries.

3.1 Construction of livestock sheds:

The Project has supported to construct 5944 livestock sheds for the earthquake affected rural farmers. The livestock shed construction activity has been implemented through the respective District Agricultural Development Offices (DADO) in close coordination with the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC). The main roles of the DDRC in livestock shed construction

were to develop household selection criteria and identify target households. The implementation modality of livestock shed construction adopted by the DADO, Ramechhap, for example, is presented in **Figure 3**.



Fig 2: Livestock shed: Women farmer- Ms Sharda Kadariya, Khimti 1, Ramechhap

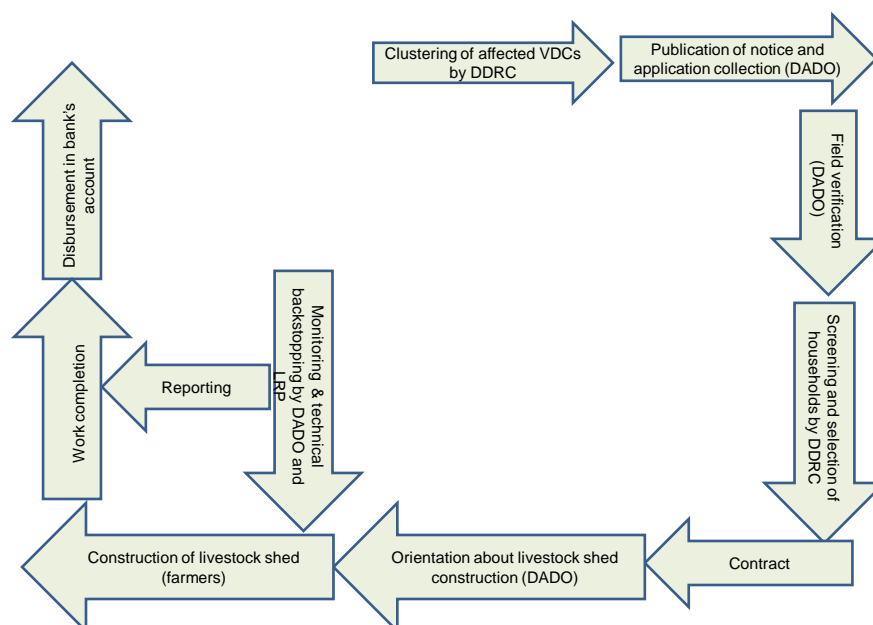


Fig 3: Implementation modality of livestock shed construction adopted by DADO, Ramechhap

Each selected household after the completion of the work as per the guidelines of the project was provided NPR 25,000.00 subsidy irrespective of the total cost involved for it. The details of the livestock shed constructed by district is presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Details of the livestock shed constructed by districts

District	No of livestock shed constructed	Cost, NPR,000		
		IWRMP	Beneficiaries	Total
Gorkha	1793	44825	41731	86556
Khotang	1206	30150	20254	50404
Ramechhap	1766	44150	44150	88300
Solukhumbu	1179	29475	15741	45216
Total	5944	148600(54.94%)	121876(45.06%)	270476

3.2 Establishment of community grain and seed storage:

The project has supported the victim communities at the grassroots level in building and improving grain and seed storage facilities. Upon the recommendation of the DDRC of the respective districts, the project has constructed seven new community grain and seed storage center: three in Gorkha district and one each in Ramechhap, Khotang & Solukhumbu with the involvement of local community. The details of the constructed community grain and seed storage center are presented in **Table 2**.



Fig 4: Community grain and seed storage center, Kathjor, Ramechhap

In addition the project has renovated three community seed storage centers (Palungtar, Gorkha; Khimti, Ramechhap and Tingala, Solukhumbu) that have been constructed previously under the FCRP. The community seed storage center, Palungtar, Gorkha that was damaged by the devastating earthquake that hit Nepal on 25th of April 2015 have required a major renovation and so was reconstructed. However, other two centers have been repaired.

Table 2: Detail of community grain and seed storage

S.N.	Location	Infrastructure developed	Cooperative/Farmer group	Cost, NPR 000			Remarks
				Project contribution	Community contribution	Total	
1	Nerpa 5, Khotang	Storage house (capacity:48 mt), drying floor,toilet, fences	Bhulbhuyle Agriculture Cooperative, Nerpa 5, Khotang	4871.71	543.26	5414.97	
2	Ghyalchock 9, Gorkha	Storage house (capacity:48 mt), drying floor ,toilet	Samuhik Krishi Utpandan Cooperative, Ghyalchock 9, Gorkha	3898.75	433.2	4331.95	
3	Fujel 2, Gorkha	Storage house (capacity:48 mt)e, drying floor, toilet	Kaudi Jalkanyadevi farmer groups Fujel 2. Gorkha	3296.64	366.3	3662.94	
4	Jaubari 9, Gorkha	Storage house (capacity:48 mt), drying floor, toilet	Janmabhumi Multipurpose Cooperative, Jaubari 9, Gorkha	4316.71	479.63	4796.34	
5	Kathjor 5, Ramechhap	Storage house (capacity:48 mt), drying floor, toilet, fences	Jamarko Agriculture Cooperative, Kathjor 5, Ramechhap	4077.11	453.01	4530.12	
6	Tilpung 2, Ramechhap	Storage house (capacity:36 mt), drying floor ,toilet	Kalikadevi Hattidhunga seed producer farmer group, Tilpunga 2, Ramechhap	3200.8	355.65	3556.45	
7	Nechabatase 3, Solukhumbu	Storage house (capacity:48 mt), drying floor ,toilet	Ajambari Himal small women farmer cooperative, Nechatatase, Solukhumbu	4086.71	454.08	4540.79	
8	Palungtar, Gorkha	Storage house (capacity:36 mt), drying floor, toilet, fences	Bhrikuti seed producer farmer group, Palungtar 7, Gorkha	3057.07	339.67	3396.74	Reconstructed
9	Khimti, Ramechhap	Repaired	Ushakiran agriculture cooperative, Khimti, Ramechhap	301.87	33.54	335.41	
10	Tingala, Solukhumbu	Repaired	Nawalaliguras agriculture cooperative, Tingala, Solukhumbu	413.19	45.9	459.09	
Total cost				31520.56 (89.99%)	3504.24 (10.01)	35024.8	



Fig 5: Community seed storage center, Palungtar, Gorkha (above: damaged by the earthquake. Below: after reconstructed)



3.3 Supply of small farm machineries: The project has distributed 90 small farm machineries (60 mini tillers and 30 power tillers) based on the demands of the earthquake ravaged communities through concerned DADOs (**Table 3**) .



Fig: Power tiller handover in Gorkha

Table 4: Details of small farm machinery distributed

S.N.	District	Type of farm machinery distribute		
		Power tiller	Mini tiller	Total
1	Gorkha	15	18	33
2	Khotang		12	12
3	Ramechhap	15	9	24
4	Solukhumbu		21	21
Total		30	60	90

- 4. Budget and expenditure:** The actual cost for the earthquake relief program is NPR 200,333,930.00 as against the allocated budget of NPR 207,496,000.00 (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Budget and expenditure

Budget allocated, NPR'000			Actual expenditure, NPR'000		
GON	IDA Credit	Total	GON	IDA Credit	Total
924	206,572.00	207,496.00	909.21	199,424.72	200,333.93

5. Response of earthquake ravaged communities

Although it is too early to assess the impact of the activities conducted under the rebuilding agriculture, the preliminary responses of the beneficiaries demonstrate the broader range of positive impacts the rebuilding activities have on their farming and livelihood. Regarding the cattle shed, it has separate feeding manger, slopping cemented floor and urine collection tank. The women farmers of Gorkha praised that separate feeding mangers enable efficient handling of fodder/feed and reduce wastage of fodder/feed. Slopping cemented floor and separate urine collection tank allow easier shed management and cleaning. This also contributes to reduce work load of women. Similarly it is reported that urine collection has multiple benefits such as increased efficiency of bio-gas and can be used as liquid fertilizer in kitchen gardening.

During the handover ceremony, the recipient of the power tiller, especially *dalit* and *janjatis* are very much happy and told that in the context of labour scarcity and high wage rate, this supports would be not just a relief for farmers but also would reduce the cost of production, drudgery and work load.

6. Lesson learned and future way forward

The budget of existing cattle shed improvement activities under the Department of Agriculture needs to be revised and should make at least NPR 25,000.00.

Incorporation of grass chopper along with cattle shed construction is expected to provide better results.

Local resource mobilization enables the campaign of cattle shed construction possible.