

Semi-annual Report

March 2018

# **Bridge Replacement for Improved Rural Access Sector Project**

Prepared by Department of Works for the Asian Development Bank.

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# **BRIDGE REPLACEMENT FOR IMPROVED RURAL ACCESS SECTOR PROJECT**

**Package 1: Hiritano and Magi Highway**

**Package 2: New Britain Highway**

## **SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MONITORING REPORT (July to December 2017)**

**Project Implementation Unit  
Department of Works  
National Capital District  
Papua New Guinea**

**March 2018**

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## **Abbreviations**

<b>ADB</b>	<b>- Asian Development Bank</b>
<b>ADRA</b>	<b>-Adventure Development Relief Agency</b>
<b>AP</b>	<b>- Affected People</b>
<b>BRIRAP</b>	<b>- Bridge Replacement for Improved Rural Access Sector Project</b>
<b>CP</b>	<b>- Central Province</b>
<b>CHEC</b>	<b>- China Harbour Engineering Corporation</b>
<b>CBO</b>	<b>- Community Based Organisation</b>
<b>CLO</b>	<b>- Community Liaison Officer</b>
<b>DA</b>	<b>- District Administrator</b>
<b>DCSC</b>	<b>- Design and Construction Supervision Consultant</b>
<b>DMS</b>	<b>- Detailed Measurement Survey</b>
<b>DOW</b>	<b>- Department of Work</b>
<b>EA</b>	<b>- Executive Agency</b>
<b>ESSU</b>	<b>- Environment and Social Safeguards Unit</b>
<b>GR</b>	<b>- Grievance Redress</b>
<b>GRC</b>	<b>- Grievance Redress Committee</b>
<b>GRM</b>	<b>- Grievance Redress Mechanism</b>
<b>GRP</b>	<b>- Grievance Redress Process</b>
<b>HIV/STDs</b>	<b>- Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Sexually Transmitted Diseases</b>
<b>IA</b>	<b>- Implementation Agency</b>
<b>MOA</b>	<b>- Memorandum of Agreement</b>
<b>NBP</b>	<b>- New Britain Province</b>
<b>NCD</b>	<b>- National Capital District</b>
<b>PIU</b>	<b>- Project Implementation Unit</b>
<b>PNG</b>	<b>- Papua New Guinea</b>
<b>POM</b>	<b>- Port Moresby</b>
<b>PWM</b>	<b>- Provincial Works Manager</b>
<b>RP</b>	<b>- Resettlement Plan</b>
<b>ROW</b>	<b>- Right-of-Way</b>
<b>SMR</b>	<b>- Semi-annual Monitoring Report</b>
<b>SPS</b>	<b>- Safeguard Policy Statement</b>
<b>STD</b>	<b>- Sexual Transmitted Diseases</b>
<b>TOR</b>	<b>- Terms of Reference</b>
<b>WGJV</b>	<b>- Wild Cat and Golding Joint Venture Limited</b>

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Background

01. The aim of Bridge Replacement Project is 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 Project is being implemented in the Central and New Britain Provinces covering the replacement of 18 bridges that include: bailey bridges, steel truss bridges, steel plate girder bridges and log bridges. The majority of the existing bridges are reusable on the Provincial or district roads impacted by these National Highways.

02. The Government of PNG has negotiated a loan with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to implement the Bridge Replacement for Improved Rural Access Sector Project (BRIRAP). The Execution Agency (EA) for the project is Department of Works (DOW) whilst the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is the Implementation Agency (IA).

03. The Project is implemented in 2 packages. The Package 1 has a total of six (6) bridges, three (3) along the Hiritano Highway (Laloki Bridge, Brown River Bridge and Angabanga Bridge) while the other three are along the Magi Highway (Dogona, Kokebagu and Sivatana). The Package two (2) involves a total of twelve (12) Bridges (Korori, Ubai, Marapu, Ototabu, Aleu, Kiava, Lobu, Kolo, Soi, Pika, Ibana and Ulamona) along the New Britain Highway through East and West New Britain Provinces and the Contractor is a joint venture between Wildcat and Golding (WGJV).

04. The contract for replacement of bridges in Package 1 has been awarded to the China Harbour Engineering Company (CHEC). The construction period for Package 1 is 24 months which began on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2015 and is scheduled for completion on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017. A further extension has been granted until 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2017. The design and construction supervision has been assigned to Chodai Company Limited for both packages. All construction activities for Package 1 were completed during the review period.

05. The construction works under Package 2 began on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2015 where the expected completion date was 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017. However, there were no activities undertaken during the review period. The full-suspension of work commenced in the first half of 2017 continued through to the end of 2017. The contract with WGLV has been terminated and arrangements to recruit a replacement contractor and thereby to complete remaining work in the 12 bridges were in-progress during the review period. The construction progress as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 for package 2 remained at 58 %.

### 1.2 Project Description

06. The Hiritano Highway that begins from Port Moresby has a total of 256 km. It is the main link road of Kerema in the Gulf Province with Port Moresby (POM) in the National Capital District (NCD). This highway has 29 bridges of which 3 are under the BRIRAP. The highway has been rehabilitated recently but the aging bridges were not replaced. All three bridges are a significant bottleneck for the fast movement of traffic in this recently rehabilitated highway. The highway goes under water in the rainy season particularly around bridge sections that is yet another problem that will be resolved by the BRIRAP.

07. The Magi Highway has a distance of 225 km that passes across 25 bridges. This highway too has been rehabilitated recently. As in the case of the Hiritano Highway, the bridges in the Magi Highway were not rehabilitated causing significant traffic delays and posing safety risks to pedestrians and traffic as some of the bridges are over 25 years old.

08. The New Britain Highway covers a distance of 229 km. It is the main transport corridor that links West and East New Britain provinces. The highway is the main route to transport commodities such as palm oil, timber and sea food produced in the New Britain Island to the sea ports at Rabaul and Kimbe. The New Britain Highway has been rehabilitated recently but none of the bridges were included in the program mainly due to lack of funding at that time. The BRIRAP is replacing 12 out of a total of 39 bridges along this highway. There are other arrangements in place for the rehabilitation of bridges outside of BRIRAP program.

09. Table 1 provides information about the bridges that is the focus of this project.

Table 1: Construction Progress by Package

Serial No.	Bridge Name	Chainage	Span (M)	Construction Progress as at 31 December, 2017
Package 1				
1	Dogona (MH)	62.7	25	100.00
2	Kokebagu (MH)	77.6	25	100.00
3	Sivitatana (MH)	80.7	25	100.00
4	Laloki (HH)	0+0	80	100.00
5	Brown River (HH)	22.5	80	100.00
6	Angabanga (HH)	141.1	160	100.00
Package 2				
1	Ulamona	8.4	20	15.27
2	Ibana	20.0	40	27.36
3	Pika	30.7	40	31.91
4	Soi	35.3	30	24.77
5	Koloi	49.0	40	36.28
6	Lobu	52.5	40	62.36
7	Kiava	88.2	25	86.73
8	Aleeeu	94.1	15.2	76.32
9	Obutabu	107.1	40	57.80
10	Marapu	135.1	30	58.23
11	Ubai	150.1	30	49
12	Korori	157.1	25	67.25

10. The involuntary resettlement impacts are associated with all bridge sites. The resettlement impacts assessed at the time of project preparation gave both packages Category B. This was confirmed by the findings of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). The resettlement plans (RPs) have been prepared, approved and implementation has been completed for all sites in Package 1 whilst there are several payment issues pending in respect of Package 2. Further details are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Key-information of Resettlement Implementation

Resettlement Plan	RP Submission Date	RP Implementation (..from .. to)	RP Budget (Kina)	Compensation Payment Progress
Magi Highway	Aug 2014	May 2015 to current	311,792.70	All improvement works, and land fully paid. The disputed ownership cases have been resolved through courts action. DOW has also completed payment for all compensation claims
Hiritano Highway	Aug 2014	May 2015 to current	635,365.30	All improvement works fully paid. Disputed cases are before the courts. However, DOW has completed payment for all compensation claims
New Britain Highway	January 2015	Feb 2015 to on-going	444,464.05	Improvement works, and land mainly paid. two cases are pending

11. Apart from compensation payment, the RP includes several other activities such as assistance to AP's livelihoods restoration and social development activities i.e. health and safety and HIV/STDs awareness to communities, gender actions, human trafficking prevention, etc. Two service providers have been recruited for the implementation of social programs including livelihoods restoration activities in Package 1. The relevant activities in respect of Package 2 will commence Once construction works starts.

12. The RPs reveal that resettlement impacts are relating to the displacement of assets on land such as houses, trade stores, crops and trees, huts, animal cages, fence lines and grave yards.

13. The RP also consisted of the establishment of institutional arrangements for implementation, grievance redress mechanism and, consultations with the APs during and until all resettlement activities are completed. Internal monitoring has been undertaken by the Design and Construction Supervision Consultant (DCSC) whilst external monitoring is not required for category B project. The SPS (2009) as well as the loan agreement require that social safeguard monitoring reports are prepared at six monthly intervals and submitted to ADB for disclosure.

### 1.3 Purpose

14. This report presents the status of social safeguards including the compliance with approved RPs in respect of BRIRAP, covering the review period of July to December 2017. The comprehensive bi-annual safeguards monitoring reports is a requirement under the Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009.

15. This report presents the outcomes and issues encountered during the implementation of RPs, for the review period referred to above. The report also presents the corrective action plan in order to address RP implementation gaps, where relevant. The progresses of implementation of corrective actions are presented in this SMR.

## 1.4 Methodology

16. This report was written using data gathered from several sources. The primary data has been sourced through discussions with APs, project staff, DCSC, officials, the contractor and representatives of community-based organisations (CBOs). More in-depth discussions were conducted with APs to gather relevant information on resettlement, the manner of implementation of RP and its impacts and finally the improvement of AP's living standards. The secondary data sources utilized include compensation payment reports including tally sheets, monitoring reports produced by the contractor and DCSC, contractor reports and other reports produced by project staff.

17. The list of reports reviewed are in Appendix 1 whilst names of people interviewed in package 1 is in Appendix 2 whilst Appendix 3 presents the similar list for package 2.

## 1.5 Report Organisation

18. This report consists of the foregoing introduction and 2 other main subject areas as follows:

- Introduction
- Monitoring results and findings
- Conclusions and recommendations

In doing so, the monitoring results, conclusions and recommendations are presented separately for packages 1 and 2, respectively.

## Section 1: Package 1

### 2. Monitoring results and findings

19. The main findings of internal monitoring for bridge replacement works in Magi and Hiritano Highways during the review period are presented in this section. The bridge replacement work is undertaken by the China Harbour Engineering Company (CHEC) where Chodai (PNG) Ltd is the Construction Supervision Consultant.

20. The basis for monitoring is the parameters and indicators listed in the RP. The RP contains support to APs in twelve activities. Specific monitoring indicators are expected to be used in order to assess progress of these parameters. The RP contains activities listed below:

- Compensation payment
- Consultations
- Grievance redress
- Training and skills development
- Construction-related employment
- Provide equal opportunity for women employment
- Income enhancement through selling fresh garden produce to contractor
- Livelihoods restoration including improved agricultural practices
- Opportunity to invest compensation funds in social welfare activities
- Special focus on vulnerable groups including counselling for such people
- Safety access to bridges including pedestrian walkways
- Other social actions such as gender actions, human trafficking prevention, health and safety
- Internal monitoring



21. Compensation payment for improvements (trees, crops, etc.) has been fully made out at the beginning of RP implementation in 2015. This includes compensation for land with regard to all bridge sites. Several sites have land disputes all of which were before the PNG Courts (Table 3). The activities that were carried out during the review period are grievance redress, consultation of APs, training and skills development, employment, HIV/AIDS risks reduction program and the engagement of livelihoods service provider. Discussed below is the status of performance of above-listed activities during the reporting period.

Table 3: Status of Land Disputes, Package 1

Serial	Bridge Site	Land Disputes Pending Resolution (No.)	Remarks
1	Sivitatana	1	Court case concluded, and the ownership of affected land determined. Compensation already paid for by DOW is to be re-distributed among the APs
2	Kokebagu	0	No disputes
3	Dogona	1	Dispute among 9 land owners has been resolved by courts.
4	Laloki	1	Dispute resolved during the previous review period. No further disputes
5	Brown	3	New LOs have appeared who demand a new valuation of their property
6	Angabanga	1	LO dispute for camp land. In progress before courts

## 2.1 Compensation payment

22. The payment for improvements as well as for land has been completed in 2015. The relevant details were presented in the compensation completion report dated February 2015. The difference between approved budget and what was actually paid is due to land ownership disputes which have been resolved by courts.

## 2.2 Consultation activities

23. The consultations undertaken during the review period were relating to project closure, work place safety, HIV risk reduction, employment, livelihoods restoration and building better relations between contractor, the community and DOW. The 3 community members and 4 CHEC staff who were trained by BAHA as peer educators continued to impart necessary knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention. The consultations of APs were conducted by both the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) as well as DOW staff. Table 4 has relevant data.

Table 4: HIV/AIDs Training Participants by Month

Month	Training events (number)	Participants (number)			APs Attended (number)	Subjects
		Male	Female	Total		
July	1	7	16	23	2	HIV/STDs
August	1	14	8	22 <sup>1</sup>	3	HIV/STDs risk minimization; where to seek additional information if at risk
September	1	13	10	23	1	HIV/STDs avoidance; where to seek further information; site cleaning
All	3	34	34	68	6	

**Note:** <sup>1</sup> Includes one councillor



Photo 1 Angabanga Community Consultation



Photo 2 Brown River Community Consultation

## 2.3 Grievance redress

24. An informal committee lead by the DOW, Provincial staff and other officials of CSDC, contractor and District Administration had made a good progress in resolving all grievances. Most of the grievances were relating to compensation for assets lost and the temporary use of land for construction works. The remaining grievances still to be resolved are before the PNG Courts.

25. Most APs have made out their grievances verbally. In some cases, complaints made out to the camp have been recorded. However, there has not been a formal process to register all grievances. As a result, grievances do not contain information such as date, clan, relevant village, unclear explanation or grievance itself, etc. This is a good lesson for future projects.

26. As part of grievance redress process, awareness was conducted in meetings during the review period. The community liaison officer (CLO) of the contractor's main role is to create awareness and provide initial response to APs with regard to their grievances. The APs were informed about the process of handling the grievances and the mechanism in place to provide

resolution to their grievances. The grievance redress during the review period focused mainly on decommissioning and site cleaning.

## 2.4 Training and Skills Development

27. The contractor has conducted several training programs to further develop skills of workers. Few APs have benefitted from such programs. The training was in areas of cooking food in camps, gabion making, line drain work and mechanical work. The relevant data is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Skills Strengthening Works Conducted by Month

Month	Skills Area	Workers (number)		
		Men	Women	Total
July	Gabion basket fixing & line drain making	18		18 <sup>1</sup>
August	Fixing steel bars	1		1
September	Fixing dump-truck	3		3
All		22	0	22

Note: <sup>1</sup> 2 are APs

28. The community members who have taken part in skills training are 22 of which 2 are APs. No women have received such training during the review period.

## 2.5 Employment

29. The contractor provides employment for foreigners, people from other parts of the country and the local community. A total of 555 worker-months (95% men and 5 % women) have been employed by the contractor during the period under review. Table 6 presents details.

Table 6: Distribution of Project Employment by Month

Month	Foreign Nationals	PNG Other Provinces	Local Community		APs	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
July	90	3	230	9	25	12
August	65	2	68	8	25	10
September	36	1	33	10	15	6
All	191	6	331	27	65	28

30. The employees include the CLO, EO, other staff of both skilled and unskilled. All CLOs are community leaders who are able to influence the local community. The CLOs help the contractor to resolve disputes on a voluntary basis. Following from the discussions in the previous reporting period, the contractor has been requested to increase the employment of local women. However, the progress of this decision has only been marginal mainly because construction activities are nearly-completed.

31. The total wage disbursement is estimated as K 232,960, exclusive of wages paid to foreign nationals. Community workers have made good use of income received from the

construction company. This includes purchase of food, materials for School Children and income generation activities such as kiosk.



*Photo 3 Refurbished Kiosk through Wages, Angabanga*

## **2.6 Income from Sale of Fresh Produce and Building material**

32. The contractor has ceased to purchase fresh garden produce and other food items from the local community, effective October 2016. This action is still in force. Instead, all such supplies are now procured from markets in Port Moresby and distributed to each camp site.

33. The contractor has purchased locally available construction material (i.e. sand, wooden poles, planks, etc.) from the community. The community has been paid K 6,000 for materials purchased during the review period.

34. All mini-markets that were operational at bridge sites during construction has been shifted to the nearest main market.

## **2.7 Royalty**

35. There have not been materials extracted (and no royalty payment) during the review period.

## **2.8 Livelihoods and Social Actions**

36. The RP includes livelihoods restoration action such as training and facilitation in crops and livestock production, agricultural extension, etc. The service provider called ANIS recruited during the previous review period has conducted its program of work in respect of bridge sites in Magi Highway. ANIS has completed an end line survey and a work proposal. The end line survey report has been reviewed by PIU. The NGO has since then finalised the survey report (Appendix 5).

37. The service provider recruited for Hiritano Highway is ADRA which has been engaged in project work via a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). ADRA was given an orientation training conducted by consultant to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The relevant staff of ESSB took part in this training. Appendix 4 provides the terms of reference for the service provider for Hiritano Highway.



## 2.9 Bridge Stairs and Walkways

38. Bridge stairs have been completed in 5 out of 6 sites. The stairs are a valuable facility especially for children and elderly people which are being used by the community (Photo 4). The stairs were not built in Dogona site as the river beneath does not have water.



Photo 4: Bridge Stairs Used by Children, Brown River Site

## 2.10 Internal monitoring

39. Internal monitoring has been undertaken by CSDC and DOW/PIU. Supervisory monitoring has been undertaken by Environment and Social Safeguards Branch (ESSB) of DOW. The latter will continue until all activities of the RP are accomplished. A total of 5 site visits has been made by project and DOW staff during the review period.

## 3 Conclusions and Recommendations

### 3.1 Conclusions

40. The main conclusions arising from the monitoring activities during the review period are:

- All compensation for improvements such as crops, trees, houses and other assets have been fully paid already. What remains to be resolved is the payment for land on which the bridges and access roads have been built where such payments have reached others who have represented themselves as land owners. All but one disputed case has been resolved by PNG Courts during the review period;
- The temporary use of land for waste dumping, contractor facility building, and other uses has been fully paid out on a regular basis, except for ownership disputed sites;
- There were no grievances for resolution during the reporting period;

- The community has received K 232,960 by way of wages. This is a huge injection of cash into the local economy.
- Employment of women is at a low-level of 4 %. The AP employment is  $(93/191 \times 100) = 48.6\%$  of the total work force;
- The community is making good use of the stairs in all sites. This is a new activity planned by DOW and implemented by the contractor;
- Such activities in the RP is improving agriculture, focus on vulnerable people, implementation of social actions, etc. are being implemented by the service provider called ANIS. The progress will be reported in the next SMR.

41. Based on the above conclusions, it is clear that most activities in the RP have been completed except for livelihoods restoration and few other social actions. The implementation of the new activities will be subject to monitoring where results will be reported in future SMR.

### 3.2 Recommended actions

42. As stated in the previous paragraphs, the pending activities of the RP are the implementation of livelihoods restoration activities and assistance to vulnerable people. Table below provides the action plan proposed for the implementation of above activities. The actual progress of such activities will be reported in the next report.

Table 7: Action Plan for Magi and Hiritano Highway Bridge Sites

Serial No.	Item and Corrective Action	Responsibility	Completion Date (Planned)	Remarks
1	Program to restore livelihoods and social development targeted at APs	DOW/Service provider	December, 2018	service provider is operational in Magi and Hiritano Highway
2	Special focus on vulnerable (AP) groups	DOW/Service provider	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018	ANIS is implementing relevant activities in Magi Highway whilst ADRA will be implementing relevant activities in Hiritano Highway
3	Collect post-resettlement data on APs employment and livelihoods improvement	PIU/ESSB/Service provider	4 <sup>th</sup> quarter 2018	ESSB will conduct monitoring

43. The above information reveals that resettlement activities are well in progress which will be monitored and reported in the next SMR. Proper recording and Log Book data of grievances made by Community to the Contractor. Grievance data to be presented during final monitoring by ESSU/DOW.

## Section 2: Package 2

### 3. Monitoring results and findings

44. The main findings of internal monitoring for bridge replacement works in New Britain Highway during the review period are presented in this section. Work has been suspended

since 26<sup>th</sup> January. As such, there have not been any activities or only limited activities executed during the review period.

45. The basis for monitoring is the parameters listed in the RP. The RP contains support to APs covering eleven areas listed below. The specific monitoring indicators are expected to be developed and used to assess progress.

- Compensation payment
- Consultations
- Grievance redress
- Training and skills development
- Construction-related employment
- Provide equal employment opportunity for women
- Income enhancement through selling fresh garden produce to contractor
- Livelihoods restoration including improved agricultural practices
- Opportunity to invest compensation funds in social welfare activities
- Special focus on vulnerable groups
- Safety features in bridges including pedestrian walkways
- Internal monitoring

46. The outstanding activities could not be delivered due to the work stoppage effective January 2017.

47. Compensation payment for improvements (trees, crops, etc. affected) and land have been fully paid out at the beginning of the project. The only two remaining cases are in Kiava and Korori where payment for Oil Palm trees either removed or yet to be removed are pending.

#### **4.1 Compensation payment**

48. As presented above, the only outstanding compensation issue on this package is the two APs to be compensated for removal of their palm oil trees. The details of compensation paid are found in the compensation completion report dated 26<sup>th</sup> May 2015.

#### **4.2 Consultation activities**

49. There has not been a consultation undertaken during the review period as the site has been closed since January. Most of the staff has been de-mobilized

#### **4.3 Grievance redress**

50. The Grievance Redress Mechanism is in-progress headed by DOW staff, though the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) itself has not been formally met. Action has been taken already to form a GRC, following the recommendation from the previous report.

#### **4.4 Training and Skills Development**

51. No activities under this category were undertaken during the review period.

#### **4.5 Employment**

52. No employment data to report as all sites were on work suspension order.

#### **4.6 Income from Sale of Garden Produce**

53. No progress for monitoring as the project was on full work suspension.

#### 4.7 Livelihoods restoration and social actions

54. The RP includes livelihoods restoration action such as training and facilitation in crops and livestock production, agricultural extension, etc. Arrangements have been finalised to recruit a service provider who can deliver this package. Results will be monitored and reported, subject to removal of the current work suspension.

#### 4.8 Internal monitoring

55. Internal monitoring undertaken during the review period relates to recruitment of a suitable service provider to implement livelihoods package, grievance redress and monitoring data collection. Several organisations were met, and consultation conducted. A suitable service provider will be selected in 2018.

### 5 Conclusions and Recommendations

#### 5.1 Conclusions

56. The main conclusions arising from the monitoring activities during the review period are:

- The full work suspension has not permitted implementation of the outstanding activities of the RP. Such activities are relating to the implementation of livelihoods package, employment and other benefits to the APs and community in general;
- Arrangements are being made to engage a service provider who will implement the livelihood package.

57. Based on the above conclusions, it is to be highlighted that most of compensation payments has been completed. The compensation payment to 2 remaining APs will be made in 2018.

#### 5.2 Recommended actions

58. The pending activities of the RP and the plan proposed for the implementation during 2017 are summarised in Table below.

Table 8: The Corrective Action Plan (Package 2)

Serial No.	Item and Corrective Action	Responsibility	Completion Date (Planned)	Remarks
1	Establish the GRC, provide initial training to GRC members and formalise procedure	DOW/PIU/DA/SCDC	Actioned	At least one GRC member is a woman
2	Resolve all grievances	DOW/SDC/GRC	To action when project activities re-commence in 2018	2 cases of compensation-related grievances



3	Programs to improve livelihoods and social development actions	DOW/SDC	To be planned when work is resumed	Suitable service provider will be engaged
4	Increase women employment	DOW/SDC/Contractor	Deferred until work is resumed	Action already initiated by awareness creation to contractor and communities. Follow-up action by CLO
5	Special focus on vulnerable (AP) groups	DOW/SDC/Contractor		Initial work to identify vulnerable people by CLO
6	Collect post-resettlement data on APs employment and livelihoods improvement	PIU/ESSU		Implemented by service provider

59. The remaining resettlement activities i.e. livelihoods restoration and compensation payment will be completed in 2018. The progress against the corrective action plan will be reviewed in the next SMR.

Progress of Livelihood Program Service Provider Anis to be monitored by ESSU/DOW

## Appendices

### Appendix 1: List of References for Package 1 and 2

1. Resettlement Plan for Hiritano Highway (2014) (up-dated version).
2. Resettlement Plan for Magi Highway (2014) (up-dated version)
3. Resettlement Plan for New Britain Highway (2014) (Up-dated version)
4. Monthly Monitoring reports by CHEC contractor (July to December 2016)
5. Monthly Monitoring Reports by WGJV (July to December 2016)
6. Safeguards monitoring report (Jan-June and July-Dec 2016; Jan-June 2017)

### Appendix 2: List of People Interviewed in Package 1 and 2

1. Barnabas Neausemale, BRIRAP Project Director
2. Paul Nindivi, Project Manager, BRIRAP
3. Katsumi Sekii, Acting team leader, Chodai
4. Philip Manda, Resettlement Specialist
5. Wang Zheng, CHEC Safeguards key-contact
6. Billy Wepi, EO, CHEC
7. Chang Eyi Hong, supervisor
8. Wang Rua, foreman
9. Tony Wung, Angabanga camp manager
10. Kila Mio, Customary Land Owner, Dogona
11. Liu Ti, Actg accountant, Laloki Camp
12. Vincent Liu, H&SO, Package 1
13. Adrian Oae, Clan chief
14. Lucas Aloysius, CLO, Laloki
15. Kiko Larana, Clan chief
16. Babona Vavina, community member
17. Mogama Magera, Goina Clan member
18. Peter Mangi, councillor
19. Alocious Oolo, Angabanga (party to land dispute)
20. Nancy Andrew, community member
21. Kilina Bugamin, AP Sivatana
22. Gai Babaya, Sivatana
23. Iwin Kila, Sivatana
24. Ivania Misina, Sivatana
25. Gaisan Reko, AP Sivatana
26. Daniel Benjamin, Sivatana
27. Yoon Chil Kim, Bridge Engineer, DSC