



Technical Assistance Consultant's Report

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TA 7566-REG: Strengthening and Use of Country Safeguard Systems

Subproject: Training and Knowledge Sharing for
CSS Strengthening in the Pacific (Regional)

ACCESSING LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT: INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICES AND COUNTRY SYSTEMS TRAINING PROJECT READING MATERIAL X

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Asian Development Bank

Accessing Land for Development

International Best Practices and Country Systems

Monitoring and Reporting (x)

The project executive agency will monitor social safeguard application to LAR aspects of the project. The monitoring is against the indicators included in the LARP. If a donor agency is involved, the monitoring is against indicators and the legal agreement by the borrower and donor. The level safeguard monitoring will commensurate with the potential social risks and impacts associated with the project. A project will not be considered complete until the measures and actions set out in the LARP/legal agreement have been implemented. If at the end of the project, all monitoring targets and covenants of the legal agreement are not met further measures and actions are required. The donor too could determine what further measures and actions are necessary to meet the conditions of the project agreement. The donor could also conduct its own monitoring program and request the borrower to formulate corrective action plan and implement it if monitoring indicate serious lapses in meeting project objectives and LAR requirements given in LARP.

Where appropriate the project owner engages stakeholders and third parties such as independent experts, local communities or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to complement or verify project monitoring information. Where other agencies or third parties are responsible for managing specific risks and impacts and implementing mitigation measures they will incorporate their monitoring findings into the project monitoring reports.

Where the donor has identified and agreed with the borrower on corrective or preventive measures and actions, all material measures and actions will be included in the monitoring plan. Such measures and actions will be addressed in accordance with the timeframe set out in the monitoring plan. The donor has rights to apply its own remedies if the borrower fails to implement such measures and actions in the timeframes specified.

Monitoring will normally include recording information to track performance, and establishing relevant operational controls to verify and compare compliance and progress. Monitoring will be adjusted according to performance experience, as well as actions requested by relevant regulatory authorities and feedback from stakeholders such as community members. The project executive agency will document monitoring results.

The executive agency will provide regular reports as set out in the LARP (in any event, no less than annually) summarizing the results of the monitoring. Such reports will provide an accurate and objective record of project implementation and the degree of success in meeting the requirements listed in the LARP. The project owner and the agencies implementing the project will designate senior officials to be responsible for reviewing the reports.

Key Monitoring Tasks

- Establish a monitoring mechanism to assess LAR
- Provide sufficient time, resources, and funds for monitoring
- Conduct regular reviews using monitoring reports,
- Engage key stakeholders, including displaced persons' representatives.
- Seek consensus on actions required to improve LAR
- Engage external monitors for category A projects to LAR monitoring.
- Establish reporting methods and reporting requirements.
- Review lessons learned for resettlement policymaking and planning.

Monitoring Mechanism

During LARP formulation, project implementing agency develops a monitoring and reporting framework for LAR activities. Central to this framework are the census of the displaced persons and the inventory of assets that constitute the basis for the agreed plan. The organizational unit responsible for reporting on LARP (the project resettlement unit, where it exists) oversees the progress in resettlement preparation and implementation through regular progress reports, submitted through normal channels. Monitoring should focus on resettlement implementation, not just on physical and financial progress, and be comprehensive.

This overall monitoring and reporting framework, based on pre-defined indicators, provides a routine flow of information from the field level to the implementing agency, and be combined with periodic supervision and verification by the resettlement unit or agents in charge of resettlement operations. The record system is supplemented by periodic surveys designed to measure change against the baseline established during the initial census and survey work. The periodic surveys focus on the progress in the receipt of entitlements by the displaced persons and on the benefits indicators.

The LARP contains monitoring methods of LAR activities including periodic surveys and measuring progress on resettlement activities. The methods specify the survey plan, sampling framework, frequency, resources, and responsibilities. Monitoring will normally continue throughout the life of the project, even after the period of intensive resettlement activity. The income and livelihood restoration programs, in particular, may require monitoring well after resettlement activities are completed, sometimes after project facilities are commissioned, and even after the project completion report is written.

Monitoring indicators are typically from the baseline data to address the specific contents of the

activities and entitlements matrix. A sample of potential monitoring indicators, from which specific indicators can be developed and refined according to the circumstances, are set out below. Each project according to significance and complexity of its LAR impacts select the most appropriate monitoring indicators and adjust to particular circumstances of the project if required.

Sample Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Aspects	Useful Indicators
Delivery of Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely disbursements of cash entitlements in LARP – individual, community, business • Timely provision of replacement land plots, if applicable • Quality of new plots and issue of land titles • Restoration social infrastructure and services at resettlement sites • Progress on income and livelihood restoration programs: commencement of production, training in skills, microcredit disbursed, • Number of APs assisted - % • Restarting of affected businesses
Grievances Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many displaced persons know of their entitlements? • Has any AP approached the grievance redress procedure? • Have grievances been resolved?
Consultations and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of general meetings (for both men and women) – time period • Percentage of women out of total participants • Number of meetings exclusively with women • Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups • Number of meetings at new sites • Number of meetings between hosts and the displaced persons • Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate • Information disclosure • Translation of information disclosure in the local languages
Budget and Time Frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment and mobilization of LAR officials • Capacity building and training activities – schedules and performance • LAR activities in LAR – Level of progress • Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds? • Have funds been disbursed according to LARP?
Livelihood and Income Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of training and number of participants in each program – men, women, households • Allocated budget for LIR • % spent • Employment of APs – Number and type • Extent of participation in vocational training programs • Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs • Persons/household improved their standard of living (women, men, and vulnerable groups)
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes are visible in the patterns of occupation, production, and resource use compared to the pre-project situation? • What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to the pre-project situation? • What changes have taken place in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards? • What changes can be seen among affected vulnerable households? • Have displaced persons benefited directly from the project?

Reporting

The purpose of monitoring reports is to ensure that the implementation of LARP has produced the desired outcomes, for example, enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all APs, and improve the living standards of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. A good practice is to continue the monitoring exercise until LARP objectives of income restoration and improvement are achieved. Monitoring reports will use involuntary resettlement monitoring indicators agreed in the LARP. Relevant monitoring results are disclosed to APs in their languages/dialects. Copies of monitoring documents are sent to donors and co-financiers.

For a project that is not complex or sensitive, the borrower or client prepares semi-annual monitoring report and submit it to the government and the participating donors or co-financiers. It includes quantitative information on the progress in compensation payment as well as other resettlement assistance. Observations particularly on resettlers' satisfaction regarding compensation, resettlement sites and rehabilitation programs, progress in income restoration and new businesses and commencement of disturbed agricultural pursuits are also included in the report.

For projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, the borrower or client will, in addition, engage a qualified and experienced monitor or a qualified NGO to verify the monitoring information. For projects considered highly complex and sensitive, the project authority prepares a quarterly monitoring report. The monitoring reports is disclosed APs by the executing agency and posted on donor's website.

Evaluation and Assessment

Assessment and evaluation is the responsibility of the project authority and the donor or co-financier, if involved. Evaluation is essentially a summing up of an assessment of whether the activities planned have actually achieved their intended objectives. An assessment of resettlement outcomes is measured against baseline conditions. While monitoring reports cover the implementation period, evaluation reports are generally prepared 6 months to 1 year after completion of LARP's implementation, so that the impacts of the resettlement work can be well captured. All projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts carry out a post-implementation evaluation. It assesses resettlement efficacy, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability drawing lessons as guides for future LAR planning. The focus is on (a) the well-being of APs and (2) whether or not the objectives of the resettlement operation are achieved. The evaluation of outcomes should be gender disaggregated and concentrate on a few sensitive indicators, such as income levels and accessibility to social services, as well as satisfactory relocation. Borrowers and clients usually engage the services of an external agency for the evaluation exercise. The evaluation report is disclosed to all stakeholders for review.