Social Monitoring Report

Semi-annual Report
January – June 2017

NEP: South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project


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**CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS (30 June, 2017)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency Unit</th>
<th>=</th>
<th>Nepalese Rupee (NRs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NRs. 1.00</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>$ 0.00971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US $ 1.00</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>NRs. 102.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ABBREVIATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>Affected Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Affected Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPL</td>
<td>Below Poverty Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAAN</td>
<td>Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDO</td>
<td>Chief District Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Compensation Determination Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>Design Supervision Consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Executing Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAUC</td>
<td>Gautam Buddha Airport Upgrading Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBA</td>
<td>Gautam Buddha Airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBA</td>
<td>Gautam Buddha International Airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GoN</td>
<td>Government of Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>Grievance Redress Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>Implementing Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Indigenous People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR</td>
<td>Involuntary Resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRs</td>
<td>Nepalese Rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD</td>
<td>Project Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMIU</td>
<td>Project Management and Implementation Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSS</td>
<td>Social Safeguard Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToR</td>
<td>Terms of Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDC</td>
<td>Village Development Committee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES

The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Nepal and its agencies ends on 15 July. FY before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY 2016/17 ends on 15 July 2017.

In this report, “$” refers to US dollars.

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1. THE PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Background of the Project

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project (SATIDP) on 16 November, 2009. This Project aims to support inclusive growth through tourism development in Bangladesh, northwest states of India and Nepal. It was designed to develop the high priority tourism circuits of the sub-region, covering Paharpur area of Bangladesh, Sikkim of India and Lumbini of Nepal. SATIDP includes (i) upgrading of airports and last mile road connectivity; (ii) improving infrastructures and services of destinations; (iii) enhancing capacities of sector agencies for sustainable protection and management of natural and cultural heritage sites and tourism related infrastructures and assets; (iv) strengthening linkages between tourism and local people; and (v) enhancing the capacities of local communities to derive greater benefits from tourism.

2. The project is also known as Gautam Buddha Airport (GBA) as well as Lumbini airport. It is in Bhairahwa, Rupandehi district of Nepal. Lumbini is a world heritage site and birthplace of Siddartha Gautam, Lord Buddha.

3. The project is upgrading GBA as an international Standard Airport (Category 4E of International Civil Aviation Organization, ICAO, guidelines) with the implementation of the Gautam Buddha Airport Upgrading Components (GAUC) Project under ADB fund from existing runway of 1,524 meters long and 30 meters wide to 3000 meters long and 45 meters wide. (Refer Figure 1 & 2). Government of Nepal, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MOCTCA), is executing agency and Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN) is the implementing agency of the project.

Figure 1. Location of Gautam Buddha Airport in Bhairahawa, Rupandehi District

![Map of Gautam Buddha Airport in Bhairahawa, Rupandehi District](image-url)
1.2 Physical Progress of the Project Activities

4. The construction work of the project started in January 2015. Compensation amount to most of the affected people had already been paid to the land owners before the start of construction work. SATIDP Project comprises the construction of airside and landside infrastructures and other facilities at GBA in two contract packages (Package ICB-01 and Package ICB-02).

5. The overall progress of physical infrastructures is 24.706% of the whole project. Currently, the type-I filling is about to be completed in runway and the type-I filling (Improve sub-grade) has started in Apron. The Ghagrakhola diversion canal work is almost finished (Figure 2). The work in international terminal building, control tower, administrative building, electrical sub-station, fire rescue building fencing are also in progress. Digging of deep tube-well has been completed and construction of overhead water tank (450m³) is in progress.

Figure 2. Gautam Buddha Airport Upgrading Component in Google Earth

1.3 Scope and Requirements of Monitoring Report

6. Prior to the start of construction of the civil works, the resettlement impacts was screened and classified as per ADB SPS 2009 under which SATIDP is category A and ASTIDP--additional financing is B. The compensation and entitle payments are based on the "Resettlement Planning Documents" of November 2013. The compensation payments and life skill training are ongoing till date and
construction work is continue in the site. Therefore the scope of this semi-annual report is to explore the progress of the resettlement (IR) and assess the status of the RP implementation.

7. The requirement of the internal social safeguard monitoring activities is focusing on the current status of implementation of the social safeguard issues, effectiveness in implementation of the social program and provision of feedbacks and suggestions for the full compliance with ADB and Government of Nepal rules and regulations.

8. This Semi-annual Social Monitoring Report covers the status of social safeguard implementation activities for the period January to June 2017.

1.5 Objective of Semi-annual Monitoring

9. The general objective of this Semi-annual Monitoring Report is to assess the progress on safeguard measures taken during the implementation of the project including the payment of compensations to the APs. The specific objectives are:

   1) To assess the compensation and assistance payments,
   2) To assess the life skill training and status of restoration of livelihoods,
   3) To review the consultations, discloser process, grievances & grievances redress mechanisms
   4) To assess status of the APs,
   5) To assess the safeguard measures at construction sites.

1.5 Changes in the Project Scope and Adjusted Safeguard Measures

10. The project scope of land acquisition and safeguard measures are included in "Resettlement Planning Documents" of November 2013 and there have not been any changes in the project scope. Additionally, CAAN/GAUC is going to acquire additional land as a government regular task, which is beyond the ongoing ADB project scope. Hence, there is no need to adjust safeguard measures in this monitoring report.

2. METHODOLOGY OF MONITORING

2.1 Methodological Approach

11. This semi-annual monitoring report has been prepared through the process of reviewing monthly progress reports with regards to compensation payments & assistance payments made to the APs, data on deeds transfer and available documents obtained from GBA, Bhairahawa, project site
observation, discussions and interviews with the APs during the monitoring field visits. In field visit, attention has been paid to those APs who have lost a substantial amount of land, heads of households of vulnerable families and marginal land holders.

2.2 Qualitative and Quantitative Monitoring Data

12. To prepare Semi-annual Social Monitoring (Involuntary Settlement) report, both qualitative and quantitative data were obtained through formal and informal consultations with the stakeholders, interviews with the APs and key informants, review of grievances received, field visits and group discussions/interactions with the project staff and team members of the DSC, CAAN/GBA, CAAN/GAUC and Contractor.

2.3 Monitoring Indicators and Parameters

13. The major monitoring indicators and parameters are presented below:
   • Progress on compensation payments and payments for all types of impacts and losses;
   • Progress of livelihood life skill training;
   • Types of training and number of participants;
   • Employment opportunities;
   • Status of consultations and redress of grievances;
   • Status of communication, participation and disclosure;
   • Consultation, communication and participation with vulnerable groups and affected indigenous people(IP);
   • Social safeguard concerns in construction site;

3. SEMI-ANNUAL MONITORING RESULTS

3.1 Land Acquisition Impact and Delivery of Entitlements

3.1.1 Status of Compensation Payment

14. Majority of compensation payments was made to the affected households prior to the construction work which started in January 2015 as per RP entitlement. However, the verification of the
APs for the payment of compensations is continue. The status of land plots, compensation payment and deed transfer of land plots are shown in table no 1:

Table No 1 : Compensation payments and deed transfer status of land plots

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>As per record of December 2016</th>
<th>Changes in this Semi-annual period</th>
<th>As per record of June 2017</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>As per record, the total number of plots</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Parti/Public land</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Public Land, No need compensation payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Project liability to pay compensation land plots</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>98.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Absentee land owner/ Not in contact</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Document problems in verification</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Land record without names but found in cadastral map</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>In this Semi-annual period land owner of 7 plots came in contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Compensation paid and deeds transferred</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>96.81</td>
<td>Land owner of 7 land parcels are paid compensation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. The overall progress on compensation payment and deed transfer is 96.81%; and of the 879 plots (Because 10 plots of land are public/ Parti which do not require compensation) of land, 851 plots have been settled and paid.

16. In December 2016, there were 26 cases of non-registration in the field book of Land Revenue Office. During this reporting period, CAAN/GAUC and SSS of DSC searched and found the owners of 7 land plots and compensation was paid to them. Hence, there are 19 land plots currently without owners’ name and detail of ownership in the field book of land plots in District Survey Office and Land Revenue Office and 10 cases of land public (Parti).
17. Compensation payment is must for restoration of social infrastructure for displaced persons. In this project, most of the compensation was paid before the start of physical infrastructure work. The status of compensation amount transaction is shown in the Table No 2.

Table No 2 : Status of compensation Amount Transaction (Target, Achieved and Deposit)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation Payment</th>
<th>Bank Deposit</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rupandehi</td>
<td>GAUC Semi-annual (January - June 2017)</td>
<td>NRs.</td>
<td>Target 500,000,000.00</td>
<td>Achieved 455,011,985.80</td>
<td>% 90.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. As per table no. 2, NRs 455,011,985.80 has been paid out in compensation out of the approved budget of NRs. 500,000,000.00 (NRs Fifty Crore) based on the decision of CDC. The remaining amount of NRs. 44,988,014.20 has been deposited in the bank.

3.1.2 Land Acquisition Impact and Summary of Progress

19. As per "Resettlement Planning Documents" of November 2013, land acquisition process had affected 889 plots of land covering 97.27 hectares. 102 project APs of 17 households (HHs) have lost their residences and 2,295 project APs of 389 HHs have lost their agricultural land and agricultural economy. Additionally, 98 persons employed in the affected agricultural land as farm labourers have also been affected. Furthermore, 84 households were identified as vulnerable household comprising 27 BPL, 39 female-headed, 6 Dalit, and 12 indigenous people (IP) households.

The summary of the resettlement impacts status based on the survey carried out by CAAN and the summary of the delivery of the compensation (progress) of entitlements are summarized in the table 3.

Table 3. Summary of land acquisition impact and status of compensations delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement Impacts</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Status of Compensation Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impacts on Land</td>
<td>97.27 ha (889 plots)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent agricultural land to be acquired</td>
<td>91.08</td>
<td>96.81% completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent residential land to be acquired</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>100% completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent commercial land to be acquired</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>100% completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected Persons (APs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households affected by loss of agricultural land (APs in bracket)</td>
<td>389 (2,295)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households affected by loss of residence (APs in bracket)</td>
<td>17 (102)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100% paid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss of Livelihood</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households losing agricultural income from farming their own land (APs in bracket)</td>
<td>389 (2,295)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural laborers</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural training was conducted on June-July 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vulnerable Affected Households</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPL households (APs in bracket)</td>
<td>45 (270)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed AH (APs in bracket)</td>
<td>12 (72)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households losing 100% land holdings</td>
<td>94 (564)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affected Structures</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected houses</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School structures#</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affected Trees/Crops</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit Trees</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber Trees *</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Affected Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bore wells**</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pump sheds**</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowsheds</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affected Common Property Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrine # #</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# No loss of livelihood is envisaged as these are employees/staff of private schools.
*Due to high market price of firewood trees has been sold by landowners themselves as per approval notice given by GBA.
** Most of the bore wells have already been dismantled.
## The landowner of the shrine has received compensation of NRs. 22,000.00 which is proposed to be used for relocation of the shrine as per the consensus of the community.
3.2 Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement

3.2.1 Income Restoration Strategy

20. As per resettlement planning document of November 2013, "Income restoration strategies proposed include (i) capacity building, enterprise training, and facilitating economic activities to landowners; (ii) training for self-employment to agricultural labourers; and preference in employment opportunity generated by the project."

21. The activities of income restoration strategy conducted by the CAAN/GAUC project are mentioned further topics as ‘life skill trainings’.

3.2.2 Life-Skill Trainings

22. As per resettlement planning document of November 2013 (RP), CAAN/GAUC has estimated that about 25% of the project affected households (HHs) will receive agriculture-based training and 25% HHs will receive fire and rescue training from CAAN training academy. In the mean time, about 300 APs will receive training in airport operation and housekeeping, of which 25% will be from affected households (HHs). Another 25% of affected (HHs) will receive life-skill training (LST). Priority will be given to vulnerable households. The life-skill training is certified by Nepal Skill Testing Board (NSTB).

23. Furthermore, as per "Resettlement Planning Document" of November 2013, NRs 4,000,000.00 was allocated for life skill training and 23.87% (Rs.954,904.24) has been expensed till June 2017. Detail of the expenditure of the life skill training budget is presented in table no 4:

Table No 4: Status of Amount Expenditure for Life Skill Training Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Life skill Training for Income Restoration</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target (NRs)</td>
<td>Achieved (NRs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupandehi</td>
<td>GAUC</td>
<td>Semi-Annual (January - June 2017)</td>
<td>4,000,000.00</td>
<td>954,904.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. The construction work of the project was started from January 2015. However, 76.13% implementation of life skill training is still remaining. The project has achieved only 23.87% target during 2.5 years. It is due to low priority given by project office and partly affected due to lack of concerned staff at CAAN/GAUC. Additionally, there wasn't adequate number of social mobilizers deployed from the DSC to implement life skill training programs. Furthermore, CAAN/GAUC was busy for acquiring
additional land for a new project under government’s regular program which is out of ongoing ADB project scope. Therefore, implementation became slower than what was expected.

25. In addition, the achievement of life skill trainings through conducted agricultural training for affected households is presented in table 5.

Table 5: Status of estimation and achievement of Agricultural trainings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected households</th>
<th>Estimated participant HH as per RP</th>
<th>Training Participants HH</th>
<th>Achievement (%)</th>
<th>Gap between estimation and achievement (%)</th>
<th>Expenditure of Budget (%)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>389</td>
<td>97 (25%)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>23.87%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. Table no 5 shows estimation and achievement of agriculture training which was held in June-July 2016. A total of 76 participants attended the training against the target of 97. The gap was seen due to most of APs had already resettled themselves before training.

3.2.3 Further Life Skill Training

27. In field visit and social consultations, project APs were found expecting other subject trainings such as Cutting and Sewing, plumber, automobiles, electricians, carpenters, mason, beauty parlor, mechanic, welder, scaffolding, mobile and computer repairing, TV/radio repairing, waiter, cooking, house-keeping, tourist guide etc which are compatible with modern urbanization to restore their income, because this place is going to became urbanization.

28. Furthermore, CAAN/GAUC was allocated budget to conduct three different life skills training in the fiscal year 2016/17 to project affected households, but couldn't held this fiscal year however, budget will be transferred next fiscal year (2017/18). The topics of the Skill Development Training will be selected as per opinion of APs, market assessment, and resettlement planning document of November 2013. To understand opinion of APs; consultation will be done in the community before training topics selection from the CAAN/GAUC.

3.3 Consultations and Grievances Management

3.3.1 Consultations

29. CAAN/GAUC project has been done consultation in the affected communities as required, before construction work started most of compensations were paid and grievances settled. In RP
preparation phase formal consultation programs were done at Hatibangai VDC, Siddharthnagar municipality ward 4 Kacharihawa, ward 10 Shankarpur, Dogahari, Dharampur, ward 11 and CAAN office and there was found no serious grievances regarding land acquisition.

30. In this semi-annual period, the project did regular consultation with the affected persons (APs) and stakeholders to obtain their views, concerns, grievances. The result of the consultation is summarized as follows:

- No grievance regarding to land acquisition and payment of compensation,
- There is high expectation of employment opportunities in current construction phase of project and future GBIA,
- The affected persons expressed that they hadn’t suitable skills regarding to grab employment opportunities in the current construction Projects, and worried about low job opportunities due to lack of suitable skills. Therefore, they are expecting such kind life-skill trainings to develop their own skills for better employment opportunities.

3.3.2 Grievances Received by ADB

31. As per Government’s regular activities, Nepal government (Cabinet Meeting) had decided to acquire of approx 140 Bigha (94.81 ha) land to expand and develop GBIA project on 13/01/2016 (29/09/2072 BS), and furthermore, another 288 Bigha (195.05 ha) land for the project on 19, April 2016 (2073/ 01/07 BS) in future As per Gautam Buddha International Airport revised Master plan of land acquisition 2016 of GAUC (Refer Figure 2) and this additional land acquisition is in process beyond the scope of ongoing ADB project.

32. Furthermore, when land acquisition process was started, then some affected persons or stakeholders submitted their grievances to the ADB because there is running ADB funding project; although it wasn't scope of ADB funded project. Affected persons or stakeholder of additional land acquisition were confused about the funding agency, that's why they were dropped their grievances at ADB. The ADB advised project office to organize consultation meeting and clarify the project scope and process of new land acquisition. The project office conducted several round of consultation meetings and clarified the issue. Considering reputation risk due parallel activities around ADB financed project, ADB has suggested to adopt meaningful consultation and preparation of resettlement plan including resettlement and rehabilitation measures. The EA has agreed to carry out meaningful consultation, establish information disclosure mechanism and grievance handling mechanism. To support the EA and facilitate the process ADB has agreed to provide technical support by deploying social safeguard
specialist from the DSC as per governmental request to assist additional land acquisition and prepare additional resettlement plan (ARP).

33. Then, the land acquisition process has been started and preliminary boundary notice was published at “Butwal Today” newspaper on 26 June 2016 and given notice for all stakeholders. The process was initiated to acquire approx 4504 Land parcels in Number; and among them 430 Bigha Private and 70 Bigha Public Land. Then land acquisition notice was published on 24 Nov 2016 at National daily "Gorkhapatra"; and started to do Census survey/detail measurement survey (DMS) but unnecessary obstruction was created by some local leaders, therefore data collection process become lengthy. That's why compensation rate decision was done on 17 May 2017 by CDC and published on 19 May 2017 at National daily "Gorakhapatra". And application for compensation claim was started to registered form 21 May 2017 and on 30 June 2017, 1269 Land owners submitted their application form at GAUC project office.

Figure 2 : Revised Master Plan 2016 of Gautam Buddha International Airport, Bhairahawa, Rupandehi

34. In field level, APs and stakeholders were expressing their grievances as follows, which was beyond scope of the ongoing ADB project:

1. Land acquisition notice was published without compensation rate,
2. GBA did land acquisition frequently in several phases. Hence, there are difficulties and uncertainty to do resettlement by the victims and there is also fear of another land acquisition in future. Therefore, what quantity land is needed should be acquired once phase.

3. Compensation should be attractive,

4. GBIA project should provide land for residence to those affected persons (APs) who are going to lose their residence and should be restored in better economic status.

5. How to protect those vulnerable affected persons (APs) who are unable to invest their compensation money after losing their land in right place or someone might do misuse?

6. GBIA project should be done guaranties of employment opportunities in GBIA project and future GBIA for all affected households,

7. GBIA project should be conduct attractive and useful life skill trainings for all APs which can give employment opportunity in growing urban area and economic restoration program as well as within GBIA,

8. GBIA project should be arrange such trainings which will be related with Airport,

9. GBIA project should be give better alternatives for the schools, religious and cultural heritages,

10. Previous compensation distribution process was complicated and difficult, so GBIA project shouldn't be repeated previous weakness in this time,

11. Compensation of fruits, trees, bamboo, Hand pump, other lost assets, lost business or jobs should be distribute,

12. GBIA project should be give compensation of land of Gaublock (village-block) and unregistered land according to their according to their occupancy.

13. GBIA should be conserve and give alternative for temples, Masjid, Kabrastan, Sabdah area,

14. GBIA should be constructed the concrete road all over the Airport boundary periphery for public use.

35. To address the grievances of the APs and stakeholders compensation fixation committee (CFC) has fixed compensation on 16 May 2017, published on 19 May 2017 in "Gorakhapatra" national daily. CFC has announced reasonable compensation of acquired land, infrastructure, fruits and trees, fish farming. Furthermore, additional assistance amount for physical displacement (shifting house), business, shops, industry and enterprises has been kept entitlements for payment. There is also provision of additional assistance amount for vulnerable groups. In addition, CAAN/GAUC project is committing to provide land for residence at resettlement area for physically displaced AHs who lost all
land and infrastructures from land acquisition. The land plots for residence area will be developed with
touristic value including artificial lake and business installs for economic restoration. Project is
committing to develop periphery road at southern part which will connect main city Bhairahawa to
Lumbini road at Tinau Khola of Bethari. Furthermore, CAAN/GAUC will conduct awareness program at
the affected community to uplift social awareness, economic awareness, women rights, cultural and
linguistic preservation etc. and provide life skill trainings to APs for income restoration and better
opportunities. Project is also committing to provide priority in job opportunity in future GBIA for APs
according to their skill and qualification. Therefore, APs and stakeholders didn't organized protest
programs, obstructions activities after compensation fixation; and they are taking part in collect
compensation process peacefully.

36. Currently, all grievances regarding additional land acquisition process are handling by the
CAAN/GAUC project (Government Agency). CAAN/GAUC and SSS of DSC team are involving in social
consultation and social motivation, collecting application form for compensation and preparation for
distribute compensation about the land acquisition and resettlement. CAAN/GAUC and Social
safeguard are also collecting grievances, issues and problems about the additional land acquisition
process, which are short-out by PD and CFC.

3.3.3 Redress of Grievances
37. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) had been formed and was operational at project level
as per previous documents. Grievances are being listened and short-out by the CAAN/GAUC social
safeguard officer and project director. Grievance hearing officer is appointed to the social safeguard
officer of CAAN/GAUC from month of December 2016.
38. Grievances from the APs have been properly recorded within the project. As per the data at
CAAN/GAUC, there are no cases of major grievances recorded. Mostly recorded grievances are related
to additional land acquisition and additional resettlement plan (ARP).

3.4 Communication, Participation and Disclosure
39. As stated in RP electronic version of RP are available in Website of ADB and CAAN and Hard
copy also available in the respected offices. In Nepali version, the document couldn't found as
mentioned offices. Currently it hasn't value because most of APs received their compensation and
resettled their own arrangement. However, all information regarding RP and land acquisition is
available in the project office and provided who are interested about the RP and land acquisition.
Furthermore, Project Director is regular doing co-ordination and consultation with higher authorities and higher level political leaders, and in field, Social safeguard specialist providing regular consultation with affected persons, local leaders and stakeholders regarding to RP and land acquisition.

40. Furthermore, from the initial stage CAAN/GAUC has been transparent in disclosing information regarding to land acquisition and compensation payment to APs and stakeholder through means of communication such as social media networks, telephone message, broadcast through loudspeaker, local FM radios and consulting meetings. And Information regarding RP, entitlement, compensation payments is providing for APs individually by the CAAN/GAUC at project site office Rupandehi, Bhairahawa.

41. Moreover, the independent external Social Safeguard Specialist provides external independent monitoring inputs in quarterly and in latest, external SSS had field visited on mid March 2017 for social monitoring.

3.5 Employment Opportunities and Employment within the Project

3.5.1 Provision of Employment Opportunities

42. As per Resettlement Planning Document of November 2013, "during the construction stage, the APs will be given preference over others to be engaged in activities suitable to their skills. In other to make the APs employable, PMIU will indentify required skills for construction works prior to commencement of construction and provide required training to APs".

43. "Further, the APs will be given preference in jobs in the Airport Whether they have to be hired directly by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MOCTCA) of through an outsources agency in the following areas; baggage handling, housekeeping, waiters at the restaurant, and retailing. Given the potential for improvement of Lumbini as a significant tourist destination and the GBA being the gateway to Lumbini, there is a need for qualified tourist guides. The subproject will impart training to educate female and male youth from among the APs who have the right aptitude to become guides. After taking training, MOCTCA will register them and provide identity cards."

44. The activities of employment opportunities for APs adopted by the CAAN/GAUC project are mentioned further topics in 'employment opportunity within the project.'

3.5.2 Employment opportunity within the project

45. In the current construction project at GAUC; some APs are getting employment opportunity. Beside them, some APs are involving to the project by supplying materials, taking micro-contract works
from the main contractor of the project. The employment opportunity within the construction site is shown in table 6.

Table 6: Employment opportunity within the project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Staffs</th>
<th>Labours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>APs</td>
<td>Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

46. In social consultation with the affected household and stakeholders, they expressed that the main problem of the APs to get employment opportunity within the current construction project was lack of suitable skills (training, experience and education) related to the nature of the project work. So, project is hiring skilled manpower from outside than APs.

3.6 Social Safeguard Issues within Construction Site

3.6.1 Staffs and Labours

47. The social safeguard issue within construction site has mentioned in FIDIC "Conditions of Contract for construction" Clause No 6 as Staff and Labours and sub-clauses 6.1 to 6.24, which has been closely monitored and tried to make a systematic in this Semi-annual period.

48. The contractor of the GAUC project is Northwest Civil Aviation Airport Construction Group, China and developing infrastructures of the project from January 2015 and continuing in process. This is a mega project and employed human resources (staffs & labours) with different social stratification background including project affected persons (APs) and latest data (Table no 6) is presented as per contractor monthly progress report.

49. The force labour and Child labour is burning issue in current situation frequently asked by ADB, government and other communities. There wasn't found any child labour and forced labour in this semi-annual period as per field observation.
50. In this semi-annual period, internal dispute arises between Nepalese team and Chinese team of the contractor in severe condition, therefore staffs and labours suffered from dispute in subject of duty, job guaranty, utilities etc.

3.6.2 Labour’s strike

51. In this semi-annual period Labours strike has been observed due to internal dispute between contractor’s internal stakeholders. In, labour strikes were seen several times until March 2017. Furthermore, contractor's staff strike and protest program has organized on 17 April 2017 and lasts about one week in the construction site. The construction progress was reduced, therefore workers also decreased. Due low progress and reduced staffs and labours strike wasn’t seen in May and June month. The main issue of labour and staff strike was; they weren’t getting their wages from 2 to 3 months and there were difficulties to buy their foods and fulfill basic needs.

3.7 Impact on Indigenous Peoples and Vulnerable Groups

52. As per "Resettlement Planning Documents" of November 2013, 84 households were identified as vulnerable household comprising 27 BPL, 39 female-headed, 6 Dalit, and 12 indigenous people household. However, proper documentation of names and contacts aren’t available at the project office. It is necessary to identity the households to be included in life skill trainings being conducted in near future.

3.8 Ensuring IP’s Identity, Human Rights, Livelihood and Cultural Uniqueness fully respected

53. The CAAN/GAUC project will not have any impacts on indigenous peoples and their culture, Hence, no further actions are required. There are 12 households of indigenous peoples (Tharu) residing in the project affected area as per RP document who were affected due to land acquisition and mitigation measures were proposed accordingly. But there is lack of previous proper maintained data for monitoring the issues of vulnerable groups and indigenous APs. It is advised to establish updated data in this regards in next reporting period.

4. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE AND MAJOR GAPS

54. The following corrective actions will be adopted by the Project in order to further improve the social safeguard monitoring activities:

- Active involvement of CAAN/GAUC and DSC in RP implementation activities,
• Conduct life skill trainings as per RP as soon as possible,
• Proper record keeping of all documents in CAAN/GAUC project implementation unit,
• Assess the status of participants who took life-skills trainings and their status,

5. RECOMMENDATION FOR MONITORING ADJUSTMENT

55. The key issues and the recommended corrective measures are as follows:
• To revise and update records of affected households,
• To update records of APs of vulnerable groups,
• Follow-up on activities for the payment of remaining compensation amounts,
• Follow-up on sort-out of the cases related to legal issues, issue of absentee APs and missing names in the plot register of the district survey office and land revenue office for compensation payments,
• To conduct the proposed training programs timely,
• To update the record keeping of grievances and follow up on redressing activities,

56. For this, it is recommended that at least two fulltime Social Mobilizer (or Focal Persons) needs to be deployed at the CAAN/GAUC project level from DSC. The major responsibility of the Social Mobilizer/Focal Person will be as follows:
• Communication and consultation with APs and stakeholders,
• Record keeping of RP implementation,
• Participation in operation and grievances committee,
• Participation in operation of safeguard desk,
• Field follow up activities to the APs who have not received payments,
• Preparation of monthly progress report,
• Coordination and linkage with concerned agencies,
• Find data related to social safeguards from the construction site.

57. Finally, to address non-compliance and major gaps in social safeguards sector, it would be better to visit project site by ADB social safeguard officers or consultants periodically and arrange interaction programs about importance and scope of the social safeguards with client, consultant and contractor's personnel in the project level. Furthermore, it would be better to give more time and guidance about social safeguard issues by the external monitoring and evaluation expert at field level.
6. ADJUSTMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR MONITORING

6.1 Institutional Arrangement

58. As per "Resettlement Planning Documents" of November 2013, the institutional arrangement is as follows:

- Ministry of Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation (MOCTCA) is the executing agency (EA) and a Project Management and Implementation Unit (PMIU) has been established within MOCTCA. The PMIU will have a full time Social Safeguard Officer (SSO) who is designated as the in-charge of the land acquisition and resettlement operation. He will report to the Project Director (PD).

- The Social Safeguard Officer will oversee and manage social safeguard issues during the implementation of GAUC Project. He/she will work in close coordination with the respective government line agencies and the Project in the implementation of the resettlement plan (RP).

- PMIU has hired a Design and Supervision Consultation (DSC) with inputs of a Social Safeguard Specialist in the team.

- The Social Safeguard Specialist will provide technical support for implementation of the provisions of the RP and social safeguard issues. As per ADB’s requirement, the Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) will be responsible for monitoring the associated impacts and managing other social issues in the Project.

- The Project Director (PD) of GAUC will be responsible for coordinating with the Chief District Officer (CDO) for formation and implementation of compensation Determination Committee (CDC) by providing necessary documents and assisting in the valuation of assets to be compensated. The land acquisition unit in GAUC supported by SSS will update PMIU on the implementation of resettlement activities at the sub-project level.

- An external or independent monitoring agency will be engaged by PMIU which will carry out independent review of resettlement plan and social safeguard issues as well as post project evaluations through the project cycle.

59. There has not been any changes in the institutional arrangement for monitoring as provisioned in the RP. However, there is no full time social safeguard officer at CAAN/GAUC. The project has appointed social safeguard officer but he has multiple responsibilities. Because of this reasons, the skill training couldn't be conducted in time. Additionally, he has to give time to resolve problems of land
owner absentees, missing names in plot register, legal problems and documentations. Therefore, full time social safeguard officer should be deployed in the project site from CAAN.

6.2 Safeguard Desk

60. Safeguard desk has been formed at CAAN/GAUC project on 25 September 2016 by conducting a meeting in the presence of PD. The meeting decided Mr. Arjun Bahadur Gurung (Social Safeguard Officer of CAAN/GAUC) as the Coordinator of the desk and members are (1) Mr. Bishnu Kumar Sinjali (Social Safeguard Specialist of DSC) (2) Mr. Dwarika Phuyal (Environmental safeguard Specialist of DSC) (3) Mr. Sashank Sharma (Environmental Expert of Contractor) (4) Ms. Laxmi KC (Human Resource Manager of Contractor) (5) Ms Sujata Kasaudhan (Health Department In-charge of Contractor) (6) Mr. Pitambar Yadav (Safety officer of Contractor).

61. Safeguard desk couldn't conduct meeting during this semi-annual reporting period. The concerned staffs of safeguard desk from contractor’s side were absent due to their internal dispute and they haven't recruited the vacant position till date.

7. PROPOSED MAJOR ITEMS OF FOCUS FOR NEXT REPORT

62. The next semi-annual report will be focused on the progress of implementation of social safeguard activities which are summarized below:

- To speed-up compensation payments,
- Sort-out the cases of legal issues, issue of absentee APs and no name found in the plot register of the district survey office and land revenue office for compensation payments,
- Speed-up to life skill trainings
- Status of APs who have been participated at life skill trainings,
- Strengthen the record keeping system of safeguard issues,
- Timely submission of semi-annual reports