Resettlement Plan

June 2011

PNG: Bridge Replacement for Improved Rural Access Sector Project

Resettlement Plan: Ramu Highway (Tapo-Ford and Wasigo Bridges)

Project Number: 43200

June 2011

PNG: Bridge Replacement for Improved Rural Access (Sector) Project

Prepared by Department of Works of Government of Papua New Guinea for the Asian Development Bank
CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(as of June 2011)

Kina – PNG Kina (K)

K1.00 = $ 0.436
$1.00 = K 2.294

NOTE
In this report, "$" refers to US dollars.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbr</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIDS`</td>
<td>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
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<td>DPs</td>
<td>Displaced Persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>DLO</td>
<td>District Lands Officer</td>
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<td>DOLPP</td>
<td>Department of Lands and Physical Planning</td>
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<td>DOW</td>
<td>Department of Works</td>
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<td>DMS</td>
<td>Detailed Measurement Survey</td>
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<td>EA</td>
<td>Executing Agency</td>
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<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>EMP</td>
<td>Environmental Management Plan</td>
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<td>GAD</td>
<td>Gender Aware Development</td>
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<td>GAP</td>
<td>Gender Action Plan</td>
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<td>GoPNG</td>
<td>Government of Papua New Guinea</td>
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<td>Ha</td>
<td>hectare</td>
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<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>households</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIDS`</td>
<td>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>IA</td>
<td>Implementing Agency</td>
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<td>IOL</td>
<td>Inventory of Loss</td>
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<td>LLG</td>
<td>Local Level Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOA</td>
<td>Memorandum of Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPA</td>
<td>Office of Provincial Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIU</td>
<td>Project Implementation Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLO</td>
<td>Provincial Lands Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPTA</td>
<td>Project preparatory Technical Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Replacement Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right of Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SES</td>
<td>Socio-Economic Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPS</td>
<td>Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB 2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STI</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Infections</td>
</tr>
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<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Meaningful Consultation</td>
<td>A process that (i) begins early in the PPTA 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 measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displaced Persons</td>
<td>In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Peoples</td>
<td>Is a generic term used to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by other groups; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Displacement</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Displacement</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Mainstreaming</td>
<td>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 processes associated with development-based activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Safeguard Systems</td>
<td>This is the legal and institutional framework of Papua New Guinea and it consists of its national, sub national, or sectoral implementing institutions and relevant laws, regulations, rules, and procedures that pertain to the policy areas of social safeguards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant Impact</td>
<td>The loss of 10% or more of productive assets (income generation) or physical displacement and/or both.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Executive Summary

The Project aims to replace temporary bailey bridges and other badly deteriorated bridges on the national highways in PNG with permanent bridges. These highways are: Hiritano and Magi Highways in Central Province; Ramu Highway in Madang and Morobe Provinces; Sepik Highway in East Sepik Province; and New Britain Highway in West New Britain Province. The old bailey bridges will be used on provincial and district roads within the respective province to provide access to rural areas.

The contract package along the Ramu Highway involves the replacement of seven bridges in Madang and Morobe Provinces, but this RP is prepared for only two—Tapo Ford and Wasigo-Bridges. The subproject does not require the physical displacement of people. There is one physical structure at one of the bridge sites, a fresh food market at Tapo Bridge site, but its relocation does not present any special problems. There is an estimated 0.8 hectares of land per bridge site that would need to be permanently acquired by the Project and on this land sago, sugarcane and sago are cultivated and pandanus (used for the construction of mats and baskets) is grown. However, the clan to which the affected land-user belongs has agreed to provide the DPs with land of equivalent value close to this existing land because it wants a new bridge to be built. At the five other bridge sites in both provinces land has already been acquired.1

At Wasigo Bridge site in Madang Province at chainage 154.2 the Jivijava Clan members will be affected by the Project. There is one DP household consisting of 10 persons that will lose access to their garden in the proposed Right-of-Way but fellow clan members have promised to provide land of equivalent value in close proximity to the land that will be acquired. At the Tapo Ford site also in Madang Province the Sairara clan will see up to six households involving some 39 household members affected by the need to relocate the existing market in the proposed Right-of-Way but these DPs see very positive benefits in the Tapo Ford becoming a permanent bridge and are supportive of having their market relocated. A total of 7 households comprising 49 DPs are directly affected in these two bridge sites by loss of garden and relocation of market. The subproject is categorized as Category B.

All DP households rely largely on subsistence agriculture, primarily their gardens to provide basic foodstuffs. Commercial agriculture is virtually non-existent although there is small-scale trading in sago, yam, cassava, banana, water melon and peanuts, and limited trading in betel nut. DP households attempt to maximize food production for their own household rather than focus on commercial agriculture. There are little or no local waged employment opportunities. Some female DPs, especially at the Tapo Ford site are involved in very small localized trading activities which revolve around the sale of locally produced fruit and vegetables although 10

1In Madang land has already been acquired by the GoPNG while in Morobe the Ramu Agri-Industries (a division of the New Britain Palm Oil Ltd Group) headquartered in Lae, the capital of Morobe Province, has a 99 year lease on sites where the two bridges are located in this province and it has agreed to permit the Project to use? this land for bridge construction purposes.
female DPs also prepare food for sale. None of the DPs are involved with artisan or handicraft production.

The acquisition of customary land at the Wasigo Bridge site will not impact significantly on the livelihoods and incomes of DPs because alternative arrangements have been made with other clan members. At the Tapo Ford site DPs actually think their livelihoods will be enhanced as traffic with the construction of the new bridge will be able to use the bridge 365 days of the year and during actual bridge construction they can benefit by selling cooked food to construction workers and even be employed on bridge construction. In addition to compensation for affected land and assets, they do not consider that they require additional livelihood enhancement measures.

DPs have been consulted during pre-feasibility studies and the preparation of the RP. DOW will further consult with affected communities and undertake detailed land investigation reports with land administration authorities to update the RP. The clan leaders and other clan members, including women, have expressed strong support for the Project.

The following matrix, relevant to the sub-projects on the Ramu Highway, summarizes eligibility and entitlements for DPs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Impact</th>
<th>Entitled Person(s)</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary use of land.</td>
<td>Legal/ customary landowners/land users</td>
<td>It will happen only with agreement with landowners/DPs.  Affected landowners/DPs will be paid rent on terms negotiated with them. The land will be returned to respective landowners/DPs after its restoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent acquisition of land.</td>
<td>Legal owner(s)/customary landowners</td>
<td>Landowners will be provided equivalent size and quality of land, or cash compensation at replacement cost. DPs will be provided compensation for their damaged non-land assets (e.g. crops, trees, and structures) on project-affected land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Informal settlers (e.g. on land acquired for ROW) with no legalizable rights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Impact</td>
<td>Entitled Person(s)</td>
<td>Entitlements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of crops and trees</td>
<td>All DPs irrespective of their legal status</td>
<td>DPs will be given notice to harvest crops and trees before site clearance or removal from required land. If DPs are not able to harvest, they will be paid cash compensation at replacement cost. In case of perennial crops and trees, the compensation will also include loss of income for a period until new crops or trees produce an equivalent income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of structures</td>
<td>All DPs (whether having legal title to land or not)</td>
<td>DPs will be provided compensation at replacement cost without deductions for depreciation or salvaged materials and assistance in finding an alternative site. It will be ensured that replacement structures are ready to move before relocation of existing structures. In case business activities are disrupted, the business owners will be provided disruption allowance for the duration of business being disrupted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts on vulnerable DPs</td>
<td>Vulnerable DP households identified by social assessment.</td>
<td>Vulnerable households will receive (i) priority employment in project construction and maintenance works; and (ii) additional cash allowance (K600 per capita) to purchase foodstuffs during the period of income disruption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unforeseen impacts</td>
<td>Concerned displaced persons</td>
<td>These will be determined as per the principles of the RF and ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DOW will allocate adequate resources to update, implement and monitor the RP. It will ensure that (a) any landownership issues at the two bridge sites are resolved, and the RP is updated based on detailed land investigation and valuation of assets in consultation with affected landowners; (b) adequate funds are allocated and disbursed to pay compensation for affected land and assets (primarily the relocation of the existing market at Tapo Ford); and, (c) civil works will not commence before the RP has been approved and land compensation paid in full.

DOW will submit semi-annual reports to ADB on implementation of the RP. It will also submit a report to the ADB stating that the existing market at Tapo Ford has been relocated and land compensation completed.

**B. Project Description**

1. The Project aims to replace temporary bailey bridges and other badly deteriorated bridges on the national highways in Papua New Guinea (PNG) with permanent bridges. These highways are: Hiritano and Magi Highways in Central Province; Ramu Highway in Madang and Morobe Provinces; Sepik Highway in East Sepik Province; and New Britain Highway in West New Britain Province. The old bailey bridges will be used on provincial and district roads within the respective province to provide access to rural areas.

2. The impact of the Project is to enhance social and economic development in rural areas. The outcome will be improved and safer access to markets and social services for rural
populations living along the selected road corridors. The outputs will be (i) reduced bottlenecks
on the national roads; (ii) safer journeys for both motorized and non-motorized transport users
and reduced travel time; (iii) improved capacity of the road agencies (Department of Works
hereafter referred to as DOW and National Roads Authority hereafter referred to as NRA)) to
manage bridge assets but also to provide greater levels of accountability and transparency in
the resettlement processes; and (iv) maintenance of rural bridges by beneficiary communities.

3. The Project supports the GoPNG Development Strategic Plan (DSP, 2010-2030) that
emphasizes the lack of transport infrastructure as a constraint for PNG’s economic and social
development. The trade and economic development targets in the DSP requires considerable
growth in the coverage and quality of the national road network. As 85% of the population, of
which over 50% live in poverty, live in the rural areas, improving service delivery and income
opportunities for the rural population is a key priority. Improving accessibility of rural road
networks will open up markets, improve agricultural profitability, facilitate market chain linkage
with downstream processing and export markets and expand health services. These initiatives
are expected to result in a significant rise in employment and income and attendant reduction in
poverty over the DSP period. It is also influenced by the Medium Term Development Plan
(2011-2015) and the significantly longer-term Strategic Vision 2050 for PNG.

4. The first phase of the Project is estimated to cost about US$100 million. ADB plans to
finance up to US$90 million comprising a US$50 million ADF loan and US$40 million OCR loan.
The GoPNG will provide counterpart financing of US$10 million.

5. Specifically in relation to this RP as part of Contract Package 3 seven bridges on the
Ramu Highway in Madang and Morobe Provinces will be financed with an estimated cost of
US$22,106,406.32 The two bridges for which this RP has been prepared are estimated to cost
US$7,315,000 (Wasigo located at chainage 154.2 with US$4,205,000 and Tapo Ford located at
chainage 159.5 with US$3,110,000).

C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

I. Project’s Potential Impacts

6. The Project does not require the physical displacement of people. It will however need to
acquire approximately 1.6 hectares of land, 0.8 hectares at each of the bridge sites, which
provides a relatively important source of food security for one household (10 DPs) that are using
the land at the Wasigo Bridge site and a more important source of cash income for six
households (39 DPs) at Tapo Bridge market. There are no disputes over the ownership of
customary land at either of the two bridge sites. In the two bridges, a total of 7 households
comprising 49 DPs are directly affected by loss of garden and relocation of market. The
subproject is categorized as Category B.

II. Scope of Land Acquisition

7. The following table provides a breakdown of the land requirement and numbers of DPs
for each of the bridge sites:
Table 1: Scope of Land Acquisition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bridge Name</th>
<th>Estimated Land Loss</th>
<th>Current Land Use</th>
<th>Clan Group</th>
<th>Number of DPs losing &gt;=10%</th>
<th>Number of DPs losing &lt;10%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wasigo</td>
<td>0.8 Ha</td>
<td>Sago, Yam, Banana, Cassava, Water Melon, Peanuts</td>
<td>Jivijava</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapo Ford</td>
<td>0.8 Ha</td>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Sairara</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1.6 Ha</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Effects of Assets Lost

8. The land at these two bridge sites is customary-owned. Land at the Wasigo Bridge site is used for the cultivation of primarily household food crops while at the Tapo Ford site it is used for a market. Investigations and consultations have identified land users and market-stall holders at both bridge sites and there is no disagreement at either site as to who these DPs are.

9. Land will also need to be acquired on a temporary basis by the contractor for the construction office, soil and water testing, worker accommodation, and storage of hand-tools and construction vehicles. At this stage it is unknown how much land contractors will need on a temporary basis but it is expected to be less than one hectare at each of the two bridge sites. This is less of an issue than the permanent acquisition of land because the land on completion of the sub-project will be returned to the customary owners: what leasing or rental fee the contractor will pay and the modality under which it will be paid to the customary landowners will be agreed between these two parties during implementation. The land will be returned in a similar condition to what it was prior to the sub-project being implemented.

D. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

I. Demographic Features of Affected Peoples

10. In this package at the two bridge sites there are 7 households consisting of 49 persons. According to the socio-economic survey there are no migrants from elsewhere residing in villages in close proximity to the bridge sites and certainly none showed up as affected peoples.
11. Over 62.5% of household members are children aged up to 18 years of age, 32.2% are adults under 60 years of age, and the remaining 5.3% are adults over 60 years of age. There is little difference between the two bridge sites. Females constitute 49.8% of the population. These percentages can be considered fairly accurate because the bridges are located in Middle Madang at considerable distance from either Madang or Lae (PNG’s most industrialized city) and none of the DPs interviewed stated that any household member was employed in either the Chinese-owned nickel mine or the palm oil plantations or pastoral farms in the lower Ramu Valley. There are very few opportunities for waged employment in reasonable proximity to either bridge site.

12. All household members are related to one another, albeit in some instances by extended kinship links and there is inter-marriage between different clans but as this kinship structure is patrilineal females marrying into another clan have no right to inherit property and her natal clan has no claim over common property her husband’s clan may lay claim to. Inter-marriage with other clans is very low with less than 31.3% inter-marrying with other clans, which is a function of the bridge site’s geographical locations and sparse population.

13. The ethnicity of DPs at both bridge sites is similar as they have the same tribal affiliation (similar ethno-linguistically) although at the Wasigo Bridge site the DPs belong to the Jivijava clan and at the Tapo Ford site the Sairara clan. The religious affiliation of both clan groups is Lutheran. Competency in the English language is limited, DPs preferring to communicate either in their own language or Tok Pisin although both younger males and females have a reasonable facility in the English language.

14. Fifty-two per cent of DPs over the age of five have completed primary education (up to Grade 8); 8.2% have completed secondary education, 0.1% post-secondary education (either at university, technical institute or teachers training college) and 39.7% have not attended school at all (most of these are women over 60 years of age). Primary school completion rates between female and male differ very little but males are more likely to complete their secondary schooling (31.5% completion rates for males attending secondary school compared to 18.1% for females attending secondary schooling) although there is little difference between male and female completion rates at the post-secondary level. A very quick functional literacy and numeracy test administered by the TA Survey Team suggests that some 63.2% of adult DP males are both functionally literate and numerate compared to 39.5% of adult DP females.

II. Impacts of Land and Asset Acquisition on Affected Peoples

15. To better understand the impacts of land and asset acquisition on affected peoples the following socio-economic indicators were developed from the socio-economic survey:

16. **Income**: Average annual individual household income for DP households is PGK 5,925.5 that comes from a variety of livelihood activities including the imputed value of food production from household gardens for household consumption and income from market-based activities. The highest household income at PGK 12,652.8 earned by a DP household at the Tapo Ford site and the lowest PGK 4,380.0 for the sole DP household at the Wasigo River site.
These average annual incomes are way in excess of the average annual income for Middle Madang, which in 2010 was PGK 2,956.1 but reflects the location of these DPs in relation to (a) access to better land and (b) market-based, non-subsistence livelihood activities. The DP household at the Wasigo Bridge site can be considered to be living close to the PPP poverty line of US$1.25 adjust for PNG but has a strong social support network.

17. **Land Ownership:** All land is collectively owned by individual clans, there being no individual household ownership of land among the DPs at either of the two bridge sites. However, individual households have user rights to use collectively owned land to undertake livelihood based activities. There is an absence of any serious intra-clan rivalry vis-à-vis land ownership or use at either bridge site.

18. **Livestock:** All DP households own from between 2 and 5 pigs, these being of course important symbols of both social status and material wealth. Households consider that owning pigs is like having money in the bank and are not necessarily averse to being paid compensation for land acquired in pigs.

19. **Common Property Resources:** Individual clans view all forest and non-forest products on land owned in common by the clan as a common property resource. People from other clans have no right to access such common property resources and if they do so this would lead to somewhat violent inter-clan rivalry.

20. **Estimated Total Expenditure:** While this is a more accurate indicator of household income than having individual households state their estimated household income, the socio-economic survey reveals that average household expenditure is PGK 5,925.5 of which 60.8% is spent on foodstuffs, 10.1% on education and healthcare, 2.1% on clothing and footwear, 12.2% on cultural and ritual obligations, and 14.8% on donations to the Lutheran Church.

21. **Occupational Structure:** All DP households rely on subsistence agriculture, primarily their gardens to provide basic foodstuffs, and it was claimed by all DP households that a household without a garden/s would soon cease to exist. Commercial agriculture is virtually non-existent. There are little or no local waged employment opportunities and should people wish to be engaged in waged employment they have to compete with other job-seekers in either Madang or Lae or at the Chinese-owned nickel mine or the palm oil plantations. That is why all DPs were very excited about a Project such as this that promises to generate local waged employment opportunities. Female DPs at the Tapo Ford site are involved in small-market based activities but there is no artisan or handicraft production and no public sector workers among DPs.

22. **Access to Public Services:** Health care amenities are extremely basic and apart from the national immunization program for infants and children, an HIV/AIDS antenatal program, and a small food nutritional program, any other form of healthcare requires a costly trip and perhaps prolonged stay in Madang (would be manageable if wantok or close relatives were residing there but none of the DPs have such connections in Madang). Water is extracted from
the rivers at the two bridge locations and generally not boiled which leads to a range of waterborne diseases especially during the wet season although at Tapo Ford site the water quality from an underground spring site is extremely good: over 45% of DP households reported that during the last wet season had at least one member with diarrhea or worse. Educational facilities to primary school level exist but the quality of education is less than satisfactory, not least of all because it is difficult to attract teachers to Middle Madang. None of the DP households own forms of motorized transport. Access to micro-finance is non-existent and agricultural extension specialists never visit these villages. However, it is the general consensus of DPs surveyed that building these two new bridges will improve their access to public services.

III. Project’s Impacts on Poor, Different Ethnic Groups, and other Vulnerable groups

23. The SES did not identify any poor, different ethnic groups, and vulnerable group that would be affected by this sub-project. However, as some local employment will also be offered during sub-project implementation and market-stall operators at Tapo Ford fully intend to provide a range of services to bridge construction workers and based on the economic analysis that of the project investment will benefit local communities, including DPs. A significant injection of investment capital will occur over three years to one of the poorest sub-regions in PNG.

IV. Gender and Resettlement Impacts

24. Women in the Project area generally have control of the household finances but are held responsible for ensuring that all household requirements contingent on cash expenditure can be met. However, all women DPs told the TA Survey team that men can sometimes be fiscally irresponsible and verbally and physically abuse their wives and other household members when confronted for being irresponsible.

25. Males in the Project area tend to dominate membership of village-level organizations although most of the church groups support women’s groups and they also have the capacity to transcend village-level organizations and function at the supra-village level. Nevertheless, most women DPs told the TA Survey Team that men are considered to be household heads, clan leaders, and representatives at the supra-village level. Women DPs do not want to overturn existing structures of participation and decision making but would welcome the opportunity to be provided with the enabling environment to have their voices not only more openly heard but also to influence how the Project will be implemented.

26. However, it is quite clear from discussions held with women DPs, especially via the FGD that women want this Project to proceed as planned by the GoPNG because they see it as quite a developmental activity. This was reinforced during FGD when women DPs learned that the Project’s investment would also benefit local DPs through waged employment and opportunities to provide a range of goods and services to bridge construction workers. This does not mean that women DPs are not mindful of the possible social risks but with discussions held during the consultations at the village level as to how social risk could or should be managed women DPs – indeed all women – appeared to be reassured that these social risks could be managed.
E. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

I. Project Stakeholders

27. The primary stakeholders of this Project are the customary landowners and users of land at the two bridge sites whose land will be acquired as part of the ROW to construct these two new bridges. The DPs interest in the Project lies mainly in the bridges enhancing greater levels of connectivity to stimulate a growth in goods and services including local income generation activities that they can benefit from but also to improve road safety for Non-Motorized Transport Users (NMTs), especially school-aged children, women and the elderly.

28. Other stakeholders are the local, district, provincial and national governments and civil society groups. The interests of the GoPNG and elected representatives are to the timely implementation of this Project without land acquisition issues standing in the way of the Project actually being implemented. Whereas the interests of the civil society groups while broadly developmental in nature are also to ensure that safeguard policy and procedures are carried out as transparently as possible and DPs are not disadvantaged as result of the resettlement processes.

II. Consultation and Participation Mechanisms

29. A variety of consultation and participation mechanisms have been utilized to prepare this RP. Village based consultation meetings involving both women and men from all clans living in the village, whether customary landowners or migrants from other regions of PNG, were facilitated by the TA Consultants acting on behalf of the DOW. The Project was introduced to meeting participants, the probable positive and possible negative impacts explained, and land acquisition and other resettlement-based issues introduced. Participants at the meeting were afforded the opportunity to discuss among themselves and with the TA Consultants issues that concerned them and to ensure women could make their voices heard the TA Gender and Social Development Specialist facilitated Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with women in attendance at the village meeting.

30. In relation to women DPs additional meetings were held with this group, although not all were in attendance, but the TA Consultant ensured that an adequate number of women DPs were in attendance and separate FGD were facilitated with these women to ensure they understood the nature of the resettlement investigations and their likely outcomes.

31. An important participation mechanism was to ensure consultations were undertaken at venues and times that would not disadvantage women. Where it was inconvenient for women to attend the community meetings or DP meetings because of childcare responsibilities or caring for the sick and elderly the TA Consultant visited these women in their homes.

III. Activities Undertaken to Disseminate Project and Resettlement Information

32. The DOW has consulted and informed DPs and other stakeholders during project preparation utilizing the following activities:

- Community-based consultations
- Facilitation of meetings with DPs
- Facilitation of FGD with women DPs
- Socio-economic Survey of women and men DPs
- Initial Inventory of Loss

33. Details of these key activities are included in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Venue/Location</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>No of Participants</th>
<th>Major Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Meetings</td>
<td>18/05/11</td>
<td>Wasigo</td>
<td>10.00 to 12.00</td>
<td>M-25: F-28</td>
<td>• Dissemination of Project details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20/05/11</td>
<td>Tapo Ford</td>
<td>09.00 to 11.30</td>
<td>M-19: F-32</td>
<td>• Discussion of Impacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Identification of DPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPs Meetings</td>
<td>18/05/11</td>
<td>Wasigo</td>
<td>14.00 to 17.00</td>
<td>M-05; F-07</td>
<td>• Discussion of GoPNG and ADB policies on resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20/05/11</td>
<td>Tapo Ford</td>
<td>13.30 to 16.45</td>
<td>M-19; F-20</td>
<td>• Understanding of DPs concerns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s FGD</td>
<td>19/05/11</td>
<td>Wasigo</td>
<td>09.30 to 11.00</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>• Project’s specific impact on women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20/05/11</td>
<td>Tapo Ford</td>
<td>09.30 to 12.00</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>• Women’s entitlements to compensation or other forms of support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Discussion of women’s concerns regarding HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio Economic</td>
<td>19/05/11</td>
<td>Wasigo</td>
<td>13.00 to 17.00</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>• Household surveys of DPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>20/05/11</td>
<td>Tapo Ford</td>
<td>13.30 to 17.30</td>
<td>09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>19/05/11</td>
<td>Wasigo</td>
<td>17.00 to 19.00</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>• Preliminary IOL with DPs using land to be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Results of Consultations with Affected Peoples

34. Most people consulted and surveyed at the bridge sites are strongly supportive of the Project because they are very interested in seeing improved transport connectivity. However, there are a number of concerns as follows that were raised by DPs that are addressed in this RP:

- Women expressed concern that only men would be offered waged employment and training to work on the Project because government agencies were mostly run by men and government officials think only men are capable of undertaking such work. DOW has made it quite clear that women DPs along with men DPs will be accorded priority in employment where possible and the contractor will also be encouraged to provide relevant training.

- Concern was expressed by women and men DPs during consultations that the contractors would not observe correct occupational and health safety standards during bridge construction or pay, local people the correct wages. It was explained to both women and men that the DOW is bound by the Core Labor Standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Both women and men hope that a civil society group will confirm that contractors do not breach core labor standards.

- Women especially expressed concern about the possible social risks, especially the possible increase in HIV/AIDS. In their villages there has not been any HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention program although they know closer to Madang and further down the Ramu Highway in Morobe Province such programs exist.

- All people wanted to have some input into where the dismantled bailey bridges should be reused and would like the DOW or OPA to take into account local priorities through more extensive consultations of a participatory nature, arguing they know more about where bridges should be constructed or replaced on local roads than DOW officials at either the national or provincial level. In the criteria to be established for re-erection of bailey bridges they would like to see local community demand incorporated as one of the criteria. It was explained that provincial and district authorities would identify priority bridges in consultation with local communities.

V. Disclosure of the Draft Resettlement Plan

35. DPs and local stakeholders were provided with relevant information about the project, its land acquisition requirements, and policies on compensation and entitlements during preparation of the RP. The Draft Resettlement Plan will be disclosed to DPs. The full RP, a summary RP and/or information booklet will be made available in English, the official
administrative language in PNG, in accessible public locations. Village leaders will be provided with a summary RP or brochure summarizing entitlements and other relevant information prepared in Tok Pisin. The draft and final RP will also be uploaded to the ADB website upon submission by the DOW.

VI. Planned Information Disclosure Measures during Project Implementation

36. The RP will be updated after the detailed design in consultation with DPs. It will be ensured that (a) the DP household at Wasigo Bridge is actually allocated land by its clan replacement gardens and (b) DPs at Tapo Ford are able to relocate market structures to their benefit. It will be ensured that all DPs, including women DPs, are fully consulted in this process.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism

37. The DOW’s provincial works manager will be the grievance focal point to receive and address Project related concerns and issues that may arise during Project implementation. DPs will be informed by DOW how they can have access to the grievance redress mechanism. It is anticipated that most grievances related to resettlement benefits, physical relocation of structures, and other assistance will be resolved at the project level.

38. The Project will institute a process to resolve land disputes and grievances based on the accepted procedures of mediation. As required, the participation of appointed and traditional leaders will be facilitated to achieve a satisfactory resolution of issues at the local level.

39. In general it is anticipated that customary mediation will yield satisfactory results. Every attempt will be made to ensure that women DPs, irrespective of traditional constraints, will be included and not excluded from the mediation processes outlined here.

40. DPs can also lodge a complaint with the PIU via the provincial authorities in Madang. The Project Safeguards Staff and Consultants will assist DPs in registering their complaints with the PIU. This will include assisting aggrieved DPs to prepare their specific grievance. The PIU Project Manager will consider the complaint and within 15 working days convey a decision to the DPs. The Safeguards Staff as well as local government officials will assist the Project Manager in reviewing and addressing the complaint. The Safeguards Team will also facilitate communication between the DPs and PIU in this process. Should DPs not be satisfied with the decision of the PIU, they may take the grievance to the PNG judicial system.

G. Legal Framework

I. National and Local Laws and ADB Policy Requirements

41. The policy framework and resettlement entitlements are based on the laws and regulations of the GoPNG and the ADB’s safeguard policy. The principal PNG laws include: (i) the 1996 Land Act; and, (ii) the 2000 Land Disputes Settlement Act. Relevant ADB policies include the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement and the 1998 Gender and Development Policy. The Resettlement Framework includes description of relevant laws and policy framework.
42. GoPNG does not have any specific policies at the national, provincial or local level for relocating and resettling people, which is not of relevance to the Ramu Highway because no people will either be relocated or resettled, but it does have policies related to the acquisition of land and assets by the State for public purposes (eminent domain) and related legal procedures, compensation payable, and the legally defined procedures for receiving and facilitating the resolution of affected persons’ concerns and grievances are all incorporated in the Land Act of 1996.

43. At the two bridge sites on the Ramu Highway all land is held under customary land tenure for which this Land Act has processes that address the issue of customary land to be used for developmental purposes. The Act covers customary land rights, which includes land owned, used or occupied by a person or community in accordance with current customary usage. Access to land and resources is embedded in social relationships and expressed as customary land rights to utilize resources. Small clan-based groups live in the villages, managing their own resources, and exercising the right to utilize them. These groups (clans which are composed of sub-clans, lineage groups, and at the lowest level extended households) are typically made up of “primary right holders” – the leaders of the group – who collectively have the authority to allocate use rights through their spokesperson. The rest of the lineage typically possesses “secondary rights”. Such rights may be inherited or gained through marriage to a primary right holder. The process of transfer rights differs although in all communities along the Ramu Highway customary land inheritance is overwhelming influenced by patrilineal descent.

44. ADB 2009 SPS includes the following policy principles of relevance to a project of this nature that does not involve the physical displacement of affected persons but rather the need to relocate some physical structures, and acquisition of land, which inter alia will also apply to the sub-project bridges along the Ramu Highway:

(i) Screen the Project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.
(ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-governmental organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons’ concerns.
(iii) Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot
be restored; and, (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

(iv) Provide physically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) secure land use tenure and (ii) if necessary transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities.

(v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards and provide access to land and other resources that is both legal and affordable.

(vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

(vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation of loss of non-land assets.

(viii) Prepare a draft resettlement plan and disclose a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons’ entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

(ix) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement and implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

(x) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring and disclose these monitoring results.

45. The ADB’s 2009 SPS also states that where there are indigenous peoples their identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness must be safeguarded so they can receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits. However, all people living in the subproject areas along the Ramu Highway while indigenous have a similar status to the overwhelming majority of other people living in PNG and the Social Assessment has demonstrated that indigenous peoples’ development issues are not relevant in the PNG context.

46. The other policy of relevance to this Project is the ADB’s 1998 Policy on Gender and Development, which requires that all ADB financed projects ensure where possible and practicable special design features and strategies will be built into projects to facilitate and encourage women’s involvement and ensure tangible benefits for women.

47. There are some gaps between GoPNG policies and procedures and those of the ADB. The main gaps relate to (i) carrying out meaningful consultations that also ensure people living below the poverty line, the landless, elderly, women and children are consulted; (ii) requirement to improve or at least restore livelihoods of all displaced persons by ensuring the full replacement costs for assets lost is paid; (iii) provision of economically displaced persons with
necessary assistance to improve upon or restore their existing livelihoods at least to national minimum standards of living; (iv) ensuring that displaced persons without recognizable rights to land are eligible for compensation for loss of non-land assets; and, (v) monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes.

### Table 3: Comparison of GoPNG Law and ADB Policy and Gap-Filling Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PNG Laws</th>
<th>ADB SPS Requirements</th>
<th>Gap-Filling Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There are no provisions to prepare RP based on meaningful consultations with DPs, including the poor, the landless, elderly, women, and other vulnerable groups.</td>
<td>ADB SPS requires that RPs must be prepared based in consultations with DPs, and that poorer and vulnerable people are also consulted and informed of their entitlements and resettlement options.</td>
<td>RPs will be prepared in consultation with DPs, including vulnerable groups, and uploaded on ADB website; translated or summary versions will be available at the provincial, district and local level. Local clan leaders whose members are affected will also receive a copy of the summary RP or brochure with relevant information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are no provisions to improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all DPs.</td>
<td>It is needed to improve or at least restore livelihoods of DPs by a range of strategies targeted at DPs.</td>
<td>RPs will include measures for improvement or at least restoration in living standards of DPs to pre-subproject levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very limited provisions to provide assistance/compensation to DPs who lose access to non-land assets (e.g. Valuer General has 2008 Schedule for valuation).</td>
<td>Requires that DPs are compensated for all losses, including non-land assets, at full replacement cost.</td>
<td>The project will follow the principle of replacement cost for compensation of affected assets. Valuer-General will provide updated schedule for valuation of project affected assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is no requirement for the monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes.</td>
<td>It requires that resettlement outcomes be monitored and assessed.</td>
<td>RPs will include indicators and baseline data to monitor impacts on living standards of DPs. The monitoring reports will also be disclosed including to DPs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. Resettlement Policy Principles for the Project

48. DOW as the EA that has prepared this RP will abide by national and local laws applicable to resettlement and the policy requirements of the ADB. Specifically DOW will ensure affected landowners will be paid fair compensation for productive assets acquired at agreed upon replacement cost, be responsive to grievance processes and act in an accountable and transparent manner, and will ensure that women will also be entitled to benefit during the resettlement processes. The principles on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement that DOW will commit itself include:

- Land acquisition has been avoided and other forms of involuntary resettlement that will be minimized through careful engineering design during detailed design although in accordance with GoPNG policy a 40 meter ROW will be acquired. In particular there will
be no physical displacement of people, either on an individual household basis or through the acquisition of public properties such as schools, churches or other community centers.

- DPs will be consulted during the project cycle. This RP will be updated with full participation of the DPs. Effective mechanisms will be established for hearing and resolving grievances.
- DPs will receive compensation at replacement cost for their loss of productive assets and this should ensure they will be as well off if not better off than if the Project did not proceed.
- All compensation will be fully paid to DPs prior to the commencement of site clearance at each of the two bridge sites.
- Absence of formal title is not a bar to compensation and assistance and particular attention will be paid to women and other vulnerable people.
- The relocation of market structures and land acquisition will be conceived as part of the Project and costs related to these forms of involuntary resettlement will be included in and financed out of the Project cost as part of the GoPNG contribution to the Project cost.
- The impacts of these two sub-project bridges, including unforeseen losses and damages that may occur during either bridge construction or realignment of the approaches to these bridges will be carefully monitored and remedial steps taken as required.

III. Principles and Methodologies for Determining Valuations and Compensation Rates

49. The DOW recognizes that land-users will be consulted to provide an estimate of the value of their land that will be acquired and other productive assets that will be lost because of the Project requirements. This is because market conditions for the replacement of land are largely absent. However, DOW will require the Valuer-General to provide a valuation of land costs and other productive assets based on accepted replacement costs, which will need to include (i) adequate information about any recent land transactions; (ii) land value by types; (iii) cropping patterns and crop production; and, (iv) availability of land in the sub-project areas. The Valuer-General will ensure that compensation is based on prevailing market rates or replacement cost principle.

Description of Land Acquisition Process

50. Based on the 1996 Land Act the DOW will apply the following procedures when acquiring land:

- DOW employs surveyors to determine boundaries, location, size and area of the land to be acquired in accordance with the detailed design of each of these four bridge sites. It will request the Surveyor-General to register the surveys.
- DOW will undertake the investigations for land acquisition as is now currently the practice on other projects managed by the DOW.
- The Provincia Land Officer or the District Land Officer where these bridges are located will conduct the land investigation and prepare 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 other relevant government offices. This will include the garden crops, food trees and timber trees.

- The LIR is then submitted to the OPA for his/her recommendation for the surveyed land to be alienated. The OPA will prepare a certificate of alienability confirming that there is no impediment to land acquisition.

- The LIR is sent to the Valuer-General for approval of the land and improvements that includes garden crops, food trees, and timber trees. The Valuer-General will provide a valuation of these assets based on replacement costs value (not those of 2008).

- DOW will receive the valuation report and certificate of alienability, raises checks and prepares purchase documents. The signed documents and checks are sent to the OPA for execution and payment to landowners through the Provincial Land Office.

- The OPA, through the Provincial Land Office, makes the offer to the landowners. The forms are executed and 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.

51. The DOW acknowledges that where land has been acquired for roads in areas such as the Western Highlands there have been many problems that have delayed project implementation but on the Ramu Highway it does not envisage that there will be problems of such a magnitude.

H. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

I. Displaced Person’s Entitlements and Eligibility

52. The date of the land investigation report will be the “cut-off” date for eligibility for compensation and any rehabilitation assistance. Eligibility and entitlement for compensation and other assistance is summarized in the following Entitlement Matrix:

Table 4: Entitlement Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Impact</th>
<th>Entitled Person(s)</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary use of land.</td>
<td>Legal/ customary landowners/land users</td>
<td>It will happen only with agreement with landowners/DPs. Affected landowners/DPs will be paid rent on terms negotiated with them. The land will be returned to respective landowners/DPs after its restoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent acquisition of land.</td>
<td>Legal owner(s)/customary landowners Informal settlers (e.g. on land acquired for ROW) with no legalizable rights</td>
<td>Landowners will be provided equivalent size and quality of land, or cash compensation at replacement cost. DPs will be provided compensation for their damaged non-land assets (e.g. crops, trees, and structures) on project-affected land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Impact</td>
<td>Entitled Person(s)</td>
<td>Entitlements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of crops and trees</td>
<td>All DPs irrespective of their legal status</td>
<td>DPs will be given notice to harvest crops and trees before site clearance or removal from required land. If DPs are not able to harvest, they will be paid cash compensation at replacement cost. In case of perennial crops and trees, the compensation will also include loss of income for a period until new crops or trees produce an equivalent income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of structures (only a roadside market is expected to be affected)</td>
<td>All DPs (whether having legal title to land or not)</td>
<td>DPs will be provided compensation at replacement cost without deductions for depreciation or salvaged materials and assistance in finding an alternative site. It will be ensured that replacement structures are ready to move before relocation of existing structures. In case business activities are disrupted, the business owners will be provided disruption allowance for the duration of business being disrupted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts on vulnerable DPs</td>
<td>Vulnerable DP households identified by social assessment.</td>
<td>Vulnerable households will receive (i) priority employment in project construction and maintenance works; and (ii) additional cash allowance (K600 per capita) to purchase foodstuffs during the period of income disruption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unforeseen impacts</td>
<td>Concerned displaced persons</td>
<td>These will be determined as per the principles of the RF and ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

53. No vulnerable DPs have been identified during the SES and participatory consultations despite Middle Madang being one of the poorest regions in PNG but should such DPs emerge during the updating of the RP a menu of options that cannot be pre-empted as this stage will be developed in conjunction with such DPs.

III. Opportunities for Affected Persons to Derive Appropriate Development Benefits

54. There are a number of both quantifiable and non-quantifiable development benefits DPs will be able to leverage as a result of this Project. Benefits include:

- Employment opportunities will be afforded to DPs by the contractors that not only ensure a stable waged income over three years but an opportunity to acquire non-agricultural skills without having to leave the local community.
- Women will be offered the same types of employment-based opportunities as men and of equal importance and will be able to actively participate alongside men in other resettlement-based activities thereby also having an indirect impact upon the patrilineal structures of male domination in traditional PNG society.
• Social risks associated with HIV/AIDS and other STIs will be mitigated to a large extent by employing as many people on bridge construction activities locally as possible and awareness and prevention programs designed to empower women.
• There will be opportunities to provide a range of goods and services to outside bridge construction workers that will enhance the local economy because such workers will generally have greater purchasing power than local villagers.
• Improvements to overall bridge design, including pedestrian walkways, and changes to bridge approach alignments will improve road safety standards and render NMT users' safer than hitherto has been possible.
• The bridges as part of a longer term developmental strategy to enhance connectivity between rural and urban PNG will ultimately result in improved market links and access to a wider range of goods and services.

I. Relocation of Physical Structures

   I. Options for Relocating Physical Structures
55. The only physical structure that is likely to require relocation at any of the two bridge sites is the fresh food market currently in what will become the ROW for the approach to the bridge at Tapo Ford. The most viable option for relocating this important local market is to relocate it beyond the proposed ROW and during consultations with DPs and other clan members it was agreed that this could occur. DOW has agreed with DPs that it will assist and cover any necessary costs involved. This agreement will be ratified before the RP is accepted as the final document.

   II. Consideration of Alternative Relocation Sites
56. As per (i) there is no alternative relocation sites that DPs and other clan members wish to consider because the existing market is located in a very strategic location not only for local villagers but also passing road users.

   III. Timetable for Site Preparation and Transfer
57. As per the Implementation Schedule all land must be acquired before civil works can commence in month 13 of the Project, which at this juncture would be in early 2013. However, as there is only one physical structure involved, the site can be prepared at any time after month 9 in 2012 when payment of compensation has been effected.

   IV. Measures to Assist Displaced Persons
58. The DPs who either own and/or operate the market stalls will be assisted by the Project to dismantle the existing structures and re-erect them at the agreed upon site. During consultations with these DPs it was suggested by the latter that the Project should finance the construction of a more modern market, including the creation of better public hygiene, water and sanitation facilities.
J. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

I. Possible Livelihood Risks and Mitigation Measures

59. There are minimal risks to food security at the Wasigo Bridge site because clan members have agreed to assist by providing alternative land to the large DP household that will lose access to one of its more productive gardens. Relocation of the market at the Tapo Ford site is welcomed by DPs and all they are seeking is assistance to relocate the market. It is also assessed that there are no indirect livelihood risks for other clan members.

II. Income Restoration Program

60. It will take up to three years to construct these two bridges and during this time waged labor opportunities will be made available as a priority to DPs. Such employment opportunities on their own do not ensure sustainable livelihoods but being paid at least the minimum wage and enjoying working conditions as per ILO Core Labor Standards (a recognized requirement for ADB financing of the Project) DOW is confident that DPs will be considerably better off financially as a result of the Project. This is the experience DOW has found elsewhere in PNG when waged employment opportunities are offered locally. It should also be noted that experience with waged employment on a relatively long-term basis will be a new experience for most of the DP based on consultations facilitated as part of preparing this RP.

III. Specific Gender Considerations

61. DOW recognizes that specific gender considerations apply to all public infrastructure projects it both executes and manages. As part of this RP women DPs have been consulted both in mixed groups with men DPs but also in groups just consisting of women with consultations being facilitated by a woman. The measures proposed in this RP to enhance the positive impact of the Project on women DPs and other women living in the Project area are as follows:
   - Iterative consultations with women at all stages of the Project cycle and importantly in the preparation of the RP.
   - Ensuring that women clan members not just men clan members are compensated for loss of productive assets
   - Facilitating processes whereby women DPs can lodge grievances with the DOW and ultimately ADB if they are dissatisfied with any aspects of the RP.
   - Ensuring that women DPs and not just men DPs are offered priority waged employment on the Project and are afforded equal pay and on-the-job training opportunities.
   - Ensuring that all livelihood outcomes socio-economic data is gender disaggregated to analyze impacts at the intra-household and intra-clan level.

K. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

I. Itemized Budget for Resettlement Activities

62. The exact amount of budget for resettlement activities at these two bridge sites will be confirmed after the detail design. However, based on the PPTA study, the Table below presents
the estimate costs for compensation of land and other assets. The costs for land survey and resettlement specialists will be included in the project management/administration cost.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost (PNG Kina)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of Land to be Acquired</td>
<td>10,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees and Crops:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sago</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Potato</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of All trees total</td>
<td>1,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadside market</td>
<td>39000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>53,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies 20%</td>
<td>10669.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total PNG Kina (K)</strong></td>
<td><strong>64,018</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USD Equivalent</strong></td>
<td><strong>27911.67</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: PPTA

II. **Flow of Funds**

63. Funds for compensation are paid directly to DPs from the Office of Provincial Administration once it has been paid to this Office by the Department of Finance in Port Moresby. The latter prepares the funds for disbursement based on advice from the DOW against who the funds will be drawn down as part of the GoPNG contribution to this Project. Payment for temporary acquisition of land is made directly by the contractor to local DPs based on an agreement between the two parties as to the actual amount. This will not involve the DOW or other parties unless DPs are dissatisfied with the amounts offered by the contractor.

III. **Justification for Calculating Compensation Rates and Other Cost Estimates**

64. The above costs are based on PPTA estimates. Final compensation rates will be confirmed based on replacement cost calculated by a registered valuer and approved by the Valuer-General. However, the calculation of these rates will also take into account the opinions of DPs, especially if they can demonstrate rates based on recent land transactions in land of equivalent value in their village or nearby villages. Replacement costs will also take into account any likely escalation in land values as a result of this Project contributing to a general rise in land values along the Ramu Highway.

IV. **Sources of Financing**

65. The GoPNG will finance all land acquisition and resettlement costs. ADB will finance consultant services to oversee the resettlement activities during detailed design and RP implementation, monitoring and evaluation of these resettlement activities.
L. Institutional Arrangements

i. Responsibilities and Mechanisms for Carrying out Resettlement Plan

1. DOW will be both the Executing and Implementing Agency for this Project but it will delegate to the Province’s DOW day-to-day activities related to land acquisition and loss of other productive assets. These activities will include:
   - Collaboration with and assistance to the Province/District Land Officer at each of the bridge sites undertake their work to comply the Project’s policies and ADB requirements.
   - Provision of resources, including where necessary DOW expertise or contracted expertise, to carry out the Inventory of Loss (IOL) and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS).
   - Collaboration with and assistance to the Provincial Land Officer and/or District Land Officer for negotiations and agreements with affected landowners or land-users.
   - Facilitation of consultations with affected communities and ensuring that all stakeholders are informed about the Project, its policies and procedures; ensure that all requirements concerning public disclosure of the provisions for land acquisition and compensation; and, overseeing and monitoring the grievance redress process.
   - Reviewing and endorsing the draft RP prior to submission to the ADB for approval, ensuring that all matters related to land acquisition and other forms of compensation are complete and correctly reported upon.
   - Monitoring the process of allocation and disbursal 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.
   - Undertake all other activities including the monitoring of land acquisition and other productive assets' activities.

2. OPA, including the PLO and DLO will collaborate with DOW to plan, implement, and monitor land acquisition activities at the sites of the bridges. The responsibilities include:
   - Undertake cadastral surveys and investigation of land required permanently for these bridges and estimate the area of land required for temporary acquisition by the Project.
   - Negotiate and sign a Memorandum of Agreement for the acquisition/use of customary land with the clan leaders and affected landowners and/or land-users.
   - Negotiate and sign leases for temporary use of land required for the bridges although this might be done by authorizing the successful contractor to undertake this activity.
   - Consult with and advise affected communities about the Project, the policies and procedures when land is required and the rights and responsibilities of directly affected people and other indirectly affected peoples.

3. The Provincial Governor and/or Provincial Administrator are responsible to ensure that all funds are allocated and disbursed to pay compensation. Local Level Government Ward Councilors will facilitate all consultations with local communities, affected people, and other stakeholders. They will be responsible for collaborating with DOW to organize and carry out these consultations.
ii. Institutional Capacity Building Program

4. Governmental staff who will be involved in implementing this RP will be provided training in the ADB’s social safeguard policies and procedures because this Project will be the first one to be implemented by DOW after the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement became operational in January 2010. Some DOW staff has limited training in survey tools and techniques that are necessary to prepare a RP, they will be provided necessary training for skills improvement. Officials to be targeted will include DOW, PLO and DLO, relevant staff of the Valuer-General’s office, and any other organizations that might be involved in land acquisition and compensation activities, including civil society groups.

5. A Land Acquisition Officer from DOW will be assigned within the PIU based in Port Moresby to implement the RP. The Project will also provide consultancy support, including an international resettlement specialist and a national resettlement specialist to build capacity within DOW and local governments to prepare, implement, and monitor the RP. The cost of the above items will be included in the project management consultancy packages.

iii. Role of Civil Society Groups

6. While there are some civil society groups in the Project area most of them are religious-based and are less than satisfactory for the purposes required as part of the RP. However, there are at least two Port Moresby based NGO groups that have worked with DOW in the past. In case resettlement impacts become significant under the subproject, a NGO will be engaged by DOW to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of the RP including its outcomes.

iv. Involvement of Women’s Groups in Resettlement Planning and Management

7. DOW is very mindful of the important role women who are affected by involuntary resettlement and the Gender Action Plan prepared for the Project, based on consultations during the preparation of this RP, outlines in detail how the resettlement planning and management processes will be implemented to ensure affected women are not disadvantaged as a result of the Project. Principally compensation payments will be made in such a way that affected women rather than simply men will receive an equal share of compensation payable based on severity of loss and women will also be encouraged to seek grievance redress if deemed necessary.

M. Implementation Schedule

66. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities to (i) update the RP; (ii) implement the RP; and, (iii) monitoring activities is as follows:

---

2 These two NGOs are the Center for Environment, Law and Community Rights (CELCR) and Environment Law Center (ELC). Both these NGOs are non-sectarian in nature and have a good understanding of both gender and indigenous people’s development issues and in the opinion of the DOW are able to work more effectively with local communities than other NGOs: they are also more cost effective.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Update of Resettlement Plan</strong></td>
<td><strong>2012</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Confirm land requirements based on detailed engineering design of the bridges</td>
<td>Month 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Securing authorization from the Department of Land for cadastral land survey</td>
<td>Month 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Follow up consultations with affected communities and agreement on land use/acquisition.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cadastral survey of land and submission to Surveyor-General for registration</td>
<td>Month 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Request Provincial Land Office to prepare LIR including valuation of land and improvement</td>
<td>Month 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Submission to the Office of Provincial Affairs for Certificate of Alienability to be signed by the Secretary and Affected LLGs</td>
<td>Month 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Valuer-General verifies the land valuation at the bridge sites</td>
<td>Month 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Department of Works updates the RP in consultation with landowners, including agreement on compensation rates and discloses updated RP</td>
<td>Month 5 &amp; 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Department of Works submits the updated RP for approval and uploading on the ADB website</td>
<td>Month 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ADB issues no-objection to the RP</td>
<td>Month 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement Plan Implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. Department of Works issues checks to Provincial Land Offices for execution of land acquisition and payment of compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Provincial Land Offices complete land purchase and issue Native Dealing Number (NIT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Payment of compensation and allowances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Department of Works submits to ADB the Land Acquisition Completion Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Award of civil works contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Clearance of acquired land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Commencement of civil works (contingent on 100% of compensation and allowances being paid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Payment of adjusted compensation, as required, for unforeseen damages and losses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19. Department of Works starts DPs socio-economic monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Department of Works submits progress report to ADB on implementation of the RP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Department of Works conducts post-resettlement survey and final monitoring report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
N. Monitoring and Reporting

8. DOW 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 disbursement of compensation payments to DPs, including if necessary supplemental compensation for additional and/or unforeseen losses; and, (iv) remedial actions, as required. The monitoring will also cover the social impacts of the bridges and whether DPs are able to restore, and preferably improve, their pre-project living standards, incomes, and productive capacity. A monitoring and evaluation program utilizing the following indicators has been drafted on the understanding it can be subject to change, including by DPs who will be afforded the opportunity to suggest indicators they consider of more relevance to their livelihoods than are considered relevant by other stakeholders. These draft monitoring and evaluation indicators are as follows:

Table 6: Draft Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Indicator</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Examples of Variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Process Indicators</strong></td>
<td>Staffing</td>
<td>No of PIU staff by job function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consultation, Participation, and Grievance Resolution</td>
<td>Engagement of Safeguards Staff and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Procedures in Operation</td>
<td>No of other agency officials available for tasks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No of consultation and participation programs held with various stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No of field visits by PIU Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No of civil society groups participating in Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Effectiveness of compensation/assistance delivery system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coordination between PIU and other GoPNG agencies, project supervision consultants, and civil society groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output Indicators</strong></td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>No of households affected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>No of community structures, if any, moved out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic Trees and Crops</td>
<td>No of households receiving agreed compensation for trees and crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assistance to APs</td>
<td>No of households that have participated in income restoration and livelihood enhancement measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No of special assistance programs to vulnerable households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Household Earning Capacity</td>
<td>Employment status of households having a formal job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Indicator</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Examples of Variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Indicators</td>
<td>Special Assistance to Women</td>
<td>Employment status of households being self-employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of women engaged as waged workers by the Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Type of Project-related skills women received training in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average wage of women employed on Project compared to that of men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Increase in market-based incomes of women traders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Increase in ownership of household assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Increased access to schooling and health services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Livelihood Indicators</td>
<td>Increase in visits by GoPNG service providers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. The SES undertaken of DPs for this RP together with the Social Assessment undertaken for the Corridor of Influence along the Ramu Highway will be used as the baseline to monitor and evaluate the above indicators. They will also be used in conjunction with monitoring and evaluation indicators prepared for both the GAP and EMP for these bridges.

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

11. In case resettlement impacts become significant, an external monitoring expert (e.g. NGO) paid for by DOW will be appointed to undertake external monitoring and evaluation. Such reports together with those prepared by DOW will be submitted to ADB at six monthly intervals as per the Implementation Schedule. On completion of the sub-projects a report highlighting resettlement outcomes for all sub-projects in the Ramu Highway Corridor will be prepared.
## Appendix I

**Socio-Economic Survey**

### Household Composition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Household Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Ages of HH Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Genders of HH Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Relationship to Other HH Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ethnicities of HH Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Education Levels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Characteristics of Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Family Structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Lineage Affiliations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Clan Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Community Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Class Background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Religious Affiliation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income, Assets and Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Individual Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Corporate/collective Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Land Ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Common Property Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Estimated Total Expenditure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Occupational Backgrounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Subsistence Agriculture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Commercial Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rural Waged Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other Waged Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Small and Medium Enterprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Public Sector Official</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Access to Public Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Health Care Amenities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Water Supply and Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Educational Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Motorized Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Micro-Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Agricultural Extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gender Roles and Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Control of HH Finances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. HH Decision-Making Responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Membership of Village Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Maintenance of Public Goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Interaction at Supra Village Level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Attitudes and Preferences of Affected Peoples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Project Generally Beneficial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Exacerbates HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Increase in Traffic Accidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Negative Environmental Impacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Prepared to Gift Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Willingness to Work on Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Commitment to Maintain Asset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix II
Project Information Bulletin

PUBLIC INFORMATION BULLETIN

PNG BRIDGE PROJECT: IMPROVING RURAL ACCESS

1. GOAL

TO IMPROVE THE RURAL ACCESS AND BOTH DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY IMPROVE
THE LIVING STANDARDS OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES. IT WILL BE FINANCED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND A LOAN FROM THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT
BANK HEADQUARTERED IN MANILA, PHILIPPINES.

2. INTERVENTIONS

BRIDGES ALONG NATIONAL HIGHWAYS TO BE REPLACED BECAUSE THEY ARE TOO
OLD AND CANNOT MEET LONG-TERM GROWTH IN MOTORIZED TRAFFIC. THEY WILL
BE TWO-LANE INSTEAD OF ONE LANE. THE DISMANTLED BAILEY BRIDGES WILL BE
REASSEMBLED ALONG FEEDER ROADS THAT DIRECTLY SERVE LOCAL COMMUNITIES
AT RIVER OR STREAM CROSSINGS WHERE EITHER BRIDGES DO NOT EXIST AT
PRESENT OR IF THEY DO THEY ARE IN POOR CONDITION.

3. LAND ACQUISITION

TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION MAY BE NECESSARY TO ENABLE BRIDGE
CONSTRUCTION TO GET UNDERWAY. PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION WILL BE
NECESSARY WHERE THE HIGHWAY NEEDS TO BE ALIGNED TO ENSURE SAFE
PASSAGE ACROSS THE CARRIAGE-WAY.

4. COMPENSATION ISSUES

GOVERNMENT OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK HAVE
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES TO ENSURE THAT IF YOU LOSE ACCESS TO YOUR LAND
EITHER TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY YOU WILL BE COMPENSATED AT
REPLACEMENT COST BASED ON FAIR MARKET VALUES.

SHOULD YOU DECIDE TO GIFT YOUR LAND IN THE INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC GOOD AT
THE LOCAL LEVEL THAT IS ACCEPTABLE BUT YOU ARE UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO DO
SO AND REFUSAL TO DO SO WILL NOT HAVE ANY ADVERSE IMPACT UPON YOU OR
THE REASSEMBLY OF BAILEY BRIDGES ON RIVER OR STREAM CROSSINGS IN FEEDER
ROADS THAT SERVE YOUR COMMUNITY.

5. ACTIVITIES

A SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF LOSS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS
(THOSE WHOSE LAND WILL BE ACQUIRED) WILL BE UNDERTAKEN AND A
RESETTLEMENT PLAN PREPARED. YOU WILL BE ENTITLED TO REVIEW THIS
RESETTLEMENT PLAN IN YOUR LANGUAGE OF CHOICE AND SUGGEST AMENDMENTS. IT WILL NOT BE FINALIZED BEFORE YOUR FREE AND INFORMED CONSENT IS PROVIDED BY WAY OF A SIGNED MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN YOU AND A PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

6. MITIGATION MEASURES

AS AFFECTED WOMEN AND MEN YOU WILL BE OFFERED FIRST CHOICE OF PAID EMPLOYMENT DURING BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION AND FOR PERIODIC MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES ON THESE NEW BRIDGES (GRASS CUTTING AND PAINTING) IF THESE ACTIVITIES ARE SUB-CONTRACTED BY THE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.

CONTACTS

- MR/MS........................
  DISTRICT LAND OFFICER
  TELEPHONE..................

- LAND MANAGEMENT UNIT
  PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF WORKS
  ADDRESS:
  TELEPHONE:
  EMAIL:

- SAFEGUARDS UNIT
  PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT
  ADDRESS:
  TELEPHONE:
  EMAIL:

- ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
  6 ADB AVENUE, MANDALUYONG CITY
  1550 METRO MANILA, PHILIPPINES
  TEL: +63 2 683 1912; FAX: +63 2 636 2446
  www.adb.org
Appendix III

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

(Central Province)

The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) concerns the agreement between the Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPL) acting on behalf of the Department of Works (DOW) and the community of …………………………with regards to the use of customary land for the purposes of building a new bridge.

| 1. Identification and Location of the Bridge |
| Bridge Name | |
| Chainage | |
| Locality | |
| District | |
| Province | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Additional Land Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriageway………..meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formation…………….meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Width…………….meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Description of Affected Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fauna</td>
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We, the undersigned, agree with the Department of Land and Physical Planning to provide land in the amount of .................hectares at replacement cost to permit the Department of Works to replace the following bridge...............at chain age........In so agreeing, we understand and confirm the following:

1. The community of .................agrees with and strongly supports the proposed building of the...............Bridge;
2. We make this agreement on the basis of an informed choice, having been provided with full information by the Department of Land and Physical Planning and Department of Works about the Project and the consequences for our community;
3. We provide this land in agreement with the replacement cost at market value by a Government registered valuer and, accordingly, waive any additional interest in the land once compensation payment has been made;
4. We guarantee on behalf of all members of this community and its clans that no further land claims will be made and that there will be no disruption or disturbance of the civil works required to build this bridge.

I..........of the Provincial Lands Office of Central Province, an officer of the Government of Papua New Guinea, do hereby certify that the contents of this MOA were read over by.................in the...............language and that it is understood by the signatories of this MOA and I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the contents of this MOA are understood by the signatories hereto.

Dated at Port Moresby this.....day of 2011

Signature......................................

Designation......................................
### Appendix IV

**List of Persons Consulted and Interviewed**

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