

Module 6

Monitoring and Reporting: How do we know we are getting results?

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Getting Monitoring Right

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In this session we will cover..

Who, When,
and How

Methodology

Evaluations

Challenges

Key points

- High and substantial risk projects (Cat A): Internal and external monitoring
- During and after implementation. Requires clear and complete baseline information to compare with post-LRP implementation
- Integrated with resettlement monitoring but procedures may be distinct and included in Livelihood Restoration Plan
- Stakeholder engagement and consideration of feedback is important
- Divided into:
 - Monitoring of planning
 - Monitoring of implementation
 - Evaluation
 - Reporting

Monitoring of Planning

- **whether comprehensive livelihood restoration program, supported by adequate budget, has been planned and is in place.**
- **Check that legal, financial, logistical and institutional arrangements and commitments for the provision of all relevant livelihood restoration entitlements and related services have been made**
- **Check clarity of targets of the LRP, indicators for monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring of Implementation

- Verify progress of livelihood restoration and improvement measures and project's compliance with the Livelihood Restoration Plan
- livelihood restoration specialist and the monitors need to design specific monitoring indicators
- The indicators will be listed in the monitoring and evaluation section of the Livelihood Restoration Plan

VIE Experience:

- During IRP implementation, in line with the IRP Implementation Manual, IRP District Management Board technical staff carried out monitoring trips once a week.
- Internal monitoring semi-annually with reports submitted to ADB
- Covered by resettlement external monitoring reports submitted to ADB

Evaluation

- Generally 12 months after completion of activities and before project closing (for SOV projects). **Challenge: It may take longer to restore livelihood of some DPs.**
- Quantitative and qualitative research methods
- **Ask:**
 - living standards, livelihoods and incomes: maintained and improved or did they decline?
 - Factors contributing to maintenance, improvement or decline of the living standards, livelihoods and incomes?
 - Which factors are due to planning and implementation of project measures, and which are due to changing conditions in context of the livelihood systems?
 - Were detailed Livelihood Restoration and Household Income Generation and Skills Development Plans prepared?

Evaluation (continued)

- Were all livelihood related mitigation measures provided in compliance with the prepared Plans?
- Were the livelihood related mitigation measures provided in the Plans adequate to meet objectives?
- Were the institutional arrangements for managing land acquisition and land use restriction conducive?
- Were the human and financial resources required sufficient, available and accessible?

VIE experience

- Survey 1 year after start of IRP implementation
- Evaluated by external monitor (post-resettlement evaluation)

Reporting

- Reported in periodic Internal Progress Monitoring Reports, External Monitoring Reports, Confirmation Review Reports, LA/LUR Completion Reports and External Evaluation Reports, with lessons learned
- If inadequate progress, effectiveness and/or non-compliance with LRP requirements are noted, corrective action plans are to be prepared, implemented and monitored

Experience Sharing on Challenging Concerns

Question Posed for the Workshop

1. Можно ли внести социальные требования проекта из общих условий в раздел специальных условий контракта с подрядчиками (суть в том, чтобы подрядчики на высоком уровне чувствовали ответственность)?
– **Is it possible to add social safeguards requirements to the Particular Conditions of Contracts in civil works contracts to highlight the responsibility of contractors in the process?**
2. Выплата компенсаций затронутым домохозяйствам за вырубленные деревья, снос заборов и пр., выходящие за пределы их владений – **Do we pay compensations for cut trees, removed fences, etc., which are located outside of the boundaries of the owned parcel (encroachment)?**

Question Posed for the Workshop

3. Домохозяйства, находящиеся в буферной зоне воздействия проекта, но не входящие в проектную территорию, также просят выплатить им компенсации, ввиду того, что в последующем на них возможно скажется негативное воздействие проекта. – **We have households located in the buffer zone of the project which is not considered project area. These households request to be compensated as they expect they will be negatively affected in the future.**
4. Неформальные пользователи земли – **How do we deal with informal users of land.**

Question Posed for the Workshop (English Segment)

1. How to improve safety in carrying out LR?
2. How to improve gender equality in LR?
3. How can we increase community acceptance and reduce resistance?
4. What is the best way to include affected persons who are illegally settled in the land in a fair way to them and the project?
5. Market Linkages: How can I help connect affected persons to sustainable market opportunities for their new or restored livelihoods?

Thank you!