

# Involuntary Resettlement Assessment and Measures

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Resettlement Plan: Divune Hydropower Plant  
Document Stage: Draft for Consultation  
Project Number: 41504  
June 2010

## Papua New Guinea: Town Electrification Project

Prepared by PNG Power Ltd. for Asian Development Bank.

The resettlement plan 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.

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CHW	–	Community Health Worker
DPs	–	Displaced Persons
DP/HHs	–	Displaced Persons/Households
DPE	–	Department of Petroleum and Energy
DLO	–	District Lands Officer
EA	–	Executing Agency
GWh	–	Gigawatt hour
ha	–	hectare
HH	–	households
HIV/AIDS	–	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IPP	–	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	–	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
KV	–	kilovoltage
LLG	–	Local Level Government
MW	–	megawatt
MOA	–	memorandum of agreement
MFF	–	Multi-Tranche Financing Facility
m	–	meter
PLO	–	Provincial Lands Officer
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PNG	–	Papua New Guinea
PPL	–	PNG Power Ltd
RF	–	resettlement framework
RP	–	resettlement plan
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
STI	–	sexually transmitted infection
TEIP	–	town electrification investment program

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Consultation	Means a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Displaced persons	Mean, in the context of involuntary resettlement, those people who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Economic displacement	Means loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Gender mainstreaming	Means the process of ensuring that gender concerns and women's needs and perspectives are explicitly considered in projects and programs, and that women participate in the decision-making process in development activities.
Gender sensitivity	Means to observe how development in general, or specific projects or programs, affect women and men differently, and to take into account their different needs and perspectives in planning future projects and programs.
Safeguards	Mean the policies introduced to protect the environment and people (individuals and groups) from the negative impacts of certain development activities.
Significant impact	Means the loss of 10% or more of productive assets (income generating) or physical displacement.
Physical displacement	Means the relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Resettlement	Means, as per ADB's safeguard policy, full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Divune subproject under Tranche 1 project of the Town Electrification Investment Progra (TEIP) includes: (i) building a hydropower plant (3 MW) in Divune River; and (ii) extending transmission lines to Kokoda and Popondetta Town, Oro Province. Department of Petroleum and Energy (DPE) is the executing agency (EA) and the PNG Power Ltd (PPL) is the implementing agency (IA).

2. The subproject does not require physical displacement of people. There are no physical structures on the subproject site. It will however need to acquire 22 hectares of land, including clearing 5 hectares of food gardens, cocoa, and oil palm plantation.

3. There are an estimated 30 families or 166 displaced persons (DPs), including a female-headed household. All these households belong to the Huriri clan and are divided into six sub-clans: (i) Perehane (ii) Sorehane (iii) Wana (iv) Ainthosusu (v) Ingonofu and (vi) Angrehane. The Ainthosusu is the largest sub-clan who will be affected. The only female-headed household belongs to the Ingonofu sub-clan and is located near the power house site.

4. All except for two families rely on subsistence farming and cash crops for their livelihoods. Most households grow vegetables and cocoa. Two families have paid jobs. 78% of DPs have completed primary education and 22% completed secondary. 4.2% have no schooling at all. DPs have access to local government health facility (aid-post) for health services. All affected households use wood for cooking and kerosene lanterns for lighting. Almost everyone relies on walking or on PMV services for transport.

5. The acquisition of customary land is not expected to significantly impact the livelihoods and income of DPs. The size of land acquisition is small and DPs will have other lands to continue their livelihoods. In addition to compensation for affected land and assets, DPs (men and women) are expected to benefit from power connections, employment and so on.

6. DPs have been consulted during feasibility and preparation of resettlement plan (RP). The DPE/PPL will further consult with affected communities and undertake detailed land investigation report in coordination with land administration authorities to update the RP. The clan leaders of customary landowners have expressed their support to the project by signing a memorandum of agreement (MOA) to proceed with project implementation.

7. Following entitlement matrix summarizes eligibility and entitlement for DPs.

**Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Entitlements
Permanent Acquisition of Land	Legal owner(s), including customary land owners	Landowners will be provided equivalent size and quality of land, or cash compensation at replacement cost.
	Informal settlers (e.g. on government land) with no legalizable rights	DPs will be provided compensation only for their damaged crops, trees, and structures on project-affected land.
Temporary Use of Land	Legal owner(s) of land, including customary land owners	Landowners will be paid rent as negotiated with landowners. All temporary use of land will be through written agreement between the landowners and contractor(s) and land will be returned to the landowners after rehabilitation to original or better condition.
Loss of crops	All DPs irrespective of	DPs will be given notice to harvest crops and trees before clearance

Type of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Entitlements
and trees	legal status	or removal from required land. If DPs are not able to harvest, they will be provided cash compensation at market price. In case of perennial crops and trees, the compensation will also include loss of income for a period until new plants or trees produce similar income.
Structures (residential, commercial, others)	All DPs (whether having legal title to land or not)	DPs will be provided compensation at replacement value without deductions for depreciation or salvaged materials; assistance in locating alternative site.
Relocation and transport cost	All relocated households	Displaced persons will be provided funds to cover transportation costs.
Loss of livelihoods	Vulnerable households identified by social assessment	Vulnerable DPs will receive priority employment for project construction and maintenance work.
Health and employment	All DPs	DPs will be given priority for jobs in civil works. Bid documents will include HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs in construction camps and surrounding communities.
Unforeseen or unintended impacts	Concerned affected people	Determined as per the principles of the TEIP Resettlement Framework and ADB's safeguard policy.

8. The DPE/PPL will allocate adequate resources to update, implement and monitor the RP. The DPE/PPL will ensure that (a) any landownership issue on subproject site are resolved and a legally binding land use agreement signed with landowners before start of detailed engineering design; (b) the RP is updated based on detailed land investigation and valuation of assets in consultation with affected landowners; (c) adequate funds are allocated and disbursed to pay compensation for affected land and assets; and (c) civil works will not start before the RP has been approved by ADB and land compensation completed.

9. The DPE/PPL will submit semi-annual progress reports to ADB on implementation of the RP. The DPE/PPL will also submit a subproject land acquisition completion report to ADB once land compensation is completed.

## II. INTRODUCTION

10. The resettlement plan (RP) describes principles, entitlements, procedures, and implementation arrangements on land acquisition and resettlement for Divune subproject.<sup>1</sup> It follows relevant laws and regulations of the Government of Papua New Guinea (PNG) and the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Where PNG laws are silent and/or have differences with ADB policy, the latter will be applied. The RP will be updated after the detailed land survey and investigation.

## III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

11. The Town Electrification Investment Program (TEIP) aims to increase power supply at reasonable cost to rapidly growing towns in PNG. The PNG Government will undertake this program with assistance from ADB under a Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF). The Department of Petroleum and Energy (DPE) is the project Executing Agency (EA) and the PNG Power Ltd. (PPL) is the Implementing Agency (IA).

<sup>1</sup> The RP also incorporates elements of indigenous people plan, as the subproject involves acquisition of customary land from customary landowners.

12. The Divune subproject comprises a 3 MW capacity run-of-river hydropower plant in Divune River and a transmission line to Pependeta and Kokoda. The hydropower component includes construction of a weir, power station, pipeline, and access road. The Table 1 provides key technical data about the subproject.

**Table 1: Divune Subproject Technical Data**

Unit	Details
River	25 km long; 5-10 m wide; perennial
Terrain/river basin	Hilly, forested; elevation varies from 240 – 3,300 msl; population of several clusters/hamlets
Type of project	run-of-river
Weir Height	5 m
Penstock length	1605 m
Net head	84 m
Installed capacity	3.0 MW
Firm annual energy	25.03 GWh/yr
Voltage	22 kV

Source: PPTA Study.

13. The subproject follows appropriate engineering design to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The subproject will use the existing oil palm road corridors for access to the project site and the new access road for the intake site will be built along the pipeline. The transmission lines will follow the existing national highway corridor. It is estimated that about 50 ha land has been avoided from acquisition by such means.

#### IV. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

14. The subproject does not require physical displacement of people and physical structures. It will however need to acquire 22 ha land, including clearing 5 ha area of food gardens, cocoa, and oil palm plantation. It will affect 30 families (166 persons) in the subproject site. The most land will be needed for weir, pipeline and powerhouse. Approximately 200 meters new access road from the oil palm road to the power house will cut through bush and cultivated lands. The transmission line will utilize the subproject road and existing road easements to minimize land acquisition. Any need for clearing of trees and vegetations on road easements will be determined after the detailed design study.

15. The Table 2 provides the breakdown of land requirement and number of DPs for each of the sub-project components:

**Table 2: Scope of Land Acquisition**

Sub-Project Sites	Estimated Land Loss (ha)	Current Land Use	Landowners (Clans/Sub-clans)	Number of DPs
1. Weir	1	Bush land	Wana ( 2 families)	12 DPs
2. Forebay	1	Bush land	Surehane (2 families)	12 DPs
3. Pipeline/Access Road	8	Food gardens, cocoa and oil palm plots, vanilla plants, and bush land	Ingonofu (19 families) Perihane (1 family) Ainthosusu (2 families) Surehane (same as in no. 2) Angrehane (4 families)	89 DPs 10 DPs 12 DPs - 31 DPs
4. Additional Access	6	cocoa plots,	Ainthosusu (same as in no.3)	-

Road		food gardens, and bush land	Perihane (same as in no. 3)	-
5. Power House	6	food gardens, and bush land	Ingonofu (same as in no. 3)	-
6. Camp and quarry sites	0		No permanent acquisition; land to be acquired temporarily through negotiation with landowners.	-
7. Transmission Line	0		Existing road easement will be utilized. Detail design will determine any need for tree cutting.	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 ha</b>		<b>30 Families</b>	<b>166 DPs</b>

Source: PPTA study.

16. The land within the sub-project site is customary-owned. The use of land is mostly for subsistence agriculture and growing cash crops such as oil palms. Most of the land in the subproject site is bush land, as the area's population density still low. Since the land is commonly owned and project is only at feasibility stage, the extent of loss of land and other assets by each individual household is not currently available. This information will be included in the updated RP after the detailed land survey and investigation report.

17. Five of 30 displaced HHs have food gardens which will be partly affected by the proposed sub-project. Most of the food gardens are away from the sub-project site, but about 5% of their food gardens are expected to be affected by the land acquisition. The majority of these food gardens are planted with green leafy vegetables, taro, and some bananas. However, according to the displaced HHs these food gardens are only secondary gardens and they have food gardens in different areas. DPs stated during socio-economic survey that they will have sufficient land available for them in nearby locations to continue their food gardens even after loss of their part of gardens due to land acquisition.

18. The subproject is sited within disturbed vegetation consisting of young re-growth bush/shrubs and plantations. The tree clearance for all of the site facilities and access road may involve about 5.5 ha out of total acquisition of 22 ha. While the transmission lines will be built along right of way of existing roads, any requirement for tree clearance will be known only after the detailed design. The Table 3 provides estimated clearance of vegetation within the acquired land.

**Table 3. Vegetation Clearance Requirements**

Project Component	Clearance		
	Length (m)	Width (m)	Area (ha)
Weir + Intake	50	30	0.2
Pipeline + intake access	2600	8	2.1
Powerhouse	100	50	0.5
Access road	3500	8	2.8
<b>TOTAL HPP facilities</b>			<b>5.5</b>

Source: PPTA study.

19. The Table 4 provides number of economic trees owned by different sub-clans of the affected landowners in the subproject site. Part of these trees is expected to be affected by the land acquisition.<sup>2</sup> The detail survey will confirm the total number of trees owned by DPs and number of trees to be acquired.

**Table 4. Estimated Number of Trees in Subproject Site**

Sub-clan	Fruit	Banana	Cocoa	Oil palm	Vanilla	Rubber	Coffee
Angrehane	71	85	1,770	0	0	0	0
Ingonofu	445	683	6,490	0	56	0	100
Perehane	13	49	0	625	6	0	0
Sorehane	83	102	1,885	0	226	0	0
Ainthosusu	74	74	0	0	0	50	0
Wana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>10,145</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: PPTA study.

20. The land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the subproject are not significant. The subproject is classified as Category B according to the ADB's safeguards policy.

## **V. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS**

### **A. General Socio-economic and Demographic Features of Subproject Area**

21. The subproject area is located in **Oro Province**, which covers the northern side of the Owen Stanley Ranges and a stretch of coastline from Cape Ward Hunt in the north to Collingwood Bay in the south. It includes the World War II historical site village of Kokoda near the eastern border with Central Province, as well as Cape Nelson and coastal fjords near Tufi on the coast. Oro Province had a population of 133,065 (22,566 households) during the 2000 Census. Oro Province has two districts, Sohe and Ijivitari, representing 9 Local Level Governments (LLGs), subdivided into 162 wards. Each ward is composed of villages and hamlets.

22. The subproject is located in the **Sohe District**, whose population is 65,090 according to the 2000 Census. The Sohe district occupy about 10,026 square kilometers, with 6.5 population per km<sup>2</sup> and 43.7 population per km<sup>2</sup> of occupied area. It consists of four LLGs: Tamata, Kokoda, Higaturu and Kira.. The district has 120 elementary schools, 15 community schools, 32 primary schools, and three vocational schools. It has 7 health centres and 34 aid posts manned by 13 health workers.

23. The Ward 10 of **Kokoda LLG** of Sohe District is the location of the proposed subproject site. The Kokoda LLG has a very rugged terrain and many of the local population have limited accessibility to basic social services such as health, education, water supply and power. The LLG hosts the World War II famous battle ground between Japanese and Australian forces. The Track is also PNG's most significant land based tourist attraction, with almost a quarter of holiday visitors or 4,000 trekkers, experiencing the Track in 2006.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> The budget estimate includes costs of all trees, as actual number is not available.

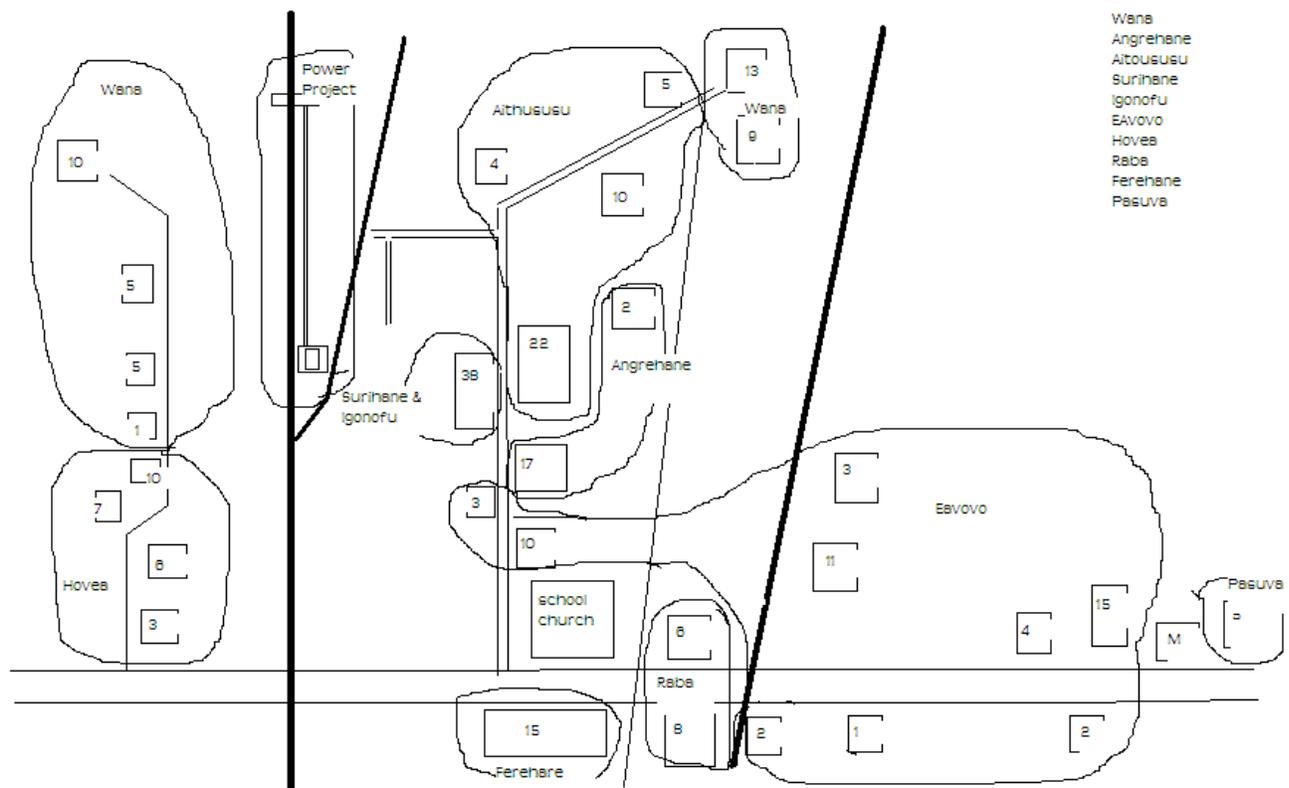
<sup>3</sup> PEP Pacific – Kokoda Track Sustainable Development Plan - Scoping Study Draft Report, 2007

24. The population in the local area relies mainly on agriculture activities for livelihoods and income including coffee and oil palm production for cash. Land is still abundant with 43.7 population occupying per km<sup>2</sup> of occupied area in the district. However, accessibility is a major limitation due to lack of road networks for inland communities and reliance on dinghy and canoe transport for coastal people. The people are still reliant on their environment for food. Traditional hunting and protection practices are still maintained in some parts of the LLG. Basic subsistence agriculture is still widely practice alongside oil palm plantations. However, there is an increasing demand for young men to go elsewhere to look for income opportunities as cited during Team community interviews and focus group discussions.

25. **Waju and Havaki Villages.** There are 34 hamlets with 263 households that make up the Waju village (see sketch map1). When the project was initially proposed some 20 years ago there were just two villages. Waju is the main village with 3 small hamlets attached to it, while Havaki is a splinter village on the opposite side of the Divune River.

26. These villages are located about one kilometre each from the Divune subproject site. Both villages are located in the Kokoda LLG area of the Sohe District. The villages are approximately 60 kilometres from Popondetta, the provincial capital, and approximately 20 kilometres from Kokoda town. The Divune River flows down from the Owen Standley Mountains and flows eastwards to join the Kumusi and into the sea close to Buna.

**Sketch 1. Site Location and Surrounding Villages**



27. The villages of Waju and Havaki are home to the Huriri speaking group and compose of Ward 10 of the Kokoda Local Government. The 2000 census figures for the Ward 10 villages and the annual population growth rates are shown in table below.

**Table 5. 1990 & 2000 Census Figures for Six (6) Villages within Waju Ward**

Ward	Constituent Villages/Hamlets	1990 Population			2000 Population		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
WAJU	Havaki				42	52	94
	Sisireta				138	114	252
	Waju				131	131	262
	Hovea				87	84	171
	Gorari				13	14	27
	Wasara				95	86	181
	Total				<b>506</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>987</b>
Kokoda					8205	7525	15730
Sohe					34197	30893	65090
Provincial		50767		96318	69775	63177	132952
National		1887867	1694466	3582333	2679769	2491779	5171548

## B. Enumeration of Displaced Persons

28. There are an estimated 30 extended families or 166 potentially displaced persons (DPs), comprising 103 children, 26 spouses, 30 household heads and 7 other dependents other than children. Twenty nine households are headed by men and 1 headed by a woman (widow). These households all belong to the Huriri clan of the Hunjara tribal group. There are 6 sub-clans of DPs: (i) *Perehane* (ii) *Sorehane* (iii) *Wana* (iv) *Ainthosusu* (v) *Ingonofu* and (vi) *Angrehane*. The *Ainthosusu* is the largest sub-clan who will be affected. The only female-headed household belongs to the *Ingonofu* sub-clan and is located near the power house site. The Table 6 provides DPs population by sub-clans.

**Table 6: Affected People**

Clan	HH Head	Spouse	Children	Dependents	Total	%
<i>Angrehane</i>	4	3	17	7	31	18.7
<i>Ingonofu</i>	19	16	54	0	89	53.6
<i>Perehane</i>	1	1	8	0	10	6.0
<i>Sorehane</i>	2	2	8	0	12	12
<i>Ainthosusu</i>	2	2	8	0	12	7.2
<i>Wana</i>	2	2	8	0	12	7.2
Total	30	26	103	7	166	100
%	18.1	15.7	62.0	4.2	100.0	

Source: PPTA study.

## C. Socio-economic Profile of Affected Households

29. **Livelihoods:** Twenty eight (93%) of 30 displaced HHs rely on subsistence farming and cash crops production for their livelihood and incomes. The subsistence agriculture is based on shifting cultivation where land is used for 2-3 years then moving on to a more fertile area to cultivate new food gardens. Cash crops include cocoa, vanilla and coffee (two families also have oil palms). Both men and women are involved in this economic activity, where men are responsible for clearing the land and women for tending the land and harvesting the produce for

food or income. Villagers walk daily to their gardens/plantations, with average distance of about 0.5 km. It is estimated that all households are self-sufficient in terms of food security.

30. **Income and Expenditure:** The two families have paid job and earn K200 a fortnight. For the other 28 displaced HHs, the average reported income for DPs HH head is about K30-40 fortnightly since most (except two displaced HHs) rely on selling agriculture produce and do not own oil palm blocks.

31. **Education:** 78% of DPs completed primary education (up to grade 8) and 22% have completed secondary (up to grade 12). 4.2% have no schooling at all. All the children from the affected families attend Gorari Primary school which is on the main road within the village. Only one goes to Kokoda and one is in Elementary in Waju. The parents pay K150 per child in Gorari Primary School yearly while K1,200 per child is paid at Martyrs' Secondary School. In a year, the affected families collectively spend K 4,200 on school fees.

32. **Access to Health:** There are no disabled persons among the affected people. The most common and recent sickness for the affected people are malaria and flu. All the affected people use the local government health facilities (aid-post) located at nearby Gorari village whenever they or their family members get sick. The aid post is manned by a Community Health Worker (CHW) and includes a staff house and a dispensary. The available facility however is under-staffed and inadequately equipped or supplied. It has no power or water supply connection. A common concern raised by women during consultations is the difficulty of giving birth without proper light at night.

33. **Energy Use:** All the 30 households use wood for cooking and kerosene lanterns for lighting. All firewood is collected from the forest near the village. All the households reported spending about K20 weekly on kerosene for lighting.

34. **Access to Transportation:** Almost everyone relies on walking or on PMV services for transport. However, according to participants during community consultations, these services are limited to about three PMVs daily providing access from the village to Kokoda or Popondetta town. Only oil palm trucks travel back and forth regularly to collect local produce piled up along the road. The travel time is about three hours. The road connection to Popondetta is poor; made worse by six broken-down bridges sustained during a cyclone in 2007. There is an access to local roads that primarily serve the oil palm estates and small oil palm blocks.

35. **Access to Market and Income:** Most of the affected households grow vegetables and cocoa. 47% of them sell this to the town market, while others mostly sell to the village market. High fare and limited PMV services were cited as most common reasons discouraging farmers to bring their produce to the urban center. Local market however opens once a week and only for a few hours due to very limited variety of produce to buy and sell.

#### **D. Likely Impacts of Land Acquisition on Displaced Persons**

36. There is no expected risk of landlessness, loss of home, and/or loss of major employment or income source. However, 60% of affected families are likely to lose portion of food gardens, another 20% DPs losing portion of cocoa and oil palm plantations, and remaining 20% DPs losing portion of bush lands along the river banks. The bush lands are mainly on both ends of the pipe line (weir and power house), while the food gardens are next to the bush lands, and the cocoa and oil palm plantations are located in the middle of the length of the pipeline.

37. Most DPs view the loss of land as manageable due to availability of other pieces of lands that would allow for starting new gardens or plantations for food or income. During the socio-economic survey 100% of the interviewed landowners said that they will have enough land even after the sale and they agree to sell the land to the government for the hydro project. As per DPs interviewed, about 5% of their total food gardens will be affected, while most are generally away from the river bank. They do not expect that their food source will be adversely affected. In terms of adverse impact on family income due to loss of small size of the food gardens, it is expected to be very insignificant. DPs want cash compensation for the affected land and assets as well as power connection. It is seen as useful for family needs such as school fees and capital investment for current or future economic initiatives.

38. There is no expected negative impact on the social structure of the AP and the beneficiary communities since land acquisition will not require displacement. There is no expected adverse impact on cultural identities or heritage of the affected people resulting from land acquisition. Although some clans have sacred sites in the community, the sub-project is not expected to affect any sacred or similar areas.

#### **E. Indigenous Peoples**

39. The acquisition of customary land is not expected to significantly impact the livelihoods and income of customary landowners. The size of land acquisition is limited and DPs will have other customary lands to continue their livelihoods. The customary landowners broadly support the hydropower construction in their community due to the prospects of (i) power connections, (ii) less dependence on firewood for cooking and (iii) benefits from compensation payments. Leaders of all affected clans have signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the government ascertaining their support to proceed with implementation of the subproject (Attachment 1). A separate Indigenous Peoples Plan describes detailed measures to enhance benefits to the affected community of customary landowners.

#### **F. Gender Impacts, Needs and Priorities of Women DPs**

40. The gender issues among DPs are not different in the subproject area from women's overall situation in the country, where women's position is disadvantaged due to their lower social status affecting their access to basic services (i.e. health services and education) and limited participation in decision making. Firewood is the major source of cooking fuel for almost all DPs and women and children usually collect firewood for cooking, normally a time consuming and back breaking task in the rural areas. Women in the project area need access to energy to reduce their workload in collecting firewood and to access other services. They also need help from the project to increase their participation and engagement in the project design and implementation. The RP will take into account these needs and ensure that women are continuously consulted throughout the project cycle.

41. Identified potential benefits for DPs, particularly for women, may include: (i) improved living standards brought about by improved lighting and reduced dependence on kerosene lamps, (ii) improved household (i.e. cooking) facilities, and (iii) improved access to information technology (i.e. cell phone charging) among others. In addition, women DPs cited access to reliable and affordable power supply as a major potential benefit. The reduced household expenditures on costly and inefficient kerosene lamps may free budget for non-energy items. Another potential benefit includes connection to power by the Ward's Aid Post which can result to well-lighted local birth facility and availability of vaccine refrigeration particularly for children. A

separate Gender Action Plan provides detailed measures on gender that will benefit women in affected communities.

## VI. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATIONS, AND PARTICIPATION

### A. Subproject Stakeholders

42. The primary stakeholders of the hydro project are the customary landowners from Waju and Havaki villages whose land would be acquired by the sub-project to allow for the (i) construction of a hydro plant; (ii) installation of pipeline; and, (iii) opening of an additional access road. The DPs' interest on the sub-project lies mainly on having connection to power supply, receiving just compensation for the land and improvements on the land as well as having the opportunity to benefit from the subproject on a long term basis. Also DPs are keen to continue using the river, i.e. washing, fishing and playground for children, even after the project construction.

43. Other stakeholders are the local, district, provincial and national governments and non-government agencies. Their interests are related to swift implementation of the subproject and availability of reliable power at a reasonable cost.

### B. Consultation with DPs and Communities during Project Preparation

44. The DPE/PPL has consulted DPs and other stakeholders during project preparation in several ways, including (i) interviews for the census of DPs and inventory of losses; (ii) community meetings; (iii) meeting with clan leaders; and (iv) focus group discussions with women. The local clan leaders have expressed their support to the subproject through signing a MOA with the government. They have agreed to proceed with the land survey and investigation for the hydro power plant construction in their area. The village leaders have stressed that some disputes over landownership is an internal issue, which they will resolve through land mediation mechanism facilitated by local land courts.

**Table 7: Key Consultation Activities**

Methodology	Date	Venue/Location	Time	No. of Participants	Major Outcomes
1. Census and Socio-economic Survey	8-12 April 2010	Waju Village, Kokoda LLG	Whole day		Interviewed DPs and community leaders from six villages and hamlets in the project area
2. Women's Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	9 April 2010	A resident's house	About 2-4 pm	5 women	Discussed project background, their concerns and how they will benefit or experience negative impacts.
	10 April 2010	A resident's house	About 8-9 pm	12 women	Same agenda
	11 2010	Waju village	About 9-12 noon	10 women	Same agenda
3. Community Meeting	7 April 2010	Waju village	About 3-5 pm	46 males & females	Discuss project background, their concerns, potential benefits, recommendations.

	9 April 2010		About 10-12 noon	47 males & females	Same as above.
4. Visit to the subproject site and meeting with clan leaders and DPs	12 June 2010	Waju village and powerhouse site	Whole day	100 males and females	Clan leaders and members shared their views. Community supported subproject.

Source: PPTA study

45. The Table 7 summarizes consultation activities undertaken under PPTA. In addition, there were at least five meetings held with the displaced HHs by the representatives from the DPE/PPL and the provincial government officials between March – June 2010 in Waju village. The objective of these meetings were to (i) disseminate information on scope of the proposed hydro power plant; (ii) identify land users and landowners of the proposed site; and (iii) discuss information on land acquisition procedures under the PNG 1996 Land Act that will guide land acquisition and compensation process for the subproject. These meetings lead to the signing of memorandum of agreement (MOA) between the landowners, DPE/PPL and the Oro Provincial Administration on early June.

46. The Table 8 includes major concerns raised by the DPs during consultation and how they were addressed in the RP and/or project planning:

**Table 8. DPs Concerns and How They Were Addressed**

<b>Concerns</b>	<b>How they Are Addressed</b>
1. Community demanded for improvement of local aid post and school.	1. DPE/PPL will provide power and water supply connection to the aid-post. PPL will help communities to coordinate with other government agencies for possible improvement of other facilities.
2. Village road needs improvements	2. During implementation, the feeder road leading to the power house and construction camp will be upgraded.
3. Lack of power supply (particularly for women)	3. DPE/PPL will provide power to displaced HHs – currently totalling to 30.
4. Lack of reticulated water supply	4. DPE/PPL will provide village water supply to Waju, Havaki and Gorari villages.
5. Lack of business skills to participate in productive economic activities for women	5. Included as one of the training program to be provided under the Gender Action Plan.
6. Compensation for displaced HHs (and landowners)	6. The RP provides for fair compensation to DPs in line with PNG Land Act of 1996 and ADB's safeguard policy.
7. Workers coming to the project site be tested for HIV and cleared before coming to work in the project area.	7. The contractors will be required as part of the bid document to provide STI/HIV/AIDS training to their workers and staff. Also, provision of HIV/AIDS awareness to the displaced HHs and affected communities during project implementation.
8. Safety of displaced HHs and community members during construction.	8. The contractors will be required to follow basic safety requirements.

47. Women DPs understand that power connection will (i) make it easier for them to cook at night; (ii) reduce need to collect firewood; (iii) improve food storage and access to cold drinks; (iv) it will avoid mothers giving birth in the dark; and (v) it will be easier for their children to study at night. They also expressed interest to learn skills to enable them to expand their activities to generate cash income.

48. The subproject is also perceived as an employment opportunity, particularly in civil works, maintenance, and local services (security guards, etc.) during construction. Women are expecting to earn money from selling cooked food and garden produce to construction workers.

49. However, some concerns around health and safety issues have been also raised by the community groups. The danger of electric fires and electrocution were their main concerns. It appears from the surveys that there is a high awareness about HIV/AIDS amongst DPs. They asked that construction workers be tested and cleared for HIV/AIDS before working in the subproject area.

### **C. Consultation with Provincial Government and Other Stakeholders**

50. The provincial government agencies were informed about the subproject on 8 March 2010. The meeting was held in the Administrator's Office and five provincial officers (all male) attended the meeting. The participants including the provincial administration officers supported the subproject. Following the meeting, the Acting Administrator constituted a "Hydro Power Steering Committee" comprised of his Deputy Administrator, representatives from the Planning Office, the District Administration, and Provincial Lands Office to start discussions with the landowners in Divune.

51. Another consultation with the provincial stakeholders was held on 7 April 2010 before starting the social survey in the Health Conference room in Popondetta. The meeting was attended by 12 people (all male), including representatives from provincial and district government officials and members of the Divune hydro power steering committee. The provincial officials and community leaders supported the team in undertaking survey in Popondetta and communities.

52. The provincial gender officer was consulted on 10 and 11 June 2010 to discuss the project's potential gender issues and to identify and consult with active non-government organizations in the subproject site. The gender officer will cooperate in delivering training program to DPs, particularly women, during project implementation. A provincial council of women has been recently formed as an NGO, which will be consulted during implementation. Other NGOs in the subproject site are mainly community-based churches. The consultation with church and other relevant organizations will be pursued by DPE/PPL.

53. Waju Ward's health staff was interviewed on 11 June 2010 to validate current health services and related issues (e.g. poor health aid post facilities, lack of power and running water, etc.). The health staff supported the project, but raised concerns on possible health-related issues during construction, i.e., STI/HIV/AIDS infection.

### **D. Arrangements for Consultation during Updating and Implementing RP**

54. The DPE/PPL will organize consultations with each affected village/hamlet. Participants will include appointed and traditional leaders in the village/hamlet, affected landowners and all other interested members of the community. Separate meetings will also be organized with women to continue to understand and discuss their preferences and concerns at that stage. DPE/PPL will be joined during meetings by the Provincial Lands Officer (PLO) and/or District Lands Officer (DLO) and representatives of the Provincial and District Administrations, office of the Valuer General, and LLG Ward Councilors. DPE/PPL will present the scope of subproject works. In the presence of the landowners, DPE/PPL will identify the affected land; the boundaries of parcels will be marked and recorded.

55. The DPE/PPL will continue the discussions with village leaders and affected landowners to reach a negotiated agreement on mode of acquisition of land and compensation rates for

different types of losses. Such agreement is expected to be signed before starting the bidding for the civil works contract.

56. DPE/PPL will also inform village leaders and affected landowners about the policies and procedures regarding compensation for land including loss of food gardens and cash crops. Procedures for grievance redress will also be discussed. In addition, DPE/PPL will inform the community regarding when and how compensation will be paid to eligible DPs.

57. DPE/PPL through PLO will consult with each of the affected landowners during undertaking of land investigation and update relevant information about the affected people and inventory of losses. The land investigation report will also include signatures of DPs witnessed by village leader(s) and LLG Ward Councilor(s). The signing of the land investigation report will be the cut-off date for identification of DPs from the subproject site.

58. Before the completion of the updated RP, DPE/PPL will conduct a public meeting and/or provide information in the local language to village leaders and DPs summarizing the information on affected assets, the compensation rates and entitlements, schedule of compensation payment and monitoring procedures.

#### **E. Disclosure of Resettlement Plan**

59. In compliance with ADB requirements, DPE/PPL will publicly disclose the both draft and final RP. In case of any change in the subproject alignment or location, the RP will be updated and disclosed to the DPs. The full RP, a summary RP and/or information booklet will be made available in English, the official government language in Papua New Guinea, in an accessible public location. A summary brochure will also be prepared in *Tok Pisin* for distribution in the subproject area. The draft and final RP are also disclosed on the ADB website upon submission by the DPE/PPL.

### **VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

60. The DPE/PPL will establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and address project related concerns and to resolve land related disputes that may arise during project implementation. DPs will be informed by DPE/PPL how they can have access to the grievance redress mechanism. Other than disputes relating to land ownership rights under the court of law, most grievances related to resettlement benefits, relocation, and other assistance are expected to be resolved at the PMU level.

61. DPs can first lodge a project-related complaint with the PMU office at the subproject site. The safeguard staff and consultants will assist DPs in registering their complaints with PMU. The PMU project manager will consider the complaint and within one week will convey a decision to the DPs. The safeguard staff as well as local government officials will assist the project manager in reviewing and addressing the complaint. The safeguard team will also facilitate communication between DPs and the PMU in this process. If the DPs are not satisfied with the PMU's decision, they may then take the grievance to the CEO of the PPL. The CEO has two weeks to consider the complaint and following this (s)he will either instruct the PMU to rectify the situation or dismiss the complaint. Should DPs are not satisfied with the decision of the CEO, they may take the grievance to the PNG judicial system.

62. The Land Disputes Settlement Act (2000) establishes legal procedures for resolution of landownership disputes on customary land. It has a mediation process whereby a designated

mediator meets with the disputing parties to resolve grievances. This process is closely allied with the village court system and traditional mediation procedures that draw on the skills of recognized local leaders and elders. The landowner clans or ILGs, if clans are incorporated, are responsible for dealing with disputes between group members or between the clan group and a member, including disputes over entitlement to group membership. External mediators will facilitate resolution in case disputes are between different clans or ILGs.

63. An initial step will be for the PMU in coordination with DLO to facilitate procedures to resolve land disputes based on a process of mediation. As required, the participation of appointed and traditional leaders will be encouraged to achieve satisfactory resolution of issues at the local level. If that fails, procedures as set out in the Land Disputes Settlement Act (2000) will be followed. The Act promotes a process for resolution of land disputes through (i) mediation, followed by (ii) appeal to the designated courts. The mediation process is based on the principles of traditional dispute settlement. The steps in the dispute resolution process include:

- (i) Local Land Mediation: The District Land Officer (DLO) brings together the disputing parties with the mediator. If this fails, the matter can be referred to the Local Land Court.
- (ii) Local Land Court: The case is heard before the Local Court Magistrate for determination. If the litigants are not successful, they may appeal to a higher court.
- (iii) District Land Court: The case is heard before a District Land Court Magistrate. If the litigants are not successful, they may appeal to a higher court.
- (iv) Provincial Land Court: The case is heard before the Provincial Land Court whose decision is final.

64. In the event of grievances that cannot be resolved through mediation, the DPE/PPL and DLO will hold the compensation amounts in escrow. Compensation will be paid in full upon final resolution of the case in the courts or other forum, in accordance with the entitlements of the affected person.

## **VIII. LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

65. The policy framework and resettlement entitlements are based on the laws and regulations the government and the ADB's safeguard policy. The principal PNG laws include: (i) the 1975 Constitution; (ii) the 1996 Land Act; and, (iii) the 2000 Land Disputes Settlement Act. The relevant ADB policies include Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), Gender and Development Policy (1998), Accountability Mechanism (2003) and Public Communications Policy (2005).

66. The TEIP's Resettlement Framework sets out principles on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement<sup>4</sup>. These principles include:

- (i) Land acquisition and resettlement will be minimized through careful engineering design. In particular, there will be very little or no displacement of people.
- (ii) DPs will be consulted during project cycle. RP will be prepared and updated in participation of DPs. Effective mechanisms will be established for hearing and resolving grievances.
- (iii) DPs will receive compensation at replacement cost for their loss of assets so that they will be as well-off without the project.

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<sup>4</sup> The TEIP Resettlement Framework includes detailed description of these principles.

- (iv) All compensations will be fully paid to DPs prior to the beginning of civil works in the subproject site.
- (v) Absence of formal title will not be a bar to compensation and assistance and particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups.
- (vi) Land acquisition and resettlement will be conceived as part of the project and costs related to resettlement will be included in and financed out of the project cost.
- (vii) The impacts of the subproject including unforeseen losses and damages that may occur during civil works will be carefully monitored and remedial steps taken as required.

67. Based on the Land Act 1996, the following procedures will be followed when acquiring the land:

- (i) The DPE/PPL employs surveyors to determine boundaries, location, size and area of the land to be acquired. It requests the Surveyor General to register the surveys.
- (ii) The DPE/PPL requests the Department of Land and Physical Planning (DLPP) to ask relevant Provincial Administration (PA) to do investigation for the land acquisition.
- (iii) The relevant Provincial Land Officer (PLO) or District Land Officer (DLO) conducts the land investigation and prepares a Land Investigation Report (LIR) including ownership genealogy, rights and interests held in the land; and, estimated value of improvements to land in consultation with the landowners and relevant government offices.
- (iv) The LIR is submitted to the PA for his/her recommendation for alienation of the land. The LIR is sent to the Valuer-General for approval of valuation of the land and improvements.
- (v) The LIR copy is also sent to the Department of Provincial Affairs that prepares the certificates of alienability confirming that there is no impediment to land acquisition.
- (vi) The DPE/PPL receives the valuation report and certificate of alienability, raises cheques and prepares purchase documents. The signed documents and cheques are sent to the PA for execution and payment to landowners through the PLO.
- (vii) The PA, through the PLO, makes the offer to the landowners. The forms are executed and the money is handed over in accordance with the requirements of the landowners. If rejected, it then goes to the Minister of Lands for a negotiated settlement.

## **IX. ENTITLEMENTS, COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE**

### **A. Eligibility for Compensation and Other Assistance**

68. The initial identification of DPs and affected assets and the negotiation for land acquisition has started at the PPTA phase. The DPE/PPL will further consult with affected communities and undertake detailed land surveys and investigation in coordination with land administration authorities to collect relevant information. The date of signing of the land investigation report will be the “cut-off date” for eligibility for compensation and rehabilitation assistance. Following are the procedures summarizing eligibility for compensation and other assistance to DPs:

- (i) Landowners and/or users that have documented claims to the affected land, crops, trees and/or structures as of the cut-off date will be eligible for compensation and/or rehabilitation assistance as per the project policy.
- (ii) Any person or group that occupies or uses the land identified for the subproject construction after the cut-off date will not be eligible for any compensation and/or assistance; they will be required to move from the land as per the provisions of the Land Act.
- (iii) Legally recognized or titled DPs will receive compensation for land acquired by the project. Non-titled DPs are not eligible for compensation for the land, but will receive compensation for assets attached to land and other assistance as required. Households headed by women and other vulnerable households will receive further assistance.

**B. Entitlement Matrix**

69. The eligibility and entitlement are summarized in Table 9.

**Table 9: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Entitlements
Permanent Acquisition of Land	Legal owner(s), including customary land owners  Informal settlers (e.g. on government land) with no legalizable rights	Landowners will be provided equivalent size and quality of land, or cash compensation at replacement cost.  DPs will be provided compensation only for their damaged crops, trees, and structures on project-affected land.
Temporary Use of Land	Legal owner(s) of land, including customary land owners	Landowners will be paid rent as negotiated with landowners.
Loss of crops and trees	All DPs irrespective of legal status	DPs will be given notice to harvest crops and trees before clearance or removal from required land. If DPs are not able to harvest, they will be provided cash compensation at market price. In case of perennial crops and trees, the compensation will also include loss of income for a period until new plants or trees produce similar income.
Structures (residential, commercial, others)	All DPs (whether having legal title to land or not)	DPs will be provided compensation at replacement value without deductions for depreciation or salvaged materials; assistance in locating alternative site.
Relocation and transport cost	All relocated households	Displaced persons will be provided funds to cover transportation costs.
Loss of livelihoods	Vulnerable households identified by social assessment	Vulnerable DPs will receive priority employment for project construction and maintenance work.
Health and employment	All DPs	DPs will be given priority for jobs in civil works. Bid documents will include HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs in construction camps and surrounding communities.
Unforeseen or unintended impacts	Concerned displaced persons	Determined as per the principles of the TEIP Resettlement Framework and ADB's safeguard policy.

## X. INCOME RESTORATION, REHABILITATION AND ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE GROUPS

70. The following assistance will be provided by DPE/PPL to affected DPs: (i) provision of free initial power supply connection kit and cost of connection from residence to the service line; (ii) provision of village water supply; (iii) skills training particularly for women; and (iv) priority employment in project jobs. There is one female-headed household out of the initial identified AP, who will get priority in these activities. The project design will reflect these and the Indigenous People Plan will describe the details.

## XI. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

### A. Land Acquisition and Compensation Costs

71. The following table summarizes the estimated costs for the compensation for land and assets, implementation costs and contingencies.<sup>5</sup> Initial interviews and consultations with landowners provided an estimate of land and assets to be affected. These however will be updated once the land investigation completed and final costs are determined by the Valuer General and in consultation with the DPs. The table below summarizes estimated resettlement costs.

**Table 10: Land Acquisition and Compensation Costs**

S.N.	Items	Cost (Kina)
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation</b>	
1	Land	44,000
2	Cocoa trees	253,625
3	Coffee trees	2,000
4	Banana plants	19,860
5	Oil palm trees	12,500
6	Vanilla	4,320
7	Rubber trees	1,750
8	Fruit trees	12,348
9	Transmission Lines (trees)	<u>133,340</u>
	<b>Sub-Total (A)</b>	<b>483,743</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Implementation</b>	
1	Land Survey (DMS)	60,000
2	Consultations	<u>3,000</u>
	<b>Sub Total (B)</b>	<b>63,000</b>
	<b>A + B Total</b>	<b>546,743</b>
	Contingency (10%)	54,674
	<b>TOTAL Kina</b>	<b>601,417</b>
	<b>USD Equivalenet</b>	<b>231,314</b>

Source: PPTA; Note K1=US\$0.3846

<sup>5</sup> The costs for skills training and community development is included in the indigenous peoples plan.

## **B. Payment of Compensation and Allowances**

72. The District Land Officer (DLO) in collaboration with DPE/PPL is responsible for payment of compensation and allowances to DPs. The procedures to be followed include:

- (i) DPE will request the government to allocate and disburse budget for compensation and other costs.
- (ii) The DPE/PPL through DLO will inform DPs about the date, time and place as well as documentation required, for payment of compensation and allowances.
- (iii) At the time of payment, the DPs will sign a compensation document to acknowledge the amount and receipt of payment.
- (iv) When compensation payments are complete, the DPE/PPL will prepare a report and submit it to ADB.

## **C. Compensation Rates for Calculation of Budget**

73. The TEIP adopts the principle that all compensation for affected assets will be paid at replacement cost based on negotiation with landowners. The Office of the Valuer-General will confirm and approve all compensation rates and the amount.

74. If compensation payment is delayed, compensation rates will be updated regularly based on inflation rates to ensure DPs receive compensation at replacement cost at the time of compensation payment.

## **D. Source of Resettlement Funds**

75. All costs for the TEIP related to land acquisition, compensation and allowances, operation and administration costs, surveys, monitoring and reporting will be financed by DPE/PPL using government/counterpart funds.

# **XII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

## **A. Responsibilities to Implement RP**

### **1. Department of Petroleum & Energy**

76. DPE, as EA for the TEIP, will have overall responsibility of planning, implementation and monitoring of activities related to acquiring land and compensating for losses.

### **2. PNG Power Ltd**

77. As the Implementing Agency (IA), PPL has the responsibility, delegated by the DPE, to out day-to-day activities related to land acquisition and resettlement. These include:

- (i) collaborating with, and assist, PLO and/or DLO to carry out their work in compliance with the TEIP policies and ADB requirements;
- (ii) Providing resources to conduct to carry out surveys and investigation;
- (iii) Collaborating with PLO and/or DLO for negotiations and agreements with landowners;
- (iv) Carrying out consultations with affected communities and, ensuring that all stakeholders are informed about the project, its policies and procedures; ensure that all requirements are carried out concerning public disclosure of the

- provisions for land acquisition and compensation; and, oversee and monitor the grievance redress process;
- (v) reviewing and endorsing the draft RP prior to submitting it to DPE and, subsequently, to ADB for approval, ensuring that all matters related to land acquisition are complete and properly reported;
  - (vi) monitoring the process of allocation and disbursement of funds for compensation at both the national and provincial levels, and ensure that funds are available and compensation is paid in a timely manner as per the provisions of the RF; and
  - (vii) carrying out all other activities including internal monitoring of land acquisition activities;

### **3. Provincial Administration**

78. The provincial administration, including Provincial Land Officer (PLO) and District Land Officer (DLO), will collaborate with DPE/PPL to plan, implement and monitor land acquisition activities for TEIP subproject in the province. The responsibilities include:

- (i) conduct surveys of land required permanently or temporarily for the subproject;
- (ii) negotiate and sign a Memorandum of Agreement for the acquisition/use of customary land with the clan leaders and affected landowners;
- (iii) negotiate and sign leases for temporary use of land required for the subproject; and,
- (iv) consult with and advise affected communities about the TEIP, the policies and procedures when land is required and the rights and responsibilities of affected people and other stakeholders.

79. The Provincial Governor and/or Provincial Administrator (PA) is responsible to ensure that funds are allocated and disbursed to pay compensation and allowances subproject sites that are included in the TEIP.

80. LLG Ward Councilors will facilitate all consultations with local communities, affected people and other stakeholders. They will be responsible for collaborating with DPE/PPL to organize and carry out these consultations.

### **B. Capacity Building Program**

81. During the initial stages of TEIP implementation, a training program will be implemented for relevant DPE/PPL staff on: (i) the government policies and procedures for acquisition of land; (ii) ADB policies and procedures on social safeguards; (iii) applying the government and ADB policies in the TEIP; and, (iv) methods on surveys and data collection to prepare a RP and conduct community consultations and awareness programs. The training will target people from DPE/PPL, provincial and district lands officers, relevant staff of the Valuer General and other organizations involved in land acquisition and compensation activities.

82. A Land Acquisition Officer will be assigned within the Project Management/Implementation Unit (PMU/PIU) to implement the RP. The TEIP will also provide support (e.g. consultants) in building capacity within DPE/PPL and the local governments to prepare, implement, and monitor the RP.

### XIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

83. Following is the implementation schedule for resettlement activities for the subproject to (i) update the RP; (ii) implement the RP; and, (iii) monitoring activities.

**Table 11. Implementation Schedule**

S.N.	Activities	Schedule
	<b>Update of Resettlement Plan</b>	2011
1.	Confirmation of legally binding Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with landowners on use of land (an initial MOA already signed during PPTA)	Month 1
2.	Confirm land requirements based on engineering design	Month 2
3.	Getting authorization from Department of Land for land survey	Month 3
4.	Follow up consultation with affected communities and agreement on land use/acquisition	Ongoing
5.	Survey of land and submission to Surveyor General for registration	Month 3
6.	Ask PLO/DLO to compile LIR (including valuation of land and improvement)	Month 3
7.	Submission to Department of Provincial Affairs for certificate of alienability to be signed by Secretary and affected LLGs	Month 4
8.	Valuer General verifies the land valuation	Month 4
9.	DPE/PPL updates the RP in consultation with landowners, including agreement on compensation rate/package with landowners, and discloses updated RP to DPs.	Month 5
10.	DPE/PPL submits the updated RP to ADB for approval and posting on ADB website	Month 5
11.	ADB no-objection to RP	Month 6
12.	DPE/PPL issues cheques to PLO for execution of land acquisition and payment of compensation	Month 7
13.	PLO completes land purchase and issue Native Dealing Number (NIT)	Month 8
	<b>Resettlement Plan Implementation</b>	
14.	Payment of compensation and allowances	Month 7-8
15.	DPE/PPL submits to ADB the land acquisition completion report	Month 8
16.	Award of civil works contract	Month 9
17.	Clearance of acquired land	Month 9
18.	Start of civil works (only after compensation and allowances payment)	Month 9

19.	Payment of adjusted compensation, as required, for unforeseen damages and losses	Month of damage
	<b>Monitoring Plan</b>	
20.	DPE/PPL establishes AP socio-economic baseline	Month 3
21.	DPL/PPL submits progress report to ADB on implementation of RP	Month 8 and six-monthly thereafter
22.	DPE/PPL conducts post-resettlement survey and final monitoring report	Month 24

#### **XIV. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

84. The DPE/PPL will monitor all activities associated with land acquisition and payment of compensation to DPs. The scope of monitoring includes: (i) compliance with the agreed policies and procedures for land acquisition; (ii) prompt approval, allocation and disbursements of funds and payment of compensation to DPs, including supplemental compensation for additional and/or unforeseen losses; and, (iv) remedial actions, as required. The monitoring will also cover social impacts of the subprojects and whether DPs are able to restore, and preferably improve, their pre-project living standards, incomes, and productive capacity.

85. The DPE/PPL will prepare and submit semi-annual progress reports to ADB as part of project performance monitoring. The DPE/PPL will also submit a subproject land acquisition completion report to ADB when compensation has been paid.