Social Monitoring Report

Semi-annual Report
July – Dec 2016

NEP: South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project


This social monitoring report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB’s Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.
CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS (31 December, 2016)

Currency Unit = Nepalese Rupee (NRs)

NRs. 1.00 = $ 0.00923

US $ 1.00 = NRs. 108.31

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB - Asian Development Bank
AH - Affected Household
AP - Affected Person
ARP - Additional Resettlement Plan
BPL - Below Poverty Level
CAAN - Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal
CCV - Community Consensus Valuation
CDO - Chief District Officer
CFC - Compensation Fixation Committee
CPR - Common Property Resource
DDC - District Development Committee
DSC - Design Supervision Consultant
DMS - Design, Management and Supervision Consultant
EA - Executing Agency
GAUC - Gautam Buddha Airport Upgrading Component
GBA - Gautam Buddha Airport
GBIA - Gautam Buddha International Airport
GDI - Gender Development Index
GoN - Government of Nepal
GRC - Grievance Redress Committee
HDI - Human Development Index
HH - Household
HPI - Human Poverty Index
IA - Implementing Agency
LACFC - Land Acquisition and Compensation Fixation Committee
IR - Involuntary Resettlement
NGO - Non-Government Organization
NRs - Nepalese Rupees
PD - Project Director
PMIU - Project Management and Implementation Unit
RP - Resettlement Plan
SDS - Social Development Specialist
SLC - Sub-project Level Committee
ToR - Terms of Reference
VDC - Village Development Committee
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

Gautam Buddha Airport (GBA) is located in Bhairahwa, Rupandehi of Lumbini Zone of Nepal at an altitude of 105 meter above mean sea level. Lumbini region is a world heritage site and tourist destination. Lumbini the birthplace of Siddartha Gautam Buddha, Tilaurakot where he had spent his childhood and youth days, and other important Buddhist pilgrim destinations kundan (kapilbastu) where Buddha educated his son Rahul, Ramgram (Nawalparasi) where 1/8 of the Buddha's holy residue (Astu) is being preserved, Devdaha birthplace of Mayadevi (Mother of Buddha) including Bodh Gaya, where Buddha got more enlightens and Kusinagar, where he died; these destinations make a complete Buddhist circuit are close with GBA.

Furthermore, tourist destinations like Pokhara, Palpa, Gorkha, Ridi, Resunga, Triveni, Devghat, Dhorpatan, Chitwan, mid & far western region's tourist places etc are also close from GBA via road or Airways connectivity which will be added attraction for Lumbini bounded tourist. The existing runway of GBA is 1,524 meters long and 30 meters wide with the runway orientation being 10 – 28 (Refer Figure 1); and Government of Nepal, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (MOCTCA), Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN) 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; and as per revised master plan 2016 (Refer Figure 2) additional land acquisition is in process beyond the scope of ongoing ADB project.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved the 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.

GAUC Project is being constructed with financial assistance (loan and grant) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to Government of Nepal (GoN). The Loan Agreement between GoN and ADB was signed on 25 May, 2010.

The Grand total Contract Amount of the Project is NRs. 6,225,120,227.91 (inclusive of Provisional Sums and VAT).

The Project funding is as follows:

- ADB Loan : 40.50%
- ADB Grant : 18.00%
- OFID Loan : 30.50%
- CAAN Fund : 11.00%

Figure 1. Location of Gautam Buddha Airport in Bhairahawa, Rupandehi District
1.2 Sub-Projects and Physical Progress

1.2.1 Project Component

GAUC 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) which are as follows:

a. Package ICB -01:

- **Airside Infrastructures at GBA**
  - A New Runway (3,000 meters long x 45 meters wide)
  - Overlay (10 cm) of existing Runway (1,500 meters x 23 meters) to be used as Parallel Taxiway
  - Extension of 200 meters on both ends of the existing Runway
  - Exit Taxiway System
International Aircraft Parking Apron
- Diversion of Ghaghara Khola
- Drainage and Utility Systems
- Relocation of Outer Diversion and Inner Periphery Roads

➢ **Landside Infrastructures at GBA**
- International Terminal Building (ITB)
- Control Tower and Administrative Building
- Main Sub-station (Generator House)
- Fire Rescue Building

**b. Package ICB-02:**
- Communication, Navigation & Surveillance (CNS)/Air Traffic Management (ATM) equipment
- Supply and installation of cables related to the above equipment
- Testing and commissioning of the works

Furthermore, the construction of the above infrastructures and facilities for the upgrading of Gautam Buddha Airport (GBA) into Gautam Buddha International Airport (GBIA) has required the acquisition of a considerable area of land. So, Nepal government had decided to acquire approx 140 bigha to expand GBIA project on 13/01/2016 (29/09/2072 BS), which wasn't sufficient for the International Airport project. Therefore, Nepal government has decided to acquire another 288 bigha land for the project on 19, April 2016 (2073/ 01/07 BS). The land acquisition process has been started and preliminary boundary notice was published at Butwal Today newspaper on 26 June 2016 and given notice to all stakeholders. The process was initiated to acquire approx 4504 land parcels in number and area of 500 bigha. Among them 430 bigha is private and 70 bigha is public land. Land acquisition notice was published on 24 Nov 2016 in the National daily "Gorkhapatra".

**1.2.2   Physical Progress of the Project Activities**
The overall status of the infrastructure physical progress as of December 2016 is presented in table 1.
## Table 1: Status of Project Progress till December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Items</th>
<th>Status of the Project Items</th>
<th>List of Works</th>
<th>Progress of Works (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Design Phase</td>
<td>Pre-const. Phase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Construction Phase</td>
<td>Operational Phase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Runway</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Topsoil removal</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Normal soil filling and compaction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Type-I filling 1st Layer</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Apron</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Top soil removal</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Trunk Canal (Ghagara Khola Diversion Canal)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Earthwork excavation, side slopes and canal bed concreting</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>International Terminal Building</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Topsoil removal</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Earthwork in excavation of foundation</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RCC pouring in foundation footing</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Raft foundation Concreting</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Share wall</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Security Staff Quarters</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Control Tower</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Raft foundation</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Share Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Administrative Building</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>RCC footing</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Beam</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sub Station</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Top soil Removal</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>RCC Footing Foundation</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fire Rescue Building</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Top soil Removal</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>RCC Footing Foundation</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.3 Institutional Arrangement

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 in implementation of the provisions of the RP and social safeguard issues. As required by ADB, 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) of the regards to the 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 play regularly 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 evaluation through the project cycle.

1.4 Resettlement Impacts and Impact on Indigenous Peoples

1.4.1 Land Acquisition Impact
As per "Resettlement Planning Documents" of November 2013, land acquisition process had affected 889 plots of land covering 97.27 hectares and compensation deeds transferred for 844 plots. 102 project APs of 17 households (HHs) have lost their residences and 2,2295 project APs of 389 HH have lost their agricultural land and agricultural economy. Additionally, 98 persons employed in the affected agricultural land as farm labourers have also been affected.

1.4.2 Resettlement Impact Categorization
Prior to the start of the construction of the civil works, the resettlement impacts in the Project will have been screened and classified using ADB SPS 2009 classification system, which is as follows:

- **Category A:** If the Project is likely to have significant involuntary resettlement impacts to 200 or more persons who will be physically displaced from home, 200 or more persons lose 10% or more of their productive or income generating assets or 200 or more persons experience a combination of both.
- **Category B:** If the Project includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant.
- **Category C:** If the Project has no involuntary resettlement impact.

The classification of GAUC Project according to the above ADB SPS 2009 categorization system falls under Category A.

1.4.3 Resettlement Impacts
The summary of the resettlement impacts status based on the survey carried out by CAAN is presented below in Table 2.
Table 2: Summary of involuntary Resettlement Impacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement Impacts</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impacts on Land</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent agricultural land to be acquired</td>
<td>91.08 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent residential land to be acquired</td>
<td>0.34 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent commercial land to be acquired</td>
<td>0.91 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Land (Barren) to be acquired</td>
<td>4.94 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affected Persons (APs)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households affected by loss of agricultural land (APs in bracket)</td>
<td>389 (2,295)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households affected by loss of residence (APs in bracket)</td>
<td>17 (102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss of Livelihood</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households losing agricultural income from farming their own land (APs in bracket)</td>
<td>389 (2,295)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural laborers</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vulnerable Affected Households</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPL (Below Poverty Level) households (APs in bracket)</td>
<td>45 (270)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed AH (APs in bracket)</td>
<td>12 (72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households losing 100% land holdings</td>
<td>94 (564)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affected Structures</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected houses</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School structures#</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affected Trees/Crops</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit Trees</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber Trees</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Affected Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bore wells</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pump sheds</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowsheds</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affected Common Property Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4.4 Impact on Indigenous Peoples and Vulnerable Groups

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. The 12 households of indigenous people were identified as Tharu community.
1.5 Changes in the Project Scope and Adjusted Safeguard Measures

The scope of land acquisition requirement was changed after the approval of the Master Plan of GAUC. It was required to acquire additional land at the south-east end of the Airport boundary near the location of old VOR/DME of GBA, Bhairahawa. These issues were identified during the design and implementation phases of the Project and have been addressed accordingly.

Furthermore, Nepal government (Cabinet Meeting) has decided to acquire 140 Bigha land on 13/01/2016 (29/09/2072 BS) and another 288 Bigha on 19, April 2016 (2073/ 01/07 BS) to expand and development of Gautam Buddha International Airport which is beyond the scope of ongoing ADB project for GBIA as per revised Master Plan 2016 of GAUC (Refer to Figure 2). The notice for land acquire was published on 24 Nov 2016 at National daily "Gorkhapatra".

To address the change in project scope, CAAN/GAUC project is going to prepare an Additional Resettlement Plan (ARP) and process is going on. The change in project scope issues will have been addressed according to ARP.

2. OBJECTIVE, APPROACH AND SCOPE OF BI-ANNUAL MONITORING

2.1 Objective of Bi-annual Monitoring

The objective of this Bi-Annual Monitoring Report is to assess the progress on safeguard measures taken during the implementation of the project including the payment of compensation to the APs.

The report will also review the status of the APs and the rehabilitation program, review of the consultation and disclosure processes, grievances redress mechanisms and status of restoration of livelihood of the affected persons/households.

2.2 Scope and Monitoring Requirements

The internal social safeguard monitoring activity 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.
This Bi-Annual Social Monitoring Report covers the status of social safeguard implementation activities for the period July to December 2016.

Furthermore, if any project that involves land acquisition and involuntary settlement requires the preparation of a Resettlement Plan (RP) which is the principal guiding document for resettlement planning and payment of compensation of the project affected plots of land. Based on Resettlement Framework (RF), all land acquisition and resettlement activities should be completed before the commencement of the civil works of GAUC project. However, the preparation of social interventions including income restoration measures or activities may continue during the construction phase of the Project.

3. METHODOLOGY OF MONITORING

3.1 Methodological Approach

This bi-annual monitoring report has been prepared through the process of reviewing monthly progress reports with regards to compensation payments made to the APs, collection of data, discussions and interviews with the APs during the monitoring field visits with particular attention being paid to those who have lost a substantial amount of land, vulnerable heads of households and marginal land holders.

Specifically, data on deeds transfer and review of available documents were obtained from GBA, Bhairahawa.

3.2 Qualitative and Quantitative Monitoring Data

To prepare Bi-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, field visits and group discussions/interactions with the Project staff and team members of the DSC, CAAN/GBA, CAAN/GAUC and Contractor.

4. MONITORING INDICATORS AND PARAMETERS

The major monitoring indicators and parameters are presented below:

- Verification that there are no outstanding or unresolved land acquisition issues with respect to the Project and that property valuation and economic rehabilitation has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the plan;
• Ensure the completion of information campaign and consultation with the affected persons, vulnerable groups and affected indigenous people (IP);
• Progress on compensation payment;
• Value of entitlement received is equal to that of original approved cost;
• Payment for all types of impacts and losses;
• Use of entitlement and check to see it is not misused;
• Ensure all economic rehabilitation measures are implemented, as approved;
• Fund flow for implementing land acquisition and economic rehabilitation activities are available in a timely manner, sufficient for the purposes, and are spent in accordance with the plan;
• Effective operation of the Grievance Redress Committees;
• Status of relocation, if applicable;
• Social safeguard concerns in construction site;
• Ensuring IP’s Identity, Human Rights, Livelihood and Cultural Uniqueness fully respected

5. BI-ANNUAL MONITORING RESULTS

5.1 Delivery of Entitlements

5.1.1 Compensation Payment

The payment of compensation against land acquired is based on the Entitlement Policy Matrix which is presented in Appendix 1.

The verification of the APs for the payment of compensation is still continuing. The overall progress on compensation payment and deed transfer is 98.86%; and Out of 889 plots of land, 844 plots have been settled and paid. The remaining 1.14% covers 10 cases of absentee landholders (not in contact). Furthermore, 32 cases are of non-registration in the field book of Land Revenue Office, and 9 cases of land public (prati).

An amount of NRs 450,133,985.80 has been paid out in compensation out of the approved budget of NRs. 500,000,000.00 (NRS Fifty karod) based on the decision of CDC. The remaining amount of NRs. 49,866,014.20 has been deposited in the bank. The details are presented in Annex 1.
The summary of the delivery of the compensation of entitlements are summarized in the table 3.

Table 3. 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></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent agricultural land to be acquired</td>
<td>91.08</td>
<td>98.86% 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>Public Land (Barren) to be acquired</td>
<td>4.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected Persons (APs)</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>100% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Livelihood</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>Agricultural training was conducted on June-July 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural laborers</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Agricultural training was conducted on June-July 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable Affected Households</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>Affected Structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected houses</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>100% completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School structures#</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100% completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected Trees/Crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit Trees</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Settled by GBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber Trees *</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Settled by GBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Affected Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bore wells**</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Settled by GBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pump sheds**</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Settled by GBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowsheds</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100% paid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Affected Common Property Resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shrine ##</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Relocation cost NRs. 22,000.00 paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Settled by GBA</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 amount of NRs. 22,000.00 which is proposed to be used for relocation of the shrine as per the consensus of the community.

Furthermore, the status of Involuntary Resettlement Planning procedure is presented in Appendix 2.

The status of Resettlement Plan Implementation is presented in Appendix 3.

The Status of Outstanding Process of Resettlement Plan Implementation is presented in Appendix 4.

### 5.2 Consultations and Grievances Management

#### 5.2.1 Consultations

In this bi-annual period, CAAN/GAUC project has conducted several social consultations regarding social issues related to land acquisition and RP specially, for additional land acquisition process. Before publication of notice at "Gorakhapatra", sub-committee of "Land acquisition and Compensation fixation committee" did social consultation on 19 November 2016, Saturday at Bangai, Bairihawa, Dogahari, Dharampur, Kacharihawa, Kacharihwa Durga colony and hanuman than area then finally notice was published. After publication of notice of additional land acquisition, negative information floated in the community, SSS of DSC and team regular visited the communities and did several consultations with affected persons. And CAAN/GAUC has also been conducted social consultation under presence of Assistant Chief District Officer, PD of the project and other governmental officials at Kachrihawa, Dharampur, Darkhaswa area on 09 December 2016 and Hatibangai, Chhodki Bairihawa, Latorhawa on 19 December 2016. CAAN/GAUC has organized all political parties of Rupandehi district meeting at CDO office on 27 December, 2016 and at that meeting more than 23 political parties representative were attended.
5.2.2 Redress of Grievances

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) had been formed and was operational at project level as per previous documents. However, formally there isn't GRC in current and members of GRC aren't available due to turnover of CAAN personnel. Although, grievances are 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.

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).

5.2.3 Safeguard Desk

Safeguard desk has been formed at CAAN/GAUC project on 25 September, 2016 by conducting a meeting in presence of PD. The conducted meeting was decided coordinator to Mr. Arjun Bahadur Gurung (Social safeguard officer of CAAN/GAUC), 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).

Safeguard desk had conducted a meeting on 26 September, 2016 with senior staffs of contractor and PD. At that meeting, safeguard desk was discussed about the issues of social and environmental safeguards and solutions. Latest meeting has been conducted on 04 December, 2016 at GAUC project office and discussed about the safeguard matters in the project.

5.3 Communications and Participations

CAAN/GAUC project published preliminary notice to additional land acquisition at national daily "Butwal today" on 26 Jun 2016 and final notice for land acquire was published on 24 Nov 2016 at National daily "Gorkhapatra". To communicate the information at public level, CAAN/GAUC had broadcast at "Rupandehi FM" and "Siddartha FM" radio too.
The information and documents regarding additional land acquisition is available at the VDC office of Hatti Bangai, Siddharthanagar Municipality office and municipality's ward offices of 4, 6, 10 & 11 wards, District land survey office Rupandehi, District land revenue office, District development committee office Rupandehi, District Administration office Rupandehi, CAAN/GBA and CAAN/GAUC project office.

Furthermore, the land acquisition and compensation fixation committee has been conducted ten meetings and 4 meetings by sub-committee in duration of the first governmental (Cabinet meeting) decision for further land acquisition to GBIA on 13/01/2016 (29/09/2072 BS) to 31 December 2016. The meetings have been address various social issues and problems occur with communities regarding land acquisition.

5.4 Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement

5.4.1 Income Restoration Strategy

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."

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

5.4.2 Life-Skill Trainings

As per resettlement planning document on November 2013, 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-skills training (LST). Priority will be given to vulnerable households. The life-skill training is certified by Nepal Skill Testing Board (NSTB).

Furthermore, as per "Resettlement Planning Document" November 2013, amount of NRs 4,000,000.00 was allocated for life skill training and 23.87% (Rs.954,904.24) has been expensed till December 2016. Detail of the expenditure of the life skill training budget is presented in Appendix 3.
In addition, the achievement of life skill trainings through conducted agricultural training for affected households is presented in table 4.

Table 4: 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>

5.4.3 Further Life Skill Training

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

Furthermore, CAAN/GAUC has allocated budget to conduct three different life skills training in this fiscal year 2016/17 for project affected households. The topics of the Skill Development Training will be selected as per opinion of APs 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.

5.5 Employment Opportunities and Employment within the Project

5.5.1 Provision of Employment Opportunities

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".
"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."

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

### 5.5.2 Employment opportunity within the project

In the current construction project at GAUC; some APs are getting employment opportunity. Beside them, few 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 5.

| Table 5: Employment opportunity within the project |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Month           | Staffs           | Labours         | Remarks         |
|                 | APs  | Others | Total | APs  | Others | Total |               |
| July            | -    | -      | -     | -    | -      | -     |               |
| August          | 3    | 146    | 149   | 10   | 155    | 165   |               |
| September       | 6    | 147    | 153   | 35   | 115    | 150   |               |
| October         | 6    | 151    | 157   | 12   | 162    | 174   |               |
| November        | 6    | 151    | 157   | 9    | 127    | 136   |               |
| December        | 6    | 150    | 156   | -    | -      | 80    |               |

CAAN/GAUC is encouraging to the qualified APs to provide employment within the project. A project affected person named Rakesh Barai, which was qualified Mechanical engineer (B.E.) and son of Binod Barai who had lost land when CAAN did land acquisition came to the CAAN/GAUC to search job within the project. He met the SSS of the DSC on first last week of July 2016 and SSS refer to the PD of CAAN/GAUC, the PD became positive to him. PD had communicate with contractor to know vacant posts and consulted with DSC. DSC also had provided him supporting recommendation to the
contractor and he got employment opportunity from the August 2016 as a mechanical engineer at project site.

The main problem of the APs to get employment opportunity within the current construction project is lack of suitable skills (training, experience and education) related to the nature of project.

5.6 Social Safeguard Issues within Construction Site

5.6.1 Staffs and Labours
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 Bi-Annual period.

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 is attached in annex (Refer Annex 03) as per contractor monthly progress report.

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 bi-Annual period as per field observation.

5.6.2 Occupational health and safety measures
Occupational health and safety measure for staffs and labours is a vital social issue for good working environment in the construction project. To maintain it, contractor has established a health center with assistant level health personnel and essential medicines. The treatment cost is bear by insurance company. They have referring system to Dibya Medical Hall, Bhairahawa where MBBS doctor is available in condition of health department unable to give treatment in casualties. As per contractor's progress report the injuries within this bi-annual is presented in table 6.
Table 6: Injury Status within construction site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Injuries</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Injuries</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Duration (LD) injuries</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In construction site, Labours are found partially complaining in using helmet, gloves, boots and other safety measures to maintain health and safety at the construction site. There is also observed that junior and senior staffs of contractor have been partially complied about Health and Safety measures in this bi-annual period. Partially compliance is due to low consciousness and awareness about occupational health and hazards.

Furthermore, insufficiency of medicines and medical utensils has been observed at the contractor’s health department as per requirement. For sufficiency economic problem has been shown by the staffs.

Barricade of Ghagra River diversion cannel is not started because contractor hasn't submitted revised proposal as per DSC revision yet. It has importance to prevent accident for local people, children and cattle within cannel. If any accident happened within cannel which might be social issues and might be disturb project, which is necessary to short-out in time.

There is found insufficient toilet facilities in construction site for labours and staffs and labours are residing in unsafe building yet, lies is in ITB area, although environmental expert of ADB was commented to correct it.

5.6.3 Labour's strike

In this bi-annual period Labours strike has been observed. In August month, labour strike was held on 03 to 09 Aug, 2016. Similarly it is also observed in 1st December 2016. The main issue of labour 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.
5.7 Additional Land Acquisition and Additional Resettlement Plan (ARP)

5.7.1 Additional Land Acquisition Process

Nepal government (Cabinet Meeting) had decided to acquire of approx 140 Bigha land to expand and develop GBIA project on 13/01/2016 (29/09/2072 BS), which wasn't sufficient to the International Airport project. Therefore, Nepal government has decided to acquire another 288 Bigha land for the project on 19, April 2016 (2073/ 01/07 BS) As per Gautam Buddha International Airport revised Master plan 2016 of GAUC (Refer Figure 2). 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 a local leader and his followers at the site.

5.7.2 Obstructions, Social Issues and Mitigation Process

After first Governmental decision and notice publication for land acquisition of 140 Bigha; agitations/protests program were held on April Month and once in May 2016 near the gate of GBA. To address agitation and negative information floated about the project, CAAN/GAUC arranged public interaction programme 04 Feb 2016 & 11 April 2016 in Bhairahawa inviting all stakeholders, which had mitigated agitations/protest program but there wasn't complete subsided of obstruction in community by a political leaders and his followers. Furthermore, after government (Cabinet meeting)'s decision of 19, April 2016 (2073/ 01/07 BS) about additional land acquisition further process initiated. In this bi-annual period, data of land parcel were found out from cadastral map. Before land acquisition notice publication at Gorakhatapra newspaper, the Sub-committee of "Land acquisition and Compensation fixation committee" did social consultation on 19 November 2016, Saturday at Bangai, Bairihawa, Dogahari, Dharampur, Kacharihawa, Kacharihwa Durga colony and hanuman than area then finally notice was published on 24 November 2016. After notice publication of additional land acquisition floated negative information in the communities and held protest program at District Administrative Office on 27 November 2016. A political leader and his followers started to obstruct on demarcation in the field and conduct detail measurement survey till date.

To mitigate the floated negative information within community, CAAN/GAUC has been conducted social consultation under presence of Assistant Chief District Officer, PD of the project and other
governmental officials at Kachrihawa, Dharampur, Darkhaswa area on 09 December 2016 and Hatibangai, Chhudki Bairihawa, Latorhawa on 19 December 2016. CAAN/GAUC had organized all political party meeting at CDO office on 27 December, 2016 and at that meeting more than 23 political parties representative were attended. Regularly, Social Safeguard Specialist (SSS) of DSC and team doing social consultation within the communities. In field visit, most of respondent are positive and concerning about excellent compensation but few one political leader and his followers are making political issue for secure his vote.

CAAN/GAUC has been purposed a town planning to resettle the those affected household (AH)s who will be completely displaced due to additional land acquisition, with income restoration facilities (Refer Figure 3).

Figure 3 : Resettlement Area (Conceptual Plan)

5.7.3 Additional Resettlement Plan (ARP) Report

The preliminary draft of Additional Resettlement Plan (ARP) report has been submitted on September 2016. To prepare complete report, Detail measurement survey isn't complete till date due to obstruction in the field. CAAN/GAUC including SSS of DSC had tried to several times to conduct detail
measurement survey (DMS) to collect data for Additional Resettlement Plan (ARP) report but not succeed till date. The team is also unable to demark at field level which is going to additional land acquisition till now. Therefore, additional resettlement plan (ARP) will delayed than purposed date. Currently, CAAN/GAUC and SSS of DSC team are involving social consultation and social motivation about the land acquisition and resettlement.

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

The CAAN/GAUC project is not expected to have impacts on indigenous people and their culture, so no further actions are required. There are 12 household indigenous people (Tharu) residing in the project affected area as per RP document. But there is lack of previous proper maintained data to monitoring issues of vulnerable groups and indigenous APs.

6. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

The CAAN/GAUC Project has held consultations with the affected persons and the stakeholders to obtain their views, concerns and suggestions specially, for additional land acquisition. The Subcommittee of "Land acquisition and Compensation fixation committee" of CAAN/GAUC project did social consultation on 19 November 2016, Saturday at Bangai, Bairihawa, Dogahari, Dharampur, Kacharihawa, Kacharihawa Durga colony and hanuman than area.

Furthermore, CAAN/GAUC has been conducted social consultation under presence of Assistant Chief District Officer, PD of the project and other governmental officials at Kachrihawa, Dharampur, Darkhaswa area on 09 December 2016 and Hatibangai, Chhodki Bairihawa, Latorhawa on 19 December 2016. CAAN/GAUC was also organized all political party representatives meeting at CDO office on 27 December, 2016 and at that meeting more than 23 political parties representative were attended. In these consultations following grievances were raised:

a) Land acquisition notice was published without compensation rate,

b) GBA did land acquisition frequently in several phases. Hence, there are difficulties in resettlement by the victims and also there is fear of another land acquisition in future,

c) Compensation should be attractive,

d) GBIA project should provide land for residence to those affected persons (APs) who are going to lose their residence,
e) How to save those affected persons (APs) who are unable to invest their compensation money after losing their land in right place or do misuse,

f) Should be guarantee of employment opportunity within current GBIA project and future GBIA for affected persons,

g) Should be attractive and useful life skill training for employment in growing urban area and economic restoration program,

h) Shouldn't be repeated of previous weakness in distributing compensation and relief budget.

In addition, the internal and external independent social safeguard monitoring report prepared by CAAN/GAUC and DSC, external independent (third party) SSS has been submitted to the CAAN/GAUC project Bhairahawa, PMIU Kathamandu, Government of Nepal and ADB which is kept in respective website to public information. In local level, any person seeking information can obtain a hard copy of the social monitoring report at the cost of photocopy form CAAN/GAUC project Bhairahawa.

Moreover, the independent external Social Safeguard Specialist will gives external independent monitoring inputs in quarterly and in latest, external SSS has field visited on mid December 2016 for social monitoring.

7. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE AND MAJOR GAPS

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,

• Preparation of database of displaced households and their affected assets by type of project activities,

• Collection of evidence of compensation paid to displaced households (copy to be received from District Administration Office and Land Revenue office),

• Copies of correspondence letters, meeting minutes, submitted grievances and decisions made by the CAAN/GAUC, District Administration Office and other relevant organizations,

• Proper record keeping of all documents in CAAN/GAUC project implementation unit,

• Proper record keeping of participants who took life-skills trainings and their current status and,

• Timely submission of reports.
8. RECOMMENDATION FOR MONITORING ADJUSTMENT

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 activities to contact the absentee APs,
- To settle the cases of bank mortgages of the APs,
- To conduct the proposed training programs timely,
- To update the record keeping of grievances and follow up on redressing activities,
- Speed up Additional Resettlement Plan (ARP)

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 payment,
- Preparation of monthly progress report and,
- Coordination and linkage with concerned agencies,
- Find data related social safeguard from the construction site.

Finally, to correct noncompliance and major gaps in social safeguard sector; it would be better to visit project site by ADB social safeguard consultants periodically and arrange interaction programs about importance & scope of the social safeguards with client, consultant and contractor's personnel in the project level. Other hand, it would be better to give more time and guidelines about social safeguard issues by the external monitoring and evaluation expert at field level.

9. ADJUSTMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR MONITORING

Institutional provision for Monitoring and Evaluation as per Resettlement Planning Document, November 2013 of CAAN/GAUC project has mentioned as:
"PMIU and the DSC will be responsible to internal monitoring. The social/resettlement specialist of DSC will provide necessary technical assistant, monitor implement of RP and prepare semi-annual reports on the progress achieved."

"PMIU will maintain a record of all transactions in their resettlement database, followed by entitlement records signed by APs and survey-based monitoring of resettlement/land acquisition progress on a monthly basis."

"An external monitoring agency will be engaged by PMIU who will carry out independent review of resettlement implementation as well as post project evaluation throughout the project cycle."

Therefore, monitoring and evaluation had been conducted accordingly and there isn't any adjustment in this bi-annual period.

10. PROPOSED MAJOR ITEMS OF FOCUS FOR NEXT REPORT

The next bi-annual report will be focus on the progress of implementation of social safeguard activities which are as summarized below:

- To speed-up compensation payments,
- Sort-out the cases of legal issues, issue of absentee APs and death of land owners with land mortgaged in banks,
- Speed-up to life skill trainings and monitoring,
- Speed-up Additional land acquisition and Additional Resettlement Plan (ARP) report,
- Strengthen the record keeping system of safeguard issues,
- Timely submission of bi-annual reports,
- Timely field visit from SSS for internal monitoring.