

# Resettlement Action Plan

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Final Report  
December 2014

## Papua New Guinea: Bridge Replacement for Improved Rural Access Sector Project-New Britain Highway, West New Britain Province

Prepared by Department of Works-ADB Projects Coordination Branch for the Government of  
Papua New Guinea and the Asian Development Bank.

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**INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF WORKS**  
**L2783/2784 PNG: BRIDGE REPLACEMENT FOR**  
**IMPROVED RURAL ACCESS SECTOR PROJECT (BRIRAP)**  
**RESETTLEMENT PLAN (UPDATED)**



**PACKAGE 2: 12 BRIDGES IN NEW BRITAIN HIGHWAY**  
**WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCE**

**Project Number: L2783/2784 - PNG**

**November 2014**

Prepared by Department of Works, Port Moresby, for the Asian Development Bank

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## Table of Acronyms

ADB -	Asian Development Bank
AP -	Affected Person
BRIRAP	Bridge Replacement for Improved Rural Access Project
DLO -	District Lands Officer
DMS -	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOLPP -	Department of Lands and Physical Planning
DOW -	Department of Works
EA	Executing Agency
EIA -	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP -	Environmental Management Plan
ENB -	East New Britain
ENBP -	East New Britain Province
FFB -	Fresh Fruit Bunch
GAD -	Gender Awareness Development
GAP -	Gender Action Plan
GoPNG -	Government of Papua New Guinea
Ha -	hectare
HH -	households
HIV/AIDS -	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HOPL -	Hargy Oil Palm Limited
IA -	Implementing Agency
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IOL -	Inventory of Loss
IPPF	Indigenous People Planning Framework
IPSA	Initial Poverty and Social Analysis
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LLG -	Local Level Government
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LSS	Land Settlement Scheme
MFF	Multi-tranche Financial Facility
MOA -	Memorandum of Agreement
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan, 2010-2015
NBH	New Britain Highway
NBPOL -	New Britain Palm Oil Limited
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OPA -	Office of Provincial Administration
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PLO -	Provincial Lands Officer
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPTA -	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PSA	Poverty and Social Assessment
RC	Replacement Cost
RED	Roads Economic Decision (Model)

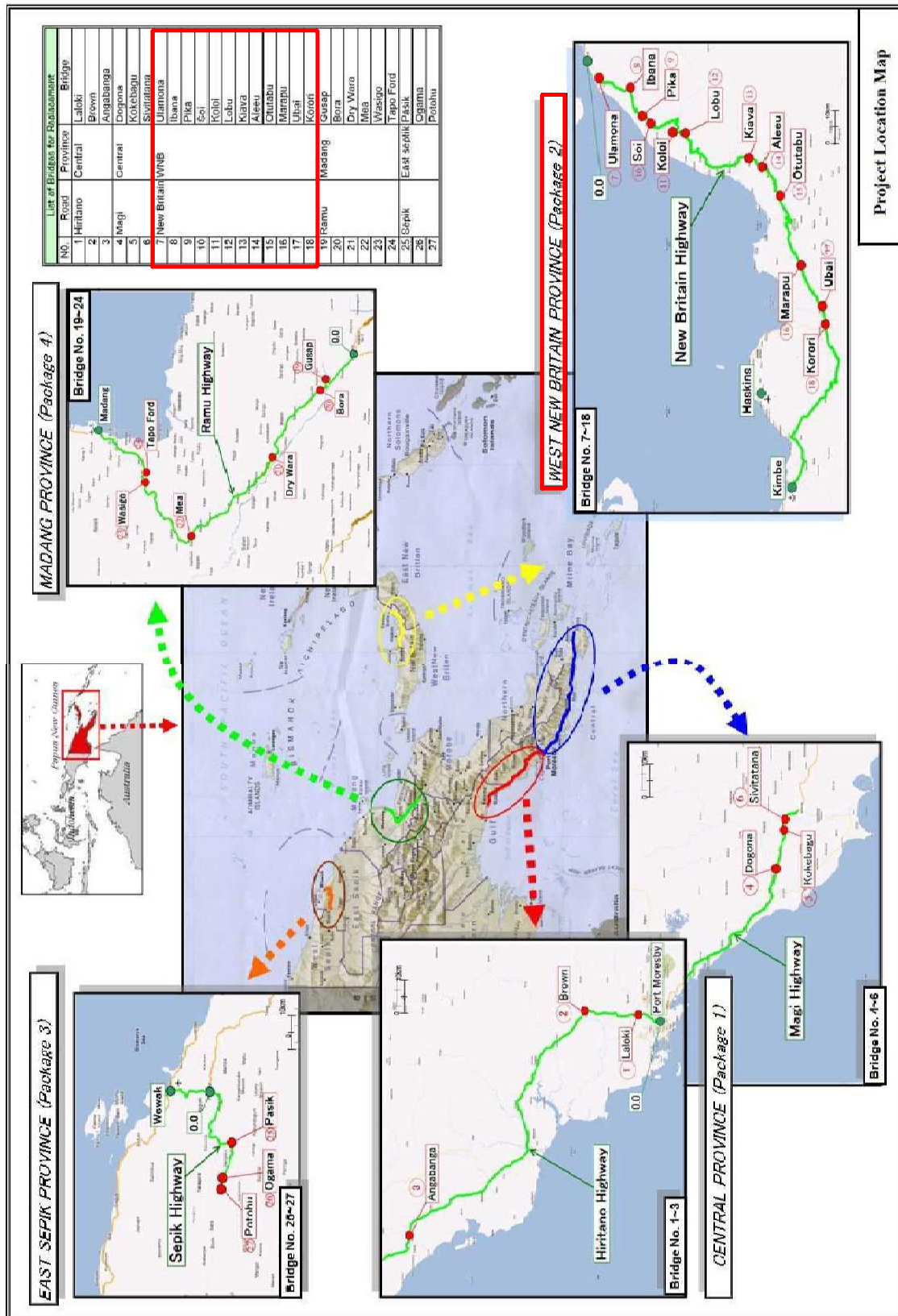
RF	Resettlement Framework
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
SD&G	Social Development & Gender
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SIS -	Socio-Economic Impact Study
SPRSS	Summary Poverty Reduction and Social Strategy
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB 2009)
STI -	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TOR	Terms of Reference
WB	World Bank
WNB	West New Britain
WNBP	West New Britain Province
WNBPA	West New Provincial Administrator
WNBPG	West New Britain Provincial Government
VGPS	Valuer Generals Price Schedule
VG	Valuer General



## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Meaningful consultation	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, and implementation measures.
Affected Persons (APs)	Persons who are impacted by the project; either by relocation or displacement of Households, economic losses including; Markets, trade stores, and crops and also those who; live close to the project such as neighbouring clans, public health and education workers, people of the same electorate, province or people from other provinces who regularly use the bridge. These persons could also be physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential 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.
Physical Displacement	Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Economic Displacement	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	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.
Country Safeguard Systems.	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 safe guards.
Significant Impact	The loss of 10% or more of productive assets, (income generation) or physical displacement and or both.

Map 1: BRIRAP Coverage in PNG





## **A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1. The project aims to replace temporary bailey bridges and other badly deteriorating bridges on the National Highways in PNG with permanent bridges. The old bailey bridges will be re-used on Provincial and District roads to provide access to rural areas. The Project covers 27 replacement bridges on five priority National Highways and 22 reusable bridges on provincial, district and local roads connecting rural communities within the corridor of influence of these five priority national highways.

2. The contract package along the New Britain Highway (NBH) involves the replacement of 12 Bridges (2 Log bridges, one river bed (wet) crossing and 9 Bailey bridges), starting with Korori Log Bridge in the Senaka LLG and concluding with Ulamona Log Bridge in the East Nakanai LLG. Bailey bridges will be dismantled and kept at DOW base camps at Kimbe and Bialla. West New Britain Provincial Government and DOW will discuss and determine where to re-deploy the dismantled bridges within the Province.

3. Replacement of these bridges will require land on which gardens, households, and Oil Palm Plantations are utilized for both subsistence and economic activities; while the rivers are used for drinking, fishing, washing and swimming. During the construction phase, APs will be disrupted from enjoying these activities when the State acquires 24.1316 hectares, where 12.2954 hectares are customary land and 11.8362 ha of LSS area and Company Estate, thereby displacing 26 HHs on customary land and 13 HHs on LSS sites. Loss of assets will include: 5 residential houses, 3 kitchen houses, 1 trade store, 1 market without structures, Oil Palm, coconuts and betel nut trees. Other economic plants and trees will also be displaced which entitles APs to receive compensation payments at replacement cost. Total Costs of displacement at replacement cost will amount to One Hundred and Fifty Four Thousand, Four Hundred and Sixty Four Kina and Five Toga (K154, 464. 05). Implementation of the RP will be financed by a separate budget K290, 000. Total RP Budget for this sub-project is K444, 464.05 (US\$ 154, 251. 38).

4. A verification of the land acquired for the project along the Right Of Way (ROW) and structures will be done in the first quarter of 2015 and hence this RP will be reviewed as ADB project staff are not convinced that structures will be affected even though they may be compensated for the assets.

5. This sub-project will affect 161.4 HHs with 813 persons with an average occupation rate of 5 members. Out of this 39 HHs will be significantly displaced of which 5 are female headed HHs and 34 are headed by males who will forego their improvements including crops and physical structures. One female is a LSS block holder where part of her land falls within the ROW. She will be deprived of her Oil Palm trees. Among the affected persons that will be displaced there are three vulnerable persons: one with HIV/AIDS, one whose hearing is impaired (deaf) and one with immobile limbs. Members of the HHs comprise of people from all over PNG, where 50% are local West New Britains and the balance are from other provinces. East Sepik and Highlanders accounting for majority of the population.

6. In terms of education and health services, most APs attained primary and secondary level of education and acquired adequate technical training either at Vocational, Technical



or on the job training provided by New Britain Palm Oil and Hargy Oil Palm Limited. Clean drinking water is a major concern. Although there are numerous creeks along the bridge sites, frequent flooding caused by heavy rains render the creeks unsafe for drinking. This has resulted in many APs affected by water borne diseases. Access to Health facilities are generally good as most facilities are within easy reach, and the major health facilities are at Kimbe, Bialla and Ulamona Catholic Mission. Regarding HIV/AIDs, there is one reported case at Otutabu and awareness is required to reduce stigma in the community.

7. All APs are subsistence farmers. About 80% depend on oil palm for their family livelihoods. The only impacted household that does not depend on oil palm for cash income is at the Aleu bridge site. That household grows and sells vegetables, coconuts and betel nut for the family's livelihood. Most affected households are able to produce more than enough for domestic consumption and the surplus are either sold for additional income or are shared with friends and clan members.

8. Income from Land acquisition and other resettlement payments by the state to APs will have a positive impact on their income levels. The current average income of K293.00 per fortnight and household expenditure of K286 per fortnight does not allow for savings. There is a K7.00 retainment, which is relatively insignificant for savings. Income from other cash crops such as betel nut, coconuts, and vegetables does increase their income and expenditures level but that could not be translated into increased savings. A saving culture is not practiced in the project area because it was stated "Why save when people need cash for daily consumption?"

9. APs confirmed that acquisition of land for the bridges by the state will not adversely affect their livelihoods. This is because none of the APs have all of their gardens, cash crops and other productive assets on or within the bridge sites as they have their main gardens located further away from the bridge sites.

10. Table 1 shows the criteria being applied to determine eligibility to receive an entitlement:

**Table 1: Summary of Eligibility and Entitlements Criteria Matrix for APs**

Type of Impact	Entitled Person (s)	Entitlements
Permanent Acquisition of Land	Legal Owner(s) including customary Landowners. Informal settlers on land to be acquired.	Provision of similar size of land by state is not possible. Will be paid compensation at replacement costs for Land acquisition.
Temporary Use of Land	Legal or Customary Land owners.	Contractor will pay rent on negotiated rates between APs & Contractor.
Loss of Crops and Trees	All APs irrespective of Legal status.	All crops and trees deemed for damage will be paid compensation based on market rates
Loss of Commercial Structures	ALL APs regardless of Customary or migrant	APs will be provided compensation at replacement costs without deductions for

	settlers.	depreciation or salvage materials or assistance in finding an alternate site.
Loss of Livelihoods	Any vulnerable HHs identified by additional social assessment.	Vulnerable households will receive priority employment for project construction & maintenance work.
Unforeseen or unintended impacts.	Concerned affected persons.	Will be determined as per the principles of this RP & ADB's Safeguard policies.

11. Both male and female APs fully support the construction of bridges as they want to have safe access considering the deteriorating bridges. The current deteriorated state of the 12 bridges are causing frequent traffic hazard while the Pika River wet crossing gets over flooded during heavy rains and prevent access for an extended period. Immediate replacement would be of significant benefit not only for APs but also the general public and the two major oil palm companies that ply the New Britain Highway between Kimbe and Ulamona. The two companies rely heavily (100%) on the highway.

12. An initial MOA has been signed by APs giving their consent to the State to proceed with project implementation. Pursuant to that MOA, 14 clans of the 6 customary bridge sites have signed Six "Agency Agreements" contained as integral components of the Land Investigation Reports (LIRs) (see Appendix V (a-f)). By virtue of that agreement the State will purchase the land outright. Similar arrangements could not be made for land within the LSS blocks because they are within the State land. APs will be paid for displacing HHs and oil palm trees. The State will not incur any RP related costs at Ibana bridge site because it is located within the HOPL Estate and the company had consented to the State to replace the bridge considering their regular use.

13. DOW will commence processing of compensation payment between September and October, 2014 based on the LIR and Valuation reports commissioned by DOW contained in this RP and made payable to all identified APs significantly impacted by virtue of foregoing land and improvements as there are no land disputes between APs. The LIRs for the 6 bridge sites (see Appendix V) have been fully completed. Land owners have signed in declaration of their interest to sell customary land to the State. Ownership of land subject to this project have been witnessed and signed by the respective neighbouring clans and District Lands Officer. Based on the documented evidences, the Provincial Administrator declared that there are no land disputes and issued 6 Certificates of Alienability (COA) by virtue of the powers and privileges conferred to him through the devolution of administration functions to the Provinces. Valuations of land and improvements (see Appendix VI) have been assessed by a certified Government Valuer of the WNB Provincial Administration. Disbursements of cheques to WNBPG will be between October and November. WNBPG will then pay the APs within the same month. Resettlement of APs will commence immediately thereafter. The APs expressed their willingness to relocate upon receipt of compensation payments. ADB will be constantly updated on the progress of the relocation program.

14. The date of 31<sup>st</sup> July 2014 was the cut-off date for additional claims by APs as compensation payments will commence within the months alluded above.

## **B: PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

15. The Project aims to replace aging and single lane bailey bridges and other badly deteriorated bridges on the National Highways in Papua New Guinea (PNG) with double lane permanent bridges. The old bailey bridges will be dismantled and re-deployed to Provincial and District roads to provide access to rural areas. The Project will cover the replacement of 27 bridges that include: 17 bailey bridges, two steel truss bridges, and three steel plate girder bridges, two log bridges, two cause ways and one River Bed Crossing. Twenty two (22) of the existing bridges are reusable on the Provincial or district roads impacted by these National Highways.

16. It is anticipated that improving access for rural communities will have positive impacts on access to better social and economic services, and therefore better living standards. Importantly this project should contribute to improved flow of traffic, less traffic congestion at bridge sites, and a safer road transport service. Expected overall outcome is improved and safer access to markets and social services for rural population living along the selected road corridors and expected specific outputs are: (i) Reduced bottlenecks on the National Highways, (ii) Safer journeys for both motorized and non-motorized transport users on the roads, (iii) Improved capacity of the road agencies especially Department of Works (DOW) and National Roads Authority (NRA) to manage bridge assets but also to provide greater levels of accountability and transparency; and (iv) maintenance of the bridges by beneficiary communities”

17. The project is aligned and consistent with the long and medium term national development plans, goals and strategies. One of the targets of the National Governments Strategic Development Plan 2010-2030 is that by 2030 eighty five percentages (85%) of rural communities will have access to better and safer road transportation. This project will contribute towards achieving that target. In addition, it should have positive impact on rural industries such as Mining, Petroleum, Logging, Agro-forestry, Agriculture and other downstream processing projects.

18. The Project is estimated to cost US\$100 million and will be funded by an ADB loan of US\$90 million comprising a US\$50 million ADF loan and US\$40 million OCR loan, and counterpart funding of US\$10 million from the GoPNG.

19. The New Britain Highway component of the projects covers replacement of 9 single lane bailey bridges, 2 log bridges and one River Bed Crossing; and will cost around US\$38.7m based on detailed engineering design (DED) and current exchange rates as opposed to the initial PPTA estimate of US\$28.5990m. The costs have increased due many factors as indicated in the detailed engineering design. The cost variation is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Bridge span and estimated cost of new bridge replacement**

<b>Name of Bridge</b>	<b>Chainage (KM)</b>	<b>Bridge span (m)</b>	<b>2011 Est. Cost (US\$)</b>	<b>2014 Final Cost Est.(US\$)</b>	<b>PNG Kina Million (M)</b>
Ulamona	8.4	20	0.658	2	5.7
Ibana	20.0	40	3.100	4.4	12.44
Pika	30.7	40	3.140	4.0	11.31
Soi	35.3	30	2.276	3.0	8.5
Koloi	49.0	40	3.730	3.5	9.9
Lobu	52.5	40	3.264	2.4	6.8
Kiava	88.2	25	2.885	3.5	9.9
Aleeu	94.1	15.2	1.104	2.4	6.8
Obutabu	107.1	40	3.160	3.4	9.6
Marapu	135.1	30	0.915	3.4	9.6
Ubai	150.1	30	1.508	3.7	10.6
Korori	157.1	25	2.859	3.0	8.5
<b>Total</b>			<b>28.5990</b>	<b>38.7m</b>	<b>109.65</b>

20. Two bailey bridges at Ubai and Marapu out of the existing 9 Bailey bridges will be dismantled and transported to DOW base Camp at Kimbe while the other seven Bridges at Otutabu, Aleeu, Kiava, Lobu, Koloi, Soi, & Ibana; will be de-launched and taken to Bialla DOW camp for storage. The Korori and Ulamona are log bridges while Pika is a River Bed crossing, meaning trucks and humans drive or walk across through the river after the Bailey bridge was washed away some years ago. WNBPOL requested WNBPG and DOW to form a steering committee to manage the re-deployment of the baily bridges. Following the request a steering committee comprising NBPOL, WNBPG and DOW was established and have begun dialogue to ensure that there is a collective effort to secure counterpart funding from both the WNBPG and Tax Credit Scheme funds from both NBPOL and HOPL to co-finance the re-deployment of the bridges in priority areas that will provide safer access to rural communities in WNBPG.

21. This resettlement plan (RP) relates to this sub-project and the communities that will be affected during construction activities.



## C: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### i. Projects Potential Impacts

22. The APs along this sub-project will experience a number of potential impacts as a result of the acquisition of 24.1316 hectares (12.2954 ha on customary land and 11.8362 ha of State land where leaseholders have been farming Oil palm and vegetables). Extra portions of land along the river banks were surveyed as part of the bridge and road approach alignment to cater for extension of each embankment that will also affect assets such as oil palm trees, and other economic and culturally sacred plants. Ula Mona and Aleu bridge sites are located within customary land where physical relocation of HHs and other physical structures will take place. Otutabu and Soi which are situated within LSS blocks will also have physical structures relocated as described in Table 3. Including these and the other bridge sites will forego trees and plants of economic and cultural values where IOL have been completed and assessments done accordingly to adequately compensate them at replacement costs.

### ii. Scope of Land Acquisition

23. The State will acquire 12.2954 hectares of customary land on the 6 bridge sites. The State has also surveyed 11.8362 ha within LSS blocks, which will be gazetted as bridge sites. Details relating to total land area per bridge site, assets considered for displacement, HHs identified for involuntary relocation, the number of clans and individuals significantly affected by each bridge are all outlined in Table 3.

**Table 3: Scope of Land Acquisition**

<i>Bridge Name</i>	<i>Estimated Land Loss</i>	<i>Current Land use</i>	<i>Tribal Affiliation</i>	<i>bridgelan Group</i>	<i>Number of APs</i>
<i>Korori</i>	<i>1.7307 ha</i>	<i>Oil palm Banana Cassava Betel nut Forest/timber</i>	<i>Affiliated to many clans but did not disclose tribal group.</i>	<i>Nakise Menem Evesovul Otho Lovuth</i>	<i>195</i>
<i>Ubai</i>	<i>2.4646 ha</i>	<i>Cash crops Forest/timber Breadfruit tree</i>	<i>No tribal name disclosed.</i>	<i>Ilalau Mararea</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Marapu</i>	<i>2.4567 ha total area.</i>	<i>Oil palm Banana Cassava Betel nut Forest/timber</i>	<i>No Tribal name disclosed.</i>	<i>Menem Sale Lovul Sau</i>	<i>240</i>
<i>Aleu</i>	<i>1.7471 ha</i>	<i>Forest/timber Betel nuts Banana Coconut</i>	<i>Alili</i>	<i>Kivolo</i>	<i>88</i>

		1 house & 1 Kitchen			
Kiava	2.0881 ha	Oil palm Timber trees Betel nuts	Not Known	Malapuna Vava	52
Ulamona	1.8082 ha	Coconut trees Forest/timber Mango trees Betel nuts 1 small house 1 trade store	Buali	Buali	103
<b>1. Sub-total</b>	<b>12.2954 ha</b>	<b>2HHs &amp; 1 T/Store</b>			<b>742</b>
<b>State Land under Company Estate and Land Settlement Scheme (LSS)</b>					
Otutabu	2.4376 ha. LSS area-No acquisition	1HH & 1 kitchen house Oil palm trees	Migrants (Nakanai & ENBP)		18
Lobu	1.5473 ha. LSS area – No acquisition.	Natural vegetation	Migrants		12
Koloi	1.5274 ha. LSS -No acquisition	Oil palm Trees Vegetables	Migrants		9
Soi	2.1905 ha. LSS area - No Acquisition	Oil palm, Coconuts 2 HHs, 1 kitchen house & 1 pig pen.	Migrants	.	18
Pika	2.0917 ha. LSS area- No Acquisition	Oil Palm Coconuts	Migrants		14
Ibana	2.0417 ha. Company Estate-No purchase	Market and Other trees	Migrants		
<b>2. Sub-total</b>	<b>11.8362 ha</b>	<b>3 houses, 2 kitchens</b>			<b>71</b>
<b>Total 1 &amp; 2</b>	<b>24.1316 ha</b>	<b>5HHs, 2 Kitchens &amp; 1 Trade store</b>			<b>813</b>

**Note:**

- (1). Cadastral Surveys Plans and valuations on assets were done for all 12 bridge sites.
- (2). LIR was restricted to 6 bridges on customary land.
- (2). To date the Regional Valuer General has not approved the Survey Plans and issued Plan numbers and Portion numbers has yet. DOW will update ADB as soon as approvals are granted.

### iii. Effects of Assets Lost

24. All customary land on the 6 bridge sites and road approach will be acquired at 40 metres; 20 metres on each side from the centre line including more than 40 meters of land acquisition at all river corridors for extended embankments as reflected in the cadastral plans. The Lengths extend from 100 - 400 metres depending on road approach. In the LSS areas, the change in bridge alignment and road approach will displace HHs and Oil Palm trees, rendering a significant loss of assets. Land will also be required for construction of camp and storage yard for contractors. The acquired land will be paid compensation while

temporary land use will be leased based on negotiated rates and agreed upon prices between APs and Contractor.

25. Most of the land areas targeted for bridge construction are used for semi-subsistence agriculture such as Banana, taro, cassava, yam, and vegetables and almost equal or same amount of area are used for Oil palm activities. Oil palm work is a commercial crop with few other economic crops and trees inter-planted between oil palm blocks or outside. This appears to be the case for the LSS oil palm block holders as the land on which they live, farm and do gardening is fixed at no more than 3 hectares.

26. The Ibana bridge site is located within a company estate where Hargy Oil Palm Limited (HOPL) is actively involved in oil palm nursery and hosts a major local market in an open place. The market does not have shelter to for the sellers. About 100 sellers sell mainly vegetables and store goods. This market will not be disrupted. The sellers will be asked to shift their products about 5-10 metres to the back of the existing market. It will become a major source of food supply to the contractors and a good source of income for the sellers that will support the livelihoods of the sellers and their dependents.

27. The displacement of persons, HHs, land, vegetables, cash crops and other trees will be adequately compensated at replacement costs based on the 2013 Valuer Generals' compensation rates. With the compensation income, despite the displacements, APs will be better off than without the sub-project, because they have adequate supply of food and income supplements from their original settlement areas where they regularly use for subsistence and commercial cultivation and hence, bridge replacement impacts will be minimal.

#### **iv. Common property resources**

28. The APs confirmed having abundant supply of fish, prawns and crabs in all the river systems except Ulamona which is a dry creek (see cover page) where water flows only during wet season and volcanic larvae flowing heavily during active volcano eruption. Practically, all Rivers are used for bathing, laundry, swimming and drinking because water from these rivers are fresh and clean accept during rainy periods. Forests near all sites have been logged out by logging companies and the regrowth forests were further cleared to plant other crops, mainly Oil Palm, which has affected hunting for animals, especially wild pigs, cassowaries and possums. There are small hectares of forest remaining particularly at Ubai, Korori and Kiava but these are too small for APs to use for economic gain. However in the case of Aleeu, there is a large untouched forest area with an abundance of natural habitat for flora and fauna that will need to be protected and therefore ensure that construction activities do not impact on this area. The contractor will be advised to take precautions to ensure the biodiversity is protected.

## **D: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE**

### **i. General Socio-Economic profile of NBH**

29. There is a high level of cash liquidity in the New Britain Highway corridor attributed mainly by the Oil Palm activity. The cash income is generated through three different types of Oil Palm activities that include (1) Company Plantations, (2) Mini Estates owned by Landowners' companies and (3) Village Oil Palm estates owned by individual HHs. Company Estates are mainly on State Land, Mini Estates and VOPs are on customary land and also Land Settlement Scheme (LSS) areas. Mini Estate Owners and VOPs between Ala Bridge and Kimbe sell Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) to New Britain Palm Oil Limited (NBPOL), and the FFB from Ala to Ula Mona and Pandi River are sold to Hargy Oil Palm Limited (HOPL). The companies pay the FFBs every fortnight.

30. Oil Palm activities have been both beneficial and detrimental. The industry is the major economic driver of the province and the highway community. It has, however, also become the source of consequential social problems in the province, particularly along the highway corridor. The rapid growth has been identified as the reason for increased migration from other parts of PNG and from within WNBH. This migration has led to increase in squatter settlements, and the spread of HIV/AIDs. The Provincial Health Statistics confirmed 302 HIV/AIDs reported cases as of 2013 compared to only 4 in 1996. Due to cultural taboos and public stigma, there are many unreported cases, with the exception of only one reported case on the sub-project site at Otutabu.

31. The response from affected persons interviewed was overwhelmingly in support of the project. Of the 146 Persons interviewed, 70% males and 30% females expressed their heartfelt gratitude to the GoPNG because the deteriorating bridges have seriously affected their Oil palm FFBs; hence more than 20% of their FFB have been wasted due to bad bridges. However, less than 10% expressed concerns that the new bridges access may cause regular road accidents and increase the movement of HIV infected people.

### **ii. Demographic features of affected peoples**

32. In this sub-project, there are 161.4 households consisting of 813 members. This figure includes 148.4 HHs with 742 members of the customary landowning clans with an occupation rate of 5 persons per HH and 13 HHs with 71 persons in the LSS sites. Most of the APs fall within the age bracket of 1-20 years comprising 29.51%. The middle aged group between 21-40 years are slightly lower with 25.07%, while the middle to old age groups in the 41- 100 plus years comprise of only 19.95%. It is noted that the young age groups are

slightly higher which means the middle age groups are actively engaged in promoting healthy and steady population increase at a stable increase rate of 3% per annum.

33. **Gender of APs:** Of the 813 APs 52.02% are male population while 43.94% are females that will be affected by this project. Most male APs are located at Korori, Ubai, Marapu and Ulamona. The Ibana market has 85 females and 15 male market actively involved in trading local produce who will be affected only for a few hours when they will be asked to shift to the back of the current location.

34. The customary landowners identified for significant displacement on the 6 bridge sites are 39 HHs with their family members. These sites are sparsely populated except for Korori and Ulamona with the highest number of HHs, Marapu, Otutabu and Aleuu have 1 HH each while Soi has 2 HHs on site that will experience significant construction impact while majority HHs are located far away from the bridge sites. All the HHs are headed by males except two HHs at Otutabu and Soi being headed by two females and another 2 owning gardens and crops will be deprived.

35. **Education levels of APs** –There is a reasonable level of education amongst the APs and that most APs are quite literate with very little literacy gap between males and females. It was noted that 38.14% males and 29.92% of the female population have completed some level of education. 38.54% completed primary school and 16.44% completed secondary school. Aleuu and Ulamona has the highest school attendance records followed by Marapu, Ubai, Korori and Kiava. The increase in the education level is attributed by primary schools closer to each of the bridge sites, despite Korori being the difficult to attend the Lavenge Primary School during rainy periods due to flooding rivers. The two Oil Palm companies facilitate good schools within the precincts of their operations areas.

36. In terms of ethnicity and tribal affiliations of affected persons, 50 percent are local West New Briton. The balance is made up of APs from other regions of which East Sepiks and Highlanders account for more than 50 percent of this latter group of affected persons (APs). Each of the HHs is comprised of nuclear family structure with the father as the head, mother and their children.

37. Most APs have memberships with various community groups, with main ones being Sports, Women and Youth groups. Current religious affiliations for all APs show that nearly all are Christians predominantly affiliated with the Catholic Church, followed by the United Church and then other mainstream and smaller churches. Pentecostal churches such as the Christian Revival Church being the most influential with rapidly growing membership nowadays.

## ii. Impacts of Land and Asset Acquisition on Affected Peoples

38. **Income:** In this sub-project area, an average annual income per persons per household is approximately K5, 426.50 which is generated from different sources of formal and informal activities. Based on the Fresh Fruits Bunches (FFB) income a person earns an average of K293 fortnightly while the household collective income per fortnight is at an average of K560 per household. Almost 85 per cent of affected persons (APs) rely on the oil palm as their number one source of family income, followed by other cash crops such as betel nut, coconuts, vegetables and wild fowl eggs (seasonal). Wages from employment at the two big Oil Palm companies, Kaulong (Village Oil Palm company based at Marapu), and other smaller companies operating in the area are the major sources of income.

39. **Land Ownership:** The Bridge site areas have a matrilineal society where landownership rights are vested in women and is passed on to their daughters. Therefore land is owned by women (maternal ownership) but in recent times men have assumed the responsibilities of decision making on land matters. Consequently women have become passive observers on land matters primarily to avoid family violence and family desertion by husbands. Women have confirmed that men have unceremoniously overtaken their landownership rights and have unwittingly consented to the transition of ownership. With regards to the bridges, 50 per cent of the lands are customary land. Five bridge sites fall within Land Settlement Scheme (LSS) blocks and one is a company estate (Ibana) that is owned by Hargy Oil Palm Ltd. The LSS blocks are originally customary land that had been acquired by the state to resettle people from the isolated parts of the Nakanai Mountains to enable them to access government and economic services. Other migrants took advantage of this scheme and have purchased land and settled permanently, while some have married local women and have claimed ownership to land and properties.

40. Livestock farming, selling and ownership also play a bigger part, both as an asset and a means of supporting livelihood for the impacted households and affected persons. All the APs interviewed claimed they own and sell pigs - K50 to K1, 200 - and chickens - K50 (see pictures at Appendix VIII) which is contrary to the initial PPTA report that the APs did not own any livestock.

41. **Estimated Total Expenditure:** Of the average annual income of K5,425.00 almost 70% is spent primarily on household food items, 15% on school fees and health care, 10% on other social and leisure activities such as sports and alcohol, and 5% on cultural rituals and church activities. The APs expressed that the customary practice of consuming and sharing makes savings unimportant. To save income for future use is not their customary practice because they have been groomed to share with friends and relatives what they receive. Therefore all income are spent, shared or given for cultural and church commitments.

42. **Occupational Structure:** Well over 60 % of the surveyed households and affected persons indicated subsistence agriculture as being the main activity that occupies their time and supports their livelihood, followed by commercial agriculture (40%), especially for LSS and Village Oil Palm (VOPs) smallholders. Impacted households at Korori & Marapu indicated owning oil palm mini estates, while those at 7 other bridge sites at Marapu, Kiava, Lobu, Koloi, Soi, and Ibana & Ula Mona are owners of small to medium enterprises, which are mainly trade stores and PMV bus services in their respective villages, despite their Oil Palm plots. Few APs are engaged in small holder VOPs, NBPOL, HOPL and Kalong Mini Estates. The latter is owned by a local man from the Marapu Bridge site who is also involved in civil construction work. Many HHs heads at Ibana work at HOPL and their siblings spend most times on gardening and sell garden produce at the main Ibana market.

43. **Access to Public Service:** As a result of the good road corridor, despite the deteriorating bridges, PMVs regularly ply the Kimbe – Bialla Highway using 15 seater buses and few Dyna trucks. With the improved transportation system, all APs have easy access to health and education services. All APs have access to schools within walking distance, except for the Korori bridge site, where the children have to travel by canoe to and from school during wet seasons because the Lavenge and Kapiura rivers makes it impossible to cross over. In the case of sanitation, there are no services, therefore dump their household rubbish in their backyard or nearby waterways. Clean water supplies at the 12 bridge sites are not readily available but the water from the rivers on which bridges will be built are generally clean and safe to drink during dry season. All APs have easy access to health services with 58% by PMVs while 42% by walking short distances.

44. The high economic impact caused by the Oil Palm business have encouraged the Banks and Micro Finance companies to provide credit facilities to not only APs but other affected persons residing along the NBHW. APs at Nine bridge sites also reported having access to credit facilities including micro finance. Impacted households also reported that they do have access to agricultural extension services provided by the Oil Palm Industry Corporation (OPIC), particularly in respect of farming oil palm but there is no such training for other cash crops. The APs at the Aleuu bridge site do not access such training because there is no commercial oil palm activity within that location.

### **iii. Project's Impacts on Poor, Different Ethnic Groups, and other Vulnerable Groups**

45. The 161.4 HHs maintain a healthy lifestyle because of the constant flow of cash income but the World Bank deems they are living in poverty considering the “internationally recognized PPP equivalent of US\$1.25 per day”. This perception will definitely change because APs will not only receive compensation payment at replacement costs but also will benefit from employment, subcontract opportunities and increased market activities. Three



APs are in the category of vulnerable persons (Tracy Tony, HIV/AIDS at Otutabu; Pascalina Bruno, deaf/hearing impaired at Pika; Matilda Komo, immobile limbs at Ulamona).

46. As experienced elsewhere in PNG, mini markets will pop up at each bridge construction site as mothers and youths seize the opportunity to generate income through sales of fresh fruits, cooked food and other consumables from construction workers and travelling public who would normally stop by to watch construction works. Again, this is an added external economic benefit for immediate affected persons and households as well as for the wider community. Long term benefits far outweigh the short term costs of the loss of land, gardens, tree crops, and current income opportunities. Although water ways and vegetation will be affected during construction, the effects are temporary as vegetation will grow back in a few months and water ways will regain its pristine status prior to the construction phase. All things considered, the project is socially, economically and environmentally favourable, viable, and far more beneficial to the poor and vulnerable groups at each bridge site including the APs along the highway corridor.

**v. *Gender and Resettlement Impacts***

47. Woman APs when asked about the management and handling of large amount of cash during the payment of compensation for land and crops forfeited for the construction of the bridges, openly expressed their views that management and distribution of income from any source are customarily their responsibilities given the matrilineal society but there is a shifting paradigm from matrilineal to patrilineal society. They accepted the latest trend of changing society that men are in charge of HH decisions. They expressed that although they would like their voices heard in the decisions to be made, they would remain silent out of respect for their family unity and to avoid family conflicts.

48. Despite being maternalistic societies, decisions relating to family and village welfare have changed unofficially in recent times and are now determined by men and passed on to women and children. It is the view of male APs that employment of casual workers be restricted to men however, it should not prevent the contractor from employing women. Women are equally capable of doing any job whether it be lifting metals, timbers, stone piling, digging using spades, cooking, washing or security guards, or any other job because the SIS survey noted that women do almost equivalent amount of work as their male counter parts.

49. The possibilities and incidents of family violence, marital problems, promiscuity and alcohol related problems are inevitable and cannot be ruled out, as these have been observed in many other similar projects in PNG. Continuous awareness on the effects and impacts of these incidences including HIV/AIDs will contribute to mitigating these social and health problems. Whilst it may be difficult to control these social disorders, preventative and precautionary measures will be taken to cater for and attend to these social misconducts. Where incidents relates to a contract worker and a member or members of the local community, the Community Liaison officer (CRO) will facilitate meetings to ensure amicable resolutions are reached and there is minimum disruption to construction work.



## **E. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

### **i. Project Stakeholders**

50. This sub-project has the primary and secondary stakeholders. The primary stakeholders are those who will be directly affected and these include the impacted Customary Landowners, LSS Block holders and the two Oil Palm companies in NBPOL & HOPL who will lose part of their land and properties to allow for the bridge construction. While the customary landowning APs interest is in compensation payments for both land and other assets of economic value, the LSS Block holders will only receive payments for economic and HH assets. The two companies however are willing to give away portions of their land with Palm Oil trees because they occupy State land. Moreover their business depends heavily on the road for the transportation of their palm fruits and oil. Other direct benefits resulting from bridge construction are improved and safer access. Interests of other stakeholders including Local Level Government, Provincial and National Governments, and civil society are mainly for safer rural access.

51. Secondary stakeholders are those that will benefit indirectly from the bridge construction which in this case includes the West New Britain Provincial Lands, Works and Survey Offices, WNBPG and Local Level Government and the travelling public. These stakeholders were consulted and made aware of the project and their opinions were also sought. All secondary stakeholders consulted gave an overwhelming support for the project with some of them providing key data, statistics and other information to help the team. Additional labour units were also provided by the WNB Provincial Lands, Surveying and Valuation to help out with work (SIS, Surveying, and LIR & Valuation) for the first 2 weeks in the province and the second and third meaningful consultations as they fully believe the 12 new bridges will bring huge social and economic benefits to the entire province.

### **ii. Consultation & Participation Mechanisms**

52. There were 12 meaningful consultations done where 12 separate public gatherings were held to disclose and gauge information. An average of 1 hour 30 minutes was spent on conducting consultations and interviews at each bridge site with APs, with consulted persons being 70% male and 30% females.

53. Members of 14 clans who own the 6 bridge sites were interviewed at the villages near all bridge sites. “Meaningful consultations” commenced on 9<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> April, 2014, second meaningful consultations started on 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> May 2014, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> meaningful consultations took place on 24<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> July 2014 with all APs, including women, Children, and marginalized persons. They were given opportunities to speak their minds as to what they each think about the whole project.

### iii. Activities under taken during the RP information awareness and DMS

**Table 4: Key dissemination, resettlement information and DMS activities**

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Bridges</b>	<b>Activity Notes</b>	<b>Participants</b>
9/04/14	12 New Britain Highway (NBH) bridges	Met with manager (John Sitapai) and Works representatives. Gave brief on the 2 weeks project in the province & sought additional help for manpower & vehicles	NBP Works & Chodai,
10/04/14	Korori, Ubai, Marapu	Introduced and gave brief on project, especially importance of work on 3 bridges on NBPOL estates. Initial site visit (ISV) to Korori, Ubai & Marapu bridge sites; briefed APs at Korori; started SIS, LIR, Surveying	NBPOL, NBP Lands, Works, Chodai, APs at Korori bridge site
11/04/14	Ubai (second day)	Met, consulted & interviewed APs, IHHs, clan members, women, youths and village leaders- surveying, LIR, SIS started	Chodai, NBP Lands, NBP Works, Village elders, IHHs, APs, Women, youths, kids, disabled person
12/04/14	Marapu (second & third days)	Met, consulted & interviewed APs, IHHs, clan members and village leaders- surveying, LIR, SIS start	Chodai, Village elders, IHHs, APs, Women, youths, kids
12/04/14	Obutabu	Consulted & interviewed APs, IHHs, & LSS leaders- surveying, LIR, SIS started.	Chodai, LSS leaders, LSS block holders, IHHs, APs, Women, youths, kids
15/04/14	Aleuu	Introduced, consulted & interviewed APs, IHHs, & land owner - surveying, LIR, SIS started	Chodai, NBP works, lands, valuation, clan leader, IHHs, APs
15/04/14	Kiava	Introduced, consulted & interviewed APs, IHHs, & land owners/ clan leaders - surveying, LIR, SIS started	Chodai, NBP works, lands, surveying, valuation, APs, IHHs, clan leaders, youths, women
16/04/14	Lobu	Consulted, introduced & interviewed APs, IHHs, LSS block holders & PNG Power representative, women, youths- surveying, LIR, SIS started	Chodai, NBP lands, works, valuation, LSS block holder, APs, IHHs, women, youths, HIV/AIDS person, PNG Power rep.
16/04/14	Koloi	Consulted, briefed & interviewed Customary Landowners, LSS block holders, youths, women, pastors, and disabled persons, etc.	Chodai, NBP works, lands, surveying, LSS leaders, women, youths, IHHs, APs
16/04/14	Soi	Consulted, briefed & interviewed impacted LSS block holders, IHHs, APs, pastors, youths, women, disabled person	Chodai, NBP works, lands, surveying, valuation, IHHs, APs, LSS pastor, women, youths, disabled person
17/04/14	Pika	Consulted, briefed & interviewed impacted LSS block holders, IHHs, APs, youths, women	Chodai, NBP lands, works, survey, valuation, IHHs, APs, disabled person, women, youths
17/04/14	Ibana	Consulted, briefed & interviewed company representatives, market mothers	Chodai, NBP works, lands, HOPL reps., market mothers
17/04/14	Ulamona	Consulted, briefed & interviewed customary land owners, IHHs, APs, youths, kids, women	Chodai, NBP lands, surveying, works, IHHs, APs, teacher, youths, women
9/05/14	Korori, Ubai, Marapu, Otutabu,	Consulted APs and collected road centreline bearings	DOW & WNBPA Administration & Chodai

	Aleebu, Kiava.		
10/05/14	Lobu, Kolo, So, Pika, Ibana, Ula mona	Consulted APs and collected road centreline bearings.	DOW & WNBPG Prov.Admin. & Chodai
16/07/14	All bridge sites	Disclosure of information to APs and signing of LIR and Valuation of properties MOA by APs.	DOW, Chodai & WNBPG Admin.

#### iv. Results of Consultations with affected people

54. Consultations and interviews with those that will be displaced by the bridge projects indicated strong support especially when considering the socio-economic benefits of improved access to services and markets from quality and improved new bridges. APs are extremely happy about the entire project as the government will compensate the APs for land acquisition and the losses that will be brought upon them. Moreover, the idea of being employed by bridge construction companies during the construction stages got everyone showing interests and indicating overwhelming commitment and support for the projects. Following are some comments made by some APs.

- The VOP owners asked DOW and DOLPP to consider their Oil palm trees, regardless of either being small, medium or matured, as highly economical and provides greater returns for 25 plus years, hence valuations must be based on current market rates used by NBPOL & HOPL stating that Valuer General's Price Schedule for each oil palm tree of K26.00 is far too low. PNG Power Ltd adopted the market rate in assessing their oil palm trees at current market rate. DOW has also used the current market rates especially for Oil Palm trees.
- All APs occupying the LSS blocks acknowledged that the state reserves the right to construct any infrastructure on or near their area of occupation because LSS blocks are state land but on the condition that they are adequately compensated at market rates which will assist them to cater for socio-economic needs during the transition period.
- Women in the area expressed that they should be considered for jobs in each of the construction sites. They requested the DOW to ensure that there must be gender equality in terms of job sharing because past practices tended to favour men only.
- The Marapu APs requested DOW to make recommendations to the Contractor to engage Kaulong Estates to participate in spin off activities in civil works at Korori, Ubai and Marapu because they have equipment and machineries on site for civil works.

55. The Bialla District Office indicated significant interest in utilizing the old bailey bridges as they have priority bridge projects planned for other rivers within the district, but this will be subject to determinations by a steering committee already been established by New Britain Provincial Government. The steering committee comprises of WNBPG, DOW, and NBPOL & HOPL. The committee was formed in light of requirements for counterpart funding from WNBPG and Tax Credit Scheme (TCS) funds from the two Palm Oil companies.

56. Both the NBPOL & HOPL are very supportive of the project as their business production and profitability depends on the condition of better and improved infrastructures, hence the 12 new bridges has been huge welcome news to them. Put together, both of them have well over 70 per cent of roads and bridges usage as their estates are located and operated along the Highway corridor.

#### **v. Disclosure of the Resettlement Plan**

57. Information about the sub-project construction, impacts and benefits was verbally relayed to the WNB Provincial and District Administrations, as well as the APs during consultations and interviews. Written notices (appendix II) were distributed to all APs to notify them of Government Team visits. They were also informed of the required bridge sites with varying amount of area in hectares of land for the new bridges that they will have to forfeit to the state. All APs, HHs, clan members and land owners were also told about the displacement of their dwellings/households, economic crops like oil palm, coconut, betel nut, etc., that the state will pay at replacement costs at market price for the displacement of such items of greater economic value as per valuation being done by two competent Valuers based in WNB Provincial Administration's Division of Lands.

58. The contractor will advise APs of additional land required for site camp office, accommodation, storage yard, rubbish dump site and a good source of water. The DOW Provincial Works Office will advise APs when bridge construction work is expected to commence, as well as provide advice on other job requirements. As pidgin is widely spoken in the province and at the bridge sites, it would be much easier to communicate with various key stakeholders and APs in pidgin.

#### **vi. Planned information disclosure during project implementation**

59. The first information disclosures were undertaken on the 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> of July, 2014. The second information disclosure containing summary of this RP in both English and pidgin language, a brochure containing the description of the new bridge design and significant features of the bridge including commencement and completion summary of construction will be done in November 2014. The purpose of the information disclosures is to advise APs of this RP, construction schedule and payment of: resettlement of HHs, land purchase, and improvement fees and to prevent disruptions stemming for a lack of information disclosure. The RP will then be uploaded to ADB websites and the second upload will be done immediately after payment of compensation to all APs including the brochures and public notices.

## **F. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

60. With regards to Land Disputes, the WNB division of Lands & Physical Planning and WNB DOW will establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and address project related concerns and to resolve land related concerns that may arise during project implementation. APs will be informed by WNB Lands & DOW on how they can access to the grievance redress mechanism. Other than disputes relating to landownership rights which are legally contestable in a court of law as per the Land Disputes Settlement Act 2000, it is anticipated that most grievances will be resolved through traditional mediation process.

61. The Project in collaboration with the WNB Province Lands Officer, who will be assisted by the District Lands Officers, will institute a process to resolve disputes and grievances based on the accepted procedures of mediation. As required the participation of the appointed and traditional leaders will be facilitated to achieve a satisfactory resolution of issues at the local level.

62. In general it is anticipated that customary mediation will yield satisfactory results although in accordance with the Gender Action Plan prepared for this project, every attempt will be made to ensure that women APs, irrespective of traditional constraints, will be included in the mediation processes outlined here. It should, however be noted that this process will vary from clan to clan at the 12 bridge sites included in this RP.

63. APs can also lodge their complaints with the PIU in Port Moresby, but given the cost and travel distance for APs, APs at bridge sites are at liberty to lodge complaints with the Project Safeguards Staff and Project Supervision Consultants who will in turn register the complaints with the PIU. This will include assisting aggrieved APs to prepare their specific grievances and the PIU Project Manager will consider the complaint and within 15 working days convey a decision to the APs. The Safeguards Staff as well as Local Government Officials will assist at the Project Manager level in reviewing and addressing the complaint. The Safeguards Team will also facilitate communication between the APs and PIU in this process. If the APs are not satisfied with the decision, they may then take the grievance to the PNG Judicial system.

64. If the grievance is to be taken to the PNG judicial system as per the Land Disputes Settlement Act 2000, the following three steps in the dispute resolution are part of this process:

- (a) Local Lands Court (LLC): The case is heard before the Local Court Magistrate for determination. If the litigants are not successful, they may appeal to a higher court.
- (c) District Lands Court (DLC): The case is heard before a District Land Court Magistrate. If the litigants are not successful, they may appeal to a higher court.
- (d) Provincial Lands Court (PLC): The case is presided by a Provincial Land Court whose decision is final.

65. It needs to be noted that if recourse to the PNG judicial system is necessary because of the failure of other means of grievance redress and the courts at any stage find in favour of the litigants all costs associated with this form of dispute resolution will need to be paid by the Project. Therefore this process should only always be used as a very last resort.

66. In the event that grievances cannot be resolved through legal redress, the DOW and WNB Provincial Administration will hold the compensation amounts in escrow. Compensation will be paid in full upon final resolution of the case through other means of mediation for an agreed upon amount by the aggrieved parties in accordance with the entitlements of the affected persons.

67. Grievances with regards to wages, employment opportunities, sub-contracts, and social issues caused by construction workers will be dealt with at the sub-project level. Any issue of criminal nature will be referred to Police. The Contractor will deal with such grievances on site because they have an obligation to address community issues. Usually, APs would want to refer grievances through DOW if they are not satisfied with response from the Contractor. Should such occur, DOW will intervene to mediate and resolve such disputes. Based on the nature and severity of the case, DOW has the power to direct the contractor to resolve disputes to ensure construction is completed unhindered.

## **G. LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

### **i. National Laws, Local Laws and ADB Policy requirements**

68. “The policy framework and resettlement entitlements are based on the laws and regulations of the GoPNG and ADB’s Safeguard policy. The PNG Laws include: (a). The 1996 Lands Act, and; (b). The 2000 Land Dispute Settlement Act. The Resettlement Framework for the project provides description of the relevant laws. Relevant ADB policies include the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement and the 1998 Gender and Development Policy”.

69. The GoPNG does not have any specific resettlement policies or laws governing resettlement of people from one place to another. Apart from Marapu, Korori, Otutabu, Aleuu, Soi and Ulamona, all the other bridge sites do not have people and dwellings within the 20m x 20m corridor to be physically displaced and hence, resettled.

70. All portions of lands at Korori, Ubai, Marapu, Aleuu, Kiava, and Ulamona, have their improvements on customary land. Normal acquisition and determination of compensation payments have been adhered to in identifying owners of land and properties. The other 5 bridge sites are on State land, where people have been invited to settle under the “Land Settlement Scheme” (LSS). Land Investigation, Cadastral Survey, and property valuation as per the Valuer General’s Price schedule 2013 have been used as the basis to determine a fair value. In the event of disagreement of such rates a fair value will be derived at in consultation with the Valuer Generals’ Office.

71. The ADB 2009 SPS includes the following policy principles of relevance to a project of this nature that involves the physical displacement of affected persons and the need to relocate some physical structures, and secure suitable replacement land for construction of new HHs and gardening based activities, which inter alia will also apply to the sub-project along the New Britain 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 affected 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 the vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, 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 affected persons through (a) 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; (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and, (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically affected persons with needed assistance, including the following (relevant to the subprojects in the New Britain Highway): (a) secure land use tenure on land identified for new garden sites and (b) 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 settlement will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that affected 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 affected 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 affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and results of resettlement monitoring and disclose these monitoring results.

72. The ADB 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, not all people living along the NBHW are indigenous to the region having originated from other regions of PNG, while local peoples' development issues might not seem relevant in the PNG context of this contract package involving the road corridor, they do need to be seen in the context of this project. However, the SES to date demonstrates that it is the right of APs indigenous to the villages of this corridor whose, right to access to land needs to be safeguarded.

73. The other policy of relevance to this project is the ADBs 2003 Policy on Gender and Development (GAD), which requires that all ADB financed projects ensure where possible and practicable special design features and strategies be built into projects to facilitate and encourage women's involvement and ensure tangible benefits for women.

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

**Table 5: Comparison of GoPNG Laws & ADB –Policy & Gap – Filling Measures**

<i>PNG Laws</i>	<i>ADB SPS Requirement</i>	<i>Gap Filling Measures</i>
<i>No provisions to prepare RO based on meaningful consultations with APs, including poor, landless,</i>	<i>ADB SPS requires that RPs must be prepared based in consultations with APs by a range of their entitlements</i>	<i>RPs will be prepared in consultation with APs, including vulnerable groups, and uploaded on ADB website; translated or summary versions will be available at the Provincial, district and</i>



<i>elderly, women and other vulnerable groups,</i>	<i>and resettlement options.</i>	<i>local level. Local clan leaders whose members are affected will also receive a copy of the summary RP or brochure with relevant information.</i>
<i>No provisions to improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all APs.</i>	<i>It is needed to improve or at least restore livelihoods of APs by a range of strategies targeted at APs.</i>	<i>RPs will include measures of improvement or at least restoration in living standards of APs to pre-subprojects levels.</i>
<i>Very limited provisions to provide assistance or compensation to APs who lose assets (e.g. Valuer Generals</i>	<i>Requirement by ADB that APs are compensated for loss of non-land assets at full replacement costs.</i>	<i>Valuer General has been requested to provide an updated 2011 schedule for garden crops, food trees, cash crops and timber trees.</i>
<i>There is no requirement for the monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes.</i>	<i>The ADB requires that the outcomes be monitored and assessed.</i>	<i>The M&amp;E indicators prepared for this resettlement plan will enable outcomes to be monitored including their impacts on living standards of APs and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account baseline socio-economic conditions. The monitoring reports will also be disclosed including to APs.</i>

*(Source: Initial PPTA Report 2011)*

## **i: Resettlement Policy Principles for the Project**

75. DOW as the EA that has prepared this RP unequivocally states that it will abide by national and local laws applicable to resettlement and the policy requirements of the ADB. Specifically DOW states that it will ensure affected landowners will be paid fair compensation for land and other 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 to in WNB Province include:

- Land acquisition and resettlement will be minimized through careful engineering design during detailed design although in accordance with GoPNG policy where, a 40 meter ROW will be acquired. In particular there will be no displacement of people, either on an individual household basis or through the acquisition of public properties such as schools, churches or other community centres.
- APs will be consulted during the project cycle. This RP will be updated with full participation of the APs. Effective mechanisms will be established for hearing and resolving grievances.
- APs 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 APs prior to the commencement of site clearance at each of the 12 bridge sites along the NBH.
- Absence of formal title is not a bar to compensation and assistance and particular attention will be paid to women and other vulnerable people.
- Land acquisition and the relocation of market structures 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 only major market place that will be disrupted during clearance and construction is at Ibana bridge site, where more than 100 people do marketing every day for 6 days a week. However, after further assessment it was confirmed that it will not be significantly impacted because the space available is adequate to accommodate the food sellers within 5-10 meters at the back of current location. The market sellers will gain substantially during construction phase when construction workers start buying food items.
- The impacts of the 12 bridges, including unforeseen losses and damages that may occur during either bridge construction or realignment of the approaches will be carefully monitored and remedial steps taken as required.

## **ii: Methodologies for Determining Valuations & Compensation**

76. The DOW recognizes that affected landowners and land-users are entitled to provide an estimate of the value of their land that will be acquired and other productive assets that will be lost due to Project requirements. This is because market conditions for the replacement of land are largely absent. However, DOW has engaged WNB Provincial Valuers to use the Valuer-General's Price Schedule (VGPS) 2013, to provide valuation of land and other productive assets based on accepted replacement costs, which will 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. It is anticipated that there will be some disputes, especially with affected landowners based on consultations to date, but DOW is obliged by law to accept the Valuer-General's assessment and this has already been conveyed to affected landowners and land-users during the consultations and interviews at each of the 12 bridge sites. However, general perception is that the NBH corridor is highly economized due to the oil palm production activities. APs have voiced their concerns that the Oil palm tree valued at K26.00 per matured tree as per VGPS is not the current market price practiced by the 2 oil palm companies. Based on the APs concerns, a market price has been derived at in consultation with WNBPOL in determining the market price. The same as been adopted by PNG Power Ltd when they did the valuation for the power line corridor.

### **iii. Description of Land Acquisition Process**

77. Based on the 1996 Land Act the DOW in WNB Province has applied the following procedures to acquire more than 40 meters right-of-way at the 6 customary land bridge sites and the other 6 bridge sites on State land:

- DOW hired a registered private surveyor to determine boundaries, location, size and area of the land for acquisition in accordance with the detailed design of each of the 12 bridge sites. The Surveyor has requested the Surveyor-General to register the surveys plans.
- DOW requested in consultation with the Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP) asked the WNB Provincial Administration Division of lands and physical planning to investigate land for acquisition.
- The WNB Provincial Lands Officer conducted the land investigation and prepared a Land Investigation Report (LIR) including ownership, genealogy, rights and interests held in the land, and a registered Valuer of same office estimated the value of improvements to land in consultation with the landowners. This included the garden crops, food trees, cash crops and timber trees.
- The LIR was then submitted to the Office of the Provincial Administrator (OPA) in WNB for his recommendation for the surveyed land to be alienated. The OPA has prepared a certificate of alienability confirming that there was no impediment for land acquisition.
- The Valuation report was sent to the Valuer-General for approval of the land and improvements that included garden crops, food trees, cash crops, and timber trees. The OPA asked the Valuer-General to approve the valuation of these assets based on 2013 and the market price calculated for each oil palm tree at replacement costs. The VG has approved the recommendation.
- DOW received the valuation report and certificate of alienability, and is now processing the checks and preparing purchase documents. The signed documents and checks will be sent to the OPA for execution and payment to landowners through the WNB Provincial Lands Office.
- The OPA, through the WNB Provincial Lands Office, will pay the landowners. The forms will be 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.

78. The DOW acknowledges that where land has been acquired for roads in areas such as the Highlands region there have been many problems that have delayed project

implementation. However, on the New Britain Highway (NBH) it does not envisage that there will be problems of such magnitude. The SIS and LIR studies have confirmed this as well.

## H. ENTITLEMENTS ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

### i. Displaced Persons' Entitlements Eligibility

79. The initial SES has had some negotiations with affected persons but that is not conclusive as most APs listed on the report have no relationship with actual landowners. This RP has identified and confirmed legitimate owners and occupiers of land on the bridge sites having customary ownership rights and are eligible to receive entitlements. The LIR and IOL confirmed the eligibility of APs on the LSS sites who are also entitled to receive entitlements for loss of cash crops and HHs based on the 2013 Valuer Generals price schedule, however, the Oil Palm trees assessments are based on the current market rate being applied by the Oil Palm companies along the road corridor. Upon completion of payments, the owners will be advised to harvest all crops in readiness for construction.

80. Compensation payments for Land acquisition will be paid to customary Landowners of the 6 bridge sites that include: Korori, Marapu, Aleuu, Kiava, and Ula Mona. Owners and occupiers are those deemed to have ownership interests being passed on from generation to generation and that they have continued to maintain ownership, and occupation rights, therefore are entitled to benefits.

81. The other beneficiaries occupying LSS areas will not be entitled to Land acquisition benefits but are entitled to other displacement benefits such as HH resettlement and crop payments as tabulated in Appendix VI. They lease the land from the state and have become permanent occupants thereby utilizing the land for oil palm farming, markets, and trade stores and residential houses.

82. Eligibility and entitlement for compensation and other assistance is summarised in the in the following Entitlement Matrix.

**Table 6: Summary of Eligibility and Entitlement Criteria Matrix for APs**

Type of impact	Entitled Person (s)	Entitlements
Permanent Acquisition of Land	Legal owner (s), including customary Landowners	Landowners will be provided equivalent size and quality of land, or cash compensation at replacement cost. APs will be provided compensation only for their damaged crops, trees, and structures on project affected land.
Temporary use of Land	Legal Landowner(s) including customary landowners.	Landowners will be paid rent on terms between them and the contractor.
Loss of crops	All APs irrespective of	APs will be given notice to harvest crops and trees

<i>elderly, women and other vulnerable groups,</i>	<i>and resettlement options.</i>	<i>local level. Local clan leaders whose members are affected will also receive a copy of the summary RP or brochure with relevant information.</i>
<i>No provisions to improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all APs.</i>	<i>It is needed to improve or at least restore livelihoods of APs by a range of strategies targeted at APs.</i>	<i>RPs will include measures of improvement or at least restoration in living standards of APs to pre-subprojects levels.</i>
<i>Very limited provisions to provide assistance or compensation to APs who lose assets (e.g. Valuer Generals</i>	<i>Requirement by ADB that APs are compensated for loss of non-land assets at full replacement costs.</i>	<i>Valuer General has been requested to provide an updated 2011 schedule for garden crops, food trees, cash crops and timber trees.</i>
<i>There is no requirement for the monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes.</i>	<i>The ADB requires that the outcomes be monitored and assessed.</i>	<i>The M&amp;E indicators prepared for this resettlement plan will enable outcomes to be monitored including their impacts on living standards of APs and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account baseline socio-economic conditions. The monitoring reports will also be</i>

*(Source: Initial PPTA Report)*

83. Based on the above eligibility and Entitlements Criteria, DOW will pay the entitlements as per IOL and assessment done by the West New Britain Provincial Valuer attached as Appendix VI).

#### **i: Assistance to Vulnerable Groups**

84. Two APs with disabilities and one with HIV/AIDS status will be affected by the bridge construction work. This is for bridge sites at Otutabu (Tracy Tony, HIV/AIDS), Pika (Pascalina Bruno, deaf/hearing impaired) and Ulamona (Matilda Komo, impaired mobility). It is thus recommended that successful bidders for bridge construction ensure that at least one member of the displaced household with a vulnerable member be employed on the project, full time. Again, these specific bridge sites with vulnerable affected persons will be made known to the successful bidders to consider.

85. Assistance will need to be provided for gardens to maintain food production and this will require agreement among the competing clans to provide surplus garden land that they may not be utilizing.

#### **ii: Opportunities for APs to Derive Appropriate Development Benefits**

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

- Opportunity to invest compensation monies in clan-based activities such as social support for pre-school children and elderly clan members to ensure greater levels of social inclusion and maintain clan social cohesiveness.

- Affected land-users will have the opportunity to learn experientially how to diversify crop production possibly with newer higher yielding varieties or different cropping regimes and improve upon traditional land management practices.
- Employment opportunities, especially casual labour for minor unskilled jobs as and when required, can be afforded to APs 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. However, the DOW cannot guarantee employment opportunities for APs by successful bidders.
- Again, the chances of women to be offered jobs on full-time basis are highly unlikely as it is totally up to the construction company to decide that. Nevertheless, there may be jobs offered specifically for the women APs, e.g., cooking or providing fresh fruits and cooked foods for construction workers, etc. and hence, women APs won't be left out in this opportunity to earn extra family income alongside their male APs.
- There is potentially likely rise in other social risks associated with HIV/AIDS and other STIs and by all means, attempts must be made to mitigate such adversities. One possible solution could be if the construction company considers employing majority of its workers from within the impacted households and villages.
- 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

Four bridge sites have physical structures that will need to be relocated to make way for bridge construction. These include: 1 HH and a Kitchen house at Otutabu bridge site, 1 HH and a kitchen house at Aleuu bridge site, 2 HHs and 1 Kitchen house at Soi bridge site, a trade store (refer to Appendix 8) and a two bedroom house at Ulamona bridge site.

**Table 7: Relocation of Physical Structures**

Bridge Name	Crops/Trees Loss	Loss of Houses	Trade Stores	Kitchen house	Total structures	Comments
Otutabu	Improvements	1	0	1	2	1 HH for relocation.

Aleuu	Trees, betel nuts	1		1	2	1HH for & Kitchen house for relocation
Soi	Oil Palm trees, Other trees,	2	0	1+1(pig pen	4	2 HHs
Ulamona	Improvements	1	1		2	1 HH & Store
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	

## ii. Consideration of Alternative Relocation Sites

87. Agreed understandings have been reached through Consultations and discussions with the owners of the dwellings within the perimeter of the bridge corridor that all physical structures including houses, trade stores, etc., be relocated 5 meters away from current locations by the owners before bridge clearing and construction works begin. The owners have understood well and have accepted to be relocated on the condition that they are compensated first for their involuntary displacement and all their productive assets, physical structures, etc. The HH at Otutabu have voluntarily relocated prior to payment of any benefit upon hearing the news that payment will be made for relocation. The other involuntary relocations will be made prior to construction but after receiving their entitlements. The Ibana market will be shifted few meters at the back of the current location because there is enough space to accommodate the sellers and buyers as there are no building structures and market benches.

## iii. Timetable for Site Preparation and Transfer

88. APs have been advised to relocate immediately after receiving their entitlements. Their entitlements will be paid in November 2014. By end of that month all APs should have either relocated and their gardens harvested are removed just before commencement of construction. The CLO will advise APs when to remove such improvements.

## iv: Legal Requirements to Regularize Tenure and Transfer Title

89. The Land Act (No. 45 of 1996 and ratified on 20/12/96), specifically Section 13 (6) states that the GoPNG may acquire the land in question and the DOL at the provincial level (in relation to the NBH in WNB Province) is able to issue the Native Dealing Number (NIT) that regularizes tenure and enables title to be transferred. Because the relocation of this specific physical structure is unlikely to generate any controversy regularization of tenure and transfer of title is not a major issue.

## v: Measures to Assist Displaced Persons

90. DOW confirmed with the APs that they are able and equally capable of being self-reliant in terms of relocating to a new location. Secondly, the project will assist them to resettle only on the condition that the members of the HHs being targeted for relocation are physically incapacitated and that they demand assistance. Already one HH with 3 of his family members at Otutabu led by



example in volunteering to relocate prior to receiving their displacement costs. Based on that experience it is fair to conclude that APs need permanent bridges more than short term benefits, nevertheless, the state has an obligation to compensate APs for deprivation of their rights to access land, food gardens, oil palm trees and water at all bridge sites. In the event that APs are unwilling to relocate, a notion that is highly unlikely, the project will assist where ever the need arises just before commencement of construction. Besides, all APs will be compensated for the losses they incur as a result of the new bridge site acquisition.

## **J. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION**

### **i. Possible Livelihood Risks**

91. The APs on site are not exposed to any livelihood risks. The risks listed by the initial PPTA report are not new. They have been exposed to such risks since the Highway came into existence; in fact very serious social and economic setbacks created by logging activities using the road corridor. The road corridor was constructed by logging companies to transport logs to the nearest wharf and later converted to a National Highway. The only risk associated with this project although DOW does not anticipate will happen are: (a) family violence as a result of men getting employed and not sharing income with spouse, which is deemed as an instigating factor for violence, (b) Construction workers looking for sex and paying of local women for sex which has a higher risk of spreading HIV/AIDS virus, (c) and Non-Landowners registering their interest as having land and try to benefit from compensation payment.

92. For those who are losing land to Bridge alignment and road approach, an amount of compensation package will be paid equivalent to what they are foregoing. They will also be paid for small amount of crops on site which are deemed economically viable. It will be a gain for APs by removing crops and other trees in consideration for cash payment.

93. Major economic loss to livelihood is not likely to happen to more than 100 market sellers on a daily basis from loss of market venue because the market will be shifted backwards within 5-10 metres from the current location. From consultations with the food item sellers, they generate on average K120 per seller per day at the market at Ibana bridge site. This figure will either double or triple when more construction workers arrive and the buying power increases within the local area. The number of sales will increase during the duration of the construction period of 24 months.

94. Some common properties like water, fish and timber trees will be affected during construction, however, these effects are only short-term and nature will return to its pristine state once construction is all done and gone. Thus there are no long-term adverse effects on these common properties.

### **ii. Income Restoration Program**

95. The food source from gardens close to the bridge site will be substituted by cash income from land compensation and crop payment. Cash crops like Oil Palm have been



counted by the Valuation Team and all economic and food crops were valued for payment as per the 2013 Valuer General's Guide.

96. The APs will have a number of income sources. The short term income will be relatively large amount of money from compensation payments for foregoing land, vegetables, trees and cash crops. Second source of income will be a period of 24-36 months from wages paid by the contractor to those APs who will be employed. The contractor is not obligated to employ all APs though. However, for those APs employed they will have constant cash-flow for their families. The third source of income will be from the sale of garden and cooked foods at all the bridge site markets. This is normally the case for mothers and youths. Most will buy store goods with the money they earn and resell to workers at the bridge sites.

### **iii. Special Measures to Support Vulnerable Groups**

97. DOW is committed to supporting vulnerable groups by way of addressing their concerns relating to both social and economic inequities. It was reported that during pay days most men spend almost half their income on alcohol and become abusive at home. Concerns were raised that the same practice might occur during payment of compensation fees and wages for those who will be employed during construction phase. Concerns were also raised that only men would be considered for employment opportunities without considering the plight of vulnerable groups including women, people living with disabilities, and other marginalized groups. DOW will ensure a special counselling program is implemented by the contractor where the CLO will be given the responsibility to monitor these concerns daily and address such issues where the vulnerable groups are not able to address on their own.

### **iv. Specific Gender Considerations**

98. DOW recognizes that specific gender considerations apply to all public infrastructure projects it both executes and manages. As part of this RP, women APs have been consulted both in mixed groups with men and in groups consisting only of women with consultations facilitated by a woman. The measures proposed in this RP to enhance the positive impact of the Project on women APs 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.
- Via the RP ensuring that women clan members, not just men clan members, are compensated for loss of land and other productive assets.
- Facilitating processes whereby women APs can lodge grievances with the DOW and ultimately ADB if they are dissatisfied with any aspects of the RP.
- Ensuring that women APs, and not just men APs, are offered priority waged employment on the Project and are afforded equal pay and on-the-job training opportunities.
- Addressing concerns women APs might have with safety and security issues in contexts where they have to relocate their gardening activities.

- Ensuring that all livelihood outcomes socio-economic data is gender disaggregated to analyse impacts at the intra-household, the intra/inter clan, and where relevant inter-tribal level.

#### **v: Measures to Assist APs – Suggested training programs**

99. Farmer training and business skills improvement trainings will be facilitated with the help of DOW and other major stakeholders such as the Oil Palm companies. DOW will ensure such trainings - especially in better farm management practices for oil palm can be conducted by the Oil Palm Research Association (OPRA) in collaboration with the Oil Palm Industry Cooperation (OPIC). In cash crop, food crop and livestock improved farming methods; expertise will be sourced from the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI), Vudal Agricultural University or even University of Technology in Lae. DOW is convinced that these trainings will be beneficial in enhancing farming skills and hence, increase yield and farm productivity to sustain livelihoods for APs at each of the 12 bridge sites.

100. APs that will be offered priority employment on the project will be accorded with “on the job” training by the contractor as part of the condition to be awarded the contract. Such training will include but not restricted to activities such as pile-driving, concreting, and welding, taking into account occupational health and safety issues and the lack of real experience by most APs, especially women APs. The contractor will also be required to offer practical training in bridge maintenance to APs as DOW is considering the employment of local communities to undertake routine maintenance on bridge assets. Women will be considered for jobs like traffic control, cooks at the camp mess, cleaners, security guards, tool hands, etc., on construction sites.

## **K. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN**

### **i. Itemized Budget for Resettlement Activities**

101. First part of this budget is for Implementation of RP known as “Resettlement Budget (RB)” and the second part involves the “Resettlement Support Budget (RSB)”. Funds allocated for RB (Table 8) is specifically for: Out right Land Purchase, payment for Physical structures such as Houses, and Crops and Plants. Funds earmarked for RSB will be used exclusively to support the implementation of RP as reflected in Table 9. Total budget for this project under RB and RSB amounts to: **K154, 464.05 + K290, 000. 00 = K444, 464. 05 (US\$ 157, 251. 38).**

102. The RB involves three cost centres with regards to: Land acquisition, Crop payment and relocation of physical structures. The cost of Physical structures and improvements were lumped together in the Improvement Valuation reports see (Appendix VI (a-K).

**Table 8: Resettlement Budget**

1PGK =US\$0.3538

<i>elderly, women and other vulnerable groups,</i>	<i>and resettlement options.</i>	<i>local level. Local clan leaders whose members are affected will also receive a copy of the summary RP or brochure with relevant information.</i>
<i>No provisions to improve or at least restore the livelihoods of all APs.</i>	<i>It is needed to improve or at least restore livelihoods of APs by a range of strategies targeted at APs.</i>	<i>RPs will include measures of improvement or at least restoration in living standards of APs to pre-subprojects levels.</i>
<i>Very limited provisions to provide assistance or compensation to APs who lose assets (e.g. Valuer Generals</i>	<i>Requirement by ADB that APs are compensated for loss of non-land assets at full replacement costs.</i>	<i>Valuer General has been requested to provide an updated 2011 schedule for garden crops, food trees, cash crops and timber trees.</i>
<i>There is no requirement for the monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes.</i>	<i>The ADB requires that the outcomes be monitored and assessed.</i>	<i>The M&amp;E indicators prepared for this resettlement plan will enable outcomes to be monitored including their impacts on living standards of APs and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account baseline socio-economic conditions. The monitoring reports will also be disclosed including to APs.</i>
<i>and trees.</i>	<i>their legal status.</i>	<i>before site clearance or removal from required. If APs are not able to harvest, they will be paid compensation at replacement cost. In case of perennial crops and trees, the compensation also include loss of income for a period until new crops produce an equivalent income.</i>

*For detailed price on each item, refer to Appendix VI (a-l) pp.167-193. Ibana Bridge is not included in this budget as there are no affected persons apart from HOPL. Land Valuation (see appendix VI I) has been done but WNBPA refused to pay because the land is owned by the State.*

Costs associated with monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation described here is listed in Table 9:

- (i) compensation for land and loss of other livelihood activities;
- (ii) any special assistance to vulnerable APs that might be identified during construction that was not identified during SIS and LIR,
- (iii) livelihood enhancement training for women and men;
- (iv) expenses for outreach in agriculture, livestock and forestry based activities;
- (v) purchase of newer and higher yielding seed varieties;
- (vi) training and backstopping for the resettlement committee in WNB Province, and;
- (vii) Monitoring and evaluation. It is likely that items (vi) and (vii) will be based on cost norms that DOW has applied to other projects it is implementing that involve resettlement activities.

**Table 9: Resettlement Support Services Budget**

Item	Cost Centre	Amount (PGK)	US\$
1	Donations to Vulnerable groups	K60,000.00	21,228.00
2	Training of APs	K60,000.00	21,228.00
3	Agriculture Extension	K60,000.00	21,228.00
4	Monitoring & Evaluation	K70,000.00	24,766.00
5	Community Relations Officer	K40,000.00	14,152.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>K290,000.00</b>	<b>102,602.00</b>

## ii. Flow of Funds

103. Funds for activities (i) are paid directly to APs from the Office of Provincial Administration upon payment and clearance 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 APs based on an agreement between the two parties as to the actual amount. This will not involve the DOW or other parties unless APs are dissatisfied with the amounts offered by the contractor.

104. Funds for remaining activities will be paid directly by the PIU in WNB Province once disbursement has been made by the Department of Finance in Port Moresby to the DOW in Port Moresby. An alternative arrangement for the PIU to be paid directly by the Department of Finance is not acceptable to the DOW as it does not necessarily guarantee the level of accountability and transparency required by law unlike the payment of compensation to APs.

## iii: Justification for Calculating Compensation and Other Cost Estimates

105. Compensation rates were based on replacement cost calculated by a registered Valuer and approved by the Valuer-General using the 2013 Valuer General's price schedule. The calculation of these rates also took into account the opinions of APs, especially in relation to oil palm trees because they were able to demonstrate rates based on recent valuations done by PNG Power Ltd for the power line corridors. Replacement costs also took into account the enormous economic activity as a result of the Oil Palm business on the road corridor which generally attributed to the rise in value of land.

106. Other cost estimates were based on cost norms the DOW applied to other infrastructure projects involving the construction of bridges that it is responsible for implementing. However, some of the cost norms for activities (ii) to (v) were based on consultations with APs and civil society groups who are more familiar and experienced in estimating the costs of such activities than the DOW. Government departments such as PNG Forestry Authority, Oil Palm Industry Corporation (OPIC), WNBPG, NBPOL and HOPL who are actively engaged in Oil Palm business were consulted in relation to activities (iv) and (v).

Price ceilings were set for all negotiations with a variance allowance of 20 percent to ensure compliance to budget appropriation for compensation was maintained. It also prevented any precedence set for other compensation negotiations. These were done with the consensus and advice of the Valuer General's Office.

### **Sources of Financing**

107. The GoPNG is financially responsible for all resettlement activities as per ADB guidelines with the exception of TA Consultant services to oversee the resettlement based activities during detailed design, RP implementation, and the monitoring and evaluation of these resettlement activities.

## **L. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

### **i. Responsibilities and Mechanisms for Carrying out Resettlement Plan**

108. DOW will be both the Executing and Implementing Agency for this Project and it will delegate to WNB Province's DOW day-to-day activities relating to land acquisition and loss of other productive assets. These activities will include:

- Collaboration with and assistance to the District Land Officer at each of the 12 bridge sites undertake their work to comply with 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 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.
- Undertake all other activities including the monitoring of land acquisition and other productive assets' activities.
- OPA, including the PLO and DLO will collaborate with DOW to plan, implement, and monitor land acquisition activities at the sites of the 12 bridges. The responsibilities include:
  - Undertake cadastral surveys of land required permanently for these three 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 12 bridges although this might be varied 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.

109. The Provincial Governor and/or Provincial Administrator are responsible to ensure all funds are allocated and disbursed to pay compensation to APs on each bridge sites. Local Level Government Ward Councillors 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**

110. As part of the preparation of the RP it has been concluded by DOW in Port Moresby that governmental staff who will be involved in implementing this RP require more 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. It is also considered necessary by DOW to review GoPNG policies and procedures for the acquisition of land and other forms of involuntary resettlement. Finally, while some DOW staff has limited training in survey tools and techniques that are necessary to prepare a RP there is still considerable room for improvement. Officials to be targeted will include DOW, PDOL and DDOL, 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.

111. A Land Acquisition Officer from DOW will be assigned within the PIU based in Port Moresby to oversee the implementation of the RP. The Project will also provide consultancy support via a Safeguards Specialist to build capacity within DOW and local governments to prepare, implement, and monitor the RP. A private consultant has been hired by DOW to carry out SIS, LIR, Cadastral Mapping and property valuation. Training is projected immediately before the commencement of the DMS.

## **iii. Role of Civil Society Groups**

112. While there are some civil society groups in the Project area, most 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. These two NGOs are the Centre for Environment, Law and Community Rights (CELCR) and Environment Law Centre (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. Subject to satisfactory negotiations, it is

recommended either NGO or both are contracted 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**

113. 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.

114. Women are hard-working compared to their men folks. It is important to recognise that hard working practise while considering APs for direct employment. Most women APs interviewed during the SIS and LIR investigations expressed great enthusiasm, determination and commitment to work on the projects.

#### **M. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

115. The implementation schedule for resettlement activities to (i) update the RP; (ii) implement the RP; and, (iii) monitor implementation schedule are shown in tables 10 & 11. Updating RP and Implementation has slipped by a few months because the Cadastral Surveyors were and still are too slow in furnishing the completed drawings to DOW. The Survey Plans shown in *Appendix V (a – I)* of this RP are provided without the approved Portion Numbers. The Survey Plans have been submitted to the Regional Surveyor General based in Kokopo and as soon as the approvals are granted, DOW will submit the approved portion numbers to ADB in due course.



**Table 10: Implementation Schedule (PPTA Report)**

	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
	<b>Update of Resettlement Plan</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Confirmation of legally binding Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with landowners on use of land (an initial MOA was signed during the PPTA)</b>	Month 1
<b>2</b>	Confirm land requirements based on detailed engineering design of the three bridges	Month 2
<b>3</b>	Securing authorization from DOL and for cadastral land Survey.	Month 3
<b>4</b>	Follow up consultations with affected communities and agreement on land use/acquisition.	Ongoing
<b>5</b>	Cadastral survey of land and submission to Surveyor-General for Registration.	Month 3
<b>6</b>	Request Provincial Land Office to prepare LIR including valuation of land and improvement)	Month 3
<b>7</b>	Submission to the Office of Provincial Affairs for Certificate of Alienability to be signed by the Secretary and Affected LLGs.	Month 4
<b>8</b>	Valuer-General verifies the land valuation at the 12 bridge sites.	Month 4
<b>9</b>	Department of Works updates the RP in consultation with landowners, including agreement on compensation rates and discloses updated RP.	Month 5 & 6
<b>10</b>	Department of Works submits the updated RP for approval and uploading on the ADB website.	Month 6
<b>11</b>	ADB issues no-objection to the RP.	Month 7
	<b>Resettlement Plan Implementation</b>	
<b>12</b>	Department of Works issues checks to Provincial Land Offices for execution of land acquisition and payment of compensation	Month 8
<b>13</b>	Provincial Land Offices complete land purchase and issue Native Dealing Number (NIT)	Month 9
<b>14</b>	Payment of compensation and allowances	Month 9 & 10
<b>15</b>	Department of Works submits to ADB the Land Acquisition Completion Report.	Month 9
<b>16</b>	Award of civil works contract	Month 10 & 11
<b>17</b>	Clearance of acquired land.	Month 11 & 2
<b>18</b>	Commencement of civil works (contingent on 100% of compensation and allowances being paid).	Month 13
<b>19</b>	Payment of adjusted compensation, as required, for unforeseen damages and losses.	Actual month of damage
	<b>Monitoring Plan</b>	
<b>20</b>	Department of Works establishes AP socio-economic baseline.	Month 17
<b>21</b>	Department of Works submits progress report to ADB on implementation of the RP.	6 monthly
<b>22</b>	Department of Works conducts post-resettlement survey and final Monitoring report.	Month 36

Table 11: Implementation Schedule Update

MONTHS			WEEKS												2015												2016											
April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4				
Item	Objectives of resettlement implementation Schedule																																Who					
1	Confirm land requirement based on detailed design																																DOL/PIU					
2	Secure Authorisation from DOL for Land Investigation and Cadastral Survey.																																DOL/PIU					
3	Submit Cadastral Survey to Surveyor General for Approval.																																DOW/DOL					
4	Prepare LIR & valuation of Land and improvements, HHs.																																DOW/DOL					
5	Follow up consultation with affected communities on Land use & Acquisition.																																DOW/DOL					
6	DOW updates the RP in consultations with Landowners																																DOW					
	Incl. agreement on compensation & disclose updated RP																																					
7	Confirm legally binding MOAs with Los use of Land (an initial MOA was signed during PPTA)																																DOW					
8	Submission to office of Provincial Administration for certificate of Alienability to be signed by Provincial Administrator.																																DOW					
9	Valuer General certifies valuation on all 12 bridge sites.																																DOL					
10	DOW submits the updated RP for approval and updating on the ADB website.																																DOW/ADB					
Resettlement Plan Implementation																																						
11	DOW issues cheques to PLOs for execution of Land acquisition & payment of compensation.																																DOW					
12	PLO completes Land purchase and issue Native Dealing Land Number (NLDN).																																DOW/CPG					
13	Payment of compensation and allowances																																DOW					
14	DOW submits to ADB Land Acquisition Completion Report.																																DOW/ADB					
15	Award of Civil Works Contract to successful bidder.																																DOW					
16	Clearance of acquired Land for construction.																																Contractor					
CONSTRUCTION																																						
17	Package 2 & 3 Consultant Prepares bid document (T/D) construction in 2014 (Nov 2014 - June 2016).																																Chodai					
18	Commencement of Civil Works (contingent on 100% of allowance being paid).																																Contractor					
19	Payment of adjusted compensation as required for unforeseen damages and losses.																																DOW					
MONITORING																																						
20	DOW establishes AP socio-economic baseline																																DOW					
21	DOW submits progress Reports to ADB on implementation of the RP.																																DOW/ADB					
22	DOW conducts post resettlement survey and final																																DOW/ADB					

## N. MONITORING AND REPORTING

116. DOW will monitor all activities associated with land acquisition and payment of compensation to APs. 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 APs, 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 12 bridges and whether APs 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 APs 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 12: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators**

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Examples of Variables
Process Indicators	Staffing  Consultation, Participation, and Grievance Resolution  Procedures in Operation No	Number of PIU staff by job function. Engagement of Safeguards Staff and training. No. of other agency officials available for tasks. No. of consultation and participation programs held with various stakeholders No. of field visits by PIU Staff. No. of civil society groups participating in Project. Effectiveness of compensation/assistance delivery system. Coordination between PIU and other GoPNG agencies, project supervision consultants, and civil society groups.
Output Indicators	Households Structures Economic Trees and Crops Assistance to APs	No. of households affected. No. of community structures, if any, moved out. No. of households receiving agreed compensation for trees and crops. No. of households that have participated in income restoration and livelihood enhancement measures. No. of special assistance programs to vulnerable households.
	Assistance for Income Restoration and Livelihood.	Training and assistance in agriculture, livestock and forestry.
Impact Indicators	Enhancement  Household Earning Capacity	No. of households participating in income restoration and livelihood enhancement programs  Employment status of households having a formal job. Employment status of households being self-



## Appendix 1: Socio-Economic Survey

<b>Household Composition</b>	
1. Household Numbers 2. Ages of HH Members 3. Genders of HH Members 4. Relationship to Other HH Members 5. Ethnicities of HH Members 6. Education Levels	
<b>Social Characteristics of Households</b>	
1. Family Structure 2. Lineage Affiliations 3. Clan Membership 4. Community Organizations 5. Class Background 6. Religious Affiliation	
<b>Income, Assets and Expenditure</b>	
1. Individual Income 2. Corporate/collective Income 3. Land Ownership 4. Livestock 5. Common Property Resources 6. Estimated Total Expenditure	
<b>Occupational Background</b>	
1. Subsistence Agriculture 2. Commercial Agriculture 3. Rural Waged Employment 4. Other Waged Employment 5. Small and Medium Enterprise 6. Public Sector Official	
<b>Access to Public Services</b>	
1. Health Care Amenities 2. Water Supply and Sanitation 3. Educational Facilities	4. Motorized Transport 5. Micro-Finance 6. Agricultural Extension
<b>Gender Roles and Issues</b>	
1. Control of HH Finances 2. HH Decision-Making Responsibility 3. Membership of Village Organization 4. Maintenance of Public Goods 5. Interaction at Supra Village Level	
<b>Attitudes and Preferences of Affected people</b>	
1. Project Generally Beneficial 2. Exacerbates HIV/AIDS 3. Increase in Traffic Accidents 4. Negative Environmental Impacts	5. Prepared to Gift Land 6. Willingness to Work on Project 7. Commitment to Maintain Asset



## **Appendix II: Public Information Bulletin**

### **PNG BRIDGE PROJECT: IMPROVING RURAL ACCESS**

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#### **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**

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

#### **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) AND CADSTRAL SURVEY WILL BE UNDERTAKEN COMMENCING 10<sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 2014 AT KORORI, 11/04/14 AT UBAI, 12/04/14 AT MARAPU, 14/04/14 AT OBUTABU, ALEEU AND KIAVA, 15/04/14 AT LOBU, KOLOI, AND SOI, AND 16/04/14 AT PIKA AND IBANA AND 17/04/14 AT ULAMONA; 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 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. KASEN DUMUI

PROVINCIAL LAND OFFICER TELEPHONE: 7060 9329

- LAND MANAGEMENT UNIT

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF WORKS ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE: 983 5104 OR 983 5209

EMAIL:

- SAFEGUARDS UNIT

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

ADDRESS: P.O.BOX 1108, BOROKO, NCD.

TELEPHONE: 324 4730

EMAIL: hagkoi@yahoo.com

- 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](http://www.adb.org)



## Appendix III: Memorandum of Agreement

(The LIRs supersedes this document). (WNB 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.

<b>1. Identification and Location of the Bridge</b>	
Bridge Name :	
Chainage :	
Locality :	
District :	
Province :	
<b>2. Additional Land Requirements Existing Proposed</b>	
<b>Existing</b>	<b>Proposed</b>
Carriageway.....metres.	Carriage way.....meters
Formation..... meters.	Formation.....meters
Total Width.....meters.	Total Width.....meters
District Area Affected.....hectares	
Province	
<b>3.Description of Affected Land Soil Quality</b>	
Water Quality	
Flora	
Fauna	
Topography	

We, the undersigned, agree with the Department of Lands 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 chainage.....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 building this bridge.

I, **Mr Kasen Dumui** of the Provincial Lands Office of West New Britain Province, an officer of the Government of Papua New Guinea, do hereby certify that the contents of this MOA were read over by **me** in the **pidgin** 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 Kimbe this.....day of 2014

Signature.....

Designation.....

**Note:**

*(The LIR supersedes this form).*