Social Monitoring Report

Semi-annual Report
July – December 2017

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, 2017)

Currency Unit = Nepalese Rupee (NRs)

NRs. 1.00 = $ 0.00976

US $ 1.00 = NRs. 102.50

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB  - Asian Development Bank
AH  - Affected Household
AP  - Affected Person
BPL - Below Poverty Level
CAAN - Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal
CDO  - Chief District Officer
CDC  - Compensation Determination Committee
DSC  - Design Supervision Consultant
EA  - Executing Agency
GAUC - Gautam Buddha Airport Upgrading Component
GBA  - Gautam Buddha Airport
GBIA - Gautam Buddha International Airport
GoN  - Government of Nepal
GRC  - Grievance Redress Committee
IA  - Implementing Agency
IP  - Indigenous People
IR  - Involuntary Resettlement
MOCTCA - Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
NRs - Nepalese Rupees
PD  - Project Director
PMIU - Project Management and Implementation Unit
RP  - Resettlement Plan
SSS - Social Safeguard Specialist
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 2017/18 ends on 15 July 2018.

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 Bhairahawa, 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
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 29.334% of the whole project. Currently, the type-I filling is completed in runway; and type-I filling and sub-base is completed in half of Apron. The Ghagrakhola diversion canal work is almost finished (Figure 2). The work in international terminal building, control tower and fire rescue building are in progress. The structure of the administrative building, electrical sub-station is almost completed. Digging of deep tube-well has been completed and construction of overhead water tank (450m³) and Box culvert No 3, 9 & 10 and Parallel taxiway are in progress. The work on fencing about 1400m is completed.

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 July to December 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 life skill training and status of restoration of livelihoods,

2) To review the consultations, discloser process, grievances & grievances redress mechanisms

3) To assess status of the APs,

4) 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 has 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 of compensation payments and payments for all types of impacts and losses as per "Resettlement Planning Documents" of November 2013;
- 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 still 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 June 2017</th>
<th>Changes in this Semi-annual period</th>
<th>As per record of December 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 to 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>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>In this Semi-annual period land owner of 2 plots came in contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Compensation paid and deeds transferred</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>97.04</td>
<td>Land owner of 2 land parcels are paid compensation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. The overall progress on compensation payment and deed transfer is 97.04%; out of the 879 plots of land and 853 plots of land have been settled and paid. Furthermore 10 plots of land are public/ Parti which is not required to pay compensation of land.

16. In June 2017, there were 19 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 2 land plots and compensation was paid to them. Hence, there are 17 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>Report</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Compensation Payment</th>
<th>Bank Deposit</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rupandehi</td>
<td>GAUC</td>
<td>Semi-annual (July - December 2017)</td>
<td>NRs.</td>
<td>500,000,000.00</td>
<td>455,823,485:80</td>
<td>44,176,514:20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. As per table no. 2, NRs 455,823,485.80 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. 44,176,514.20 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></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent agricultural land to be acquired</td>
<td>97.27 ha (889 plots)</td>
<td>97.04% completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent residential land to be acquired</td>
<td>91.08</td>
<td>100% completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent commercial land to be acquired</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>100% completed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Public Land (Barren) to be acquired
- **4.94**

### Affected Persons (APs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Persons</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>

### Loss of Livelihood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loss of Livelihood</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vulnerable Affected Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerable Households</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>

### Affected Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Structures</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>

### Affected Trees/Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Trees/Crops</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit Trees</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Settled by GBA (complete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber Trees *</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Settled by GBA (complete)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Affected Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Affected Assets</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bore wells**</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Settled by GBA (complete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pump sheds**</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Settled by GBA (complete)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowsheds</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100% paid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Affected Common Property Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Common Property Resources</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Details</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 (complete)</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 December 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>GAUC</td>
<td>Semi-Annual</td>
<td>4,000,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(July - December 2017)</td>
<td>954,904.24</td>
<td>23.87</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 3 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 (Focal persons) 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, housekeeping, tourist guide etc which are compatible with modern urbanization to restore their income, because this place is going to become urbanization.

28. Furthermore, CAAN/GAUC was allocated budget to conduct three different life skills training in the fiscal year 2017/18 to project affected households. 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 Redress of Grievances

31. 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 and project director. Grievance hearing officer was appointed to the social safeguard officer of CAAN/GAUC from month of December 2016 and he retired from CAAN on July 2017 and currently that post is not fulfilled yet.

32. 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) where, all grievances regarding additional land acquisition process are handling by the CAAN/GAUC project (Government Agency).

3.4 Communication, Participation and Disclosure

33. 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.
34. 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.

35. 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

36. 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".

37. "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."

38. 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

39. 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></th>
<th></th>
<th>Labours</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>APs</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>APs</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

40. 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

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. 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.

44. In this semi-annual period, there has observed that, the contractor wasn't employing sufficient qualified man powers although being the international project regarding construction and safeguards issues.
3.6.2 Labour's strike

In this semi-annual period Labours strike hasn't been observed, which were held in previous semi-annual period.

3.6.3 Public Obstruction in Construction Site

In this semi-annual obstruction in construction site was observed. The protesting and obstruction works were done by the affected land owners (APs) of the Additional Land acquisition (Refer to Fig 3) which is beyond the ongoing ADB project scope. Affected persons (APs) of additional land acquisition were done obstruction at runway nearby Dogahari Village from 1st to 3rd November 2018 and that problem is short-out by the official meeting in presence of assistant Chief district officer (Asst CDO), Chief officer of district Land revenue office, Survey officer of District Land Survey office and project director including social safeguard specialist of DSC at project office addressing protest's demand.

Furthermore, they also did obstruction on 14th and 15th, 17th and 18th December 2018 at Runway construction site. To solve this problem a meeting was held in CDO office with presence of elected ward presidents of municipality and rural municipality, state parliament members, representatives of protest program organizers, political party representatives, Governmental officials and agreed to speed up compensation payments

Figure 3: Revised Master Plan 2016 of Gautam Buddha International Airport, Bhairahawa, Rupandehi

In protest and obstruction programs, the affected persons (APs) of additional land acquisition have been expressed their grievances as like delaying compensation distribution, unnecessary trouble in compensation payment, compensation payment isn't in serial, systematic and haven't any criteria to whom
give priority therefore there is heard about irregularities, delay compensation payment will harm to APs because value of land and cost of construction work will be increase, project and CAAN aren’t employing APs, in current project and CAAN offices. To address their grievances, CAAN/GAUC (Government Agency) and compensation fixation committee are working jointly. Furthermore, CAAN/GAUC is also actively working and coordinating with concerned governmental agency and stakeholders.

49. Although CAAN/GAUC (Government Agency) is actively doing the best about the compensation payment and address the grievances, there might be chances about repetition of obstruction in the construction site by the APs of additional land acquisition because there are more than 1500 land owners remaining to get compensation of as per record of CAAN/GAUC till last day of December 2017. Where, Additional Land Acquisition is beyond the ongoing ADB project scope and it is regular task of Government but APs of Additional Land Acquisition aren’t differentiating between Current ongoing ADB project scope and Additional Land acquisition of governmental regular task, they are looking as like one component. Therefore CAAN/GAUC project would be better to take precautions to avoid obstruction and protest programs of the APs of additional land acquisition in the construction site.

3.7 Impact on Indigenous Peoples and Vulnerable Groups

50. 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 isn't available at the project office. It is necessary to identify 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

51. 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

52. 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,
• Broadcast and publish notices on local FM radios and Newspapers for landowners who aren’t collecting their compensation till date.

5. RECOMMENDATION FOR MONITORING ADJUSTMENT

53. The key issues and the recommended corrective measures are as follows:

• To revise and update records of affected households, 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,
• Broadcast and publish notices on local FM radios and Newspapers for landowners who aren’t collecting their compensation till date and absentees.
• To conduct the proposed training programs timely,
• To update the record keeping of grievances and follow up on redressing activities,

54. 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.
55. 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

56. 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.
57. There have not been any changes in the institutional arrangement for monitoring as provisioned in the RP. However, there has not been appointed social safeguard officer at CAAN/GAUC after retiring previous personnel. Because of this reasons, the life skill training couldn't be conducted in time. Additionally, due to unavailability of social safeguard office of CAAN, there are pending works in to resolve problems of land owner absentees, missing names in plot register, legal problems and documentations, broadcast and publish notices on local FM radios and Newspapers. Therefore, full time social safeguard officer should be deployed in the project site from CAAN.

6.2 Safeguard Desk

58. 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).

59. Safeguard desk couldn't conduct meeting during this semi-annual reporting period. The concerned staff of safeguard desk from CAAN/GAUC is retired and from contractor's side they aren't employing of vacant posts regarding safeguards till date.

7. PROPOSED MAJOR ITEMS OF FOCUS FOR NEXT REPORT

60. 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,
- Broadcast and publish notices on local FM radios and Newspapers for landowners who aren't collecting their compensation till date and absentees.
- Speed-up to life skill trainings
- Strengthen the record keeping system of safeguard issues,
- Timely submission of semi-annual reports
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ADB training on Environmental and Social Safeguards on August 2017 at Bhairahawa Rupandehi