

Semi-annual Report

September 2016

PNG: Highlands Region Road Improvement Investment Program (Tranche 2)

Kotna to Lapramp Road Sub-project.

Prepared by Department of Works for the Asian Development Bank.

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HIGHLAND REGION ROAD IMPROVEMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM – TRANCHE 2

Kotna to Lapramp Road Sub-Project.

SOCIAL SAFEGUARD MONITORING REPORT No.1

(January to June, 2016)

Project Implementation Unit

Department of Works

National Capital District

Papua New Guinea

September 2016

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Abbreviations

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
AP	- Affected People
AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes
CRO	- Community Relations Officer
CSC	- Construction Supervision Consultant
DA	- District Administrator
DC	- Design Consultant
DMS	- Detailed Measurement Survey
DOW	- Department of Work
EA	- Executive Agency
ESSU	- Environment and Social Safeguards Unit
GR	- Grievance Redress
GRC	- Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	- Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRP	- Grievance Redress Process
HCRN	- Highland Region Core Road Network
HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRMG	- Highland Road Maintenance Group
HRRIIP	- Highland Region Road Improvement Investment Program
IA	- Implementation Agency
IMO	- Independent Monitoring Agency
IRS	- International Resettlement Specialist
LLG	- Local Level Government
MFF	- Multi-tranche Financial Facility
MOA	- Memorandum of Agreement
NRA	- National Road Authority
PNG	- Papua New Guinea
PRO	- Public Relations Officer
PWM	- Provincial Works Manager
RAP	- Resettlement Action Plan
RCR	- Resettlement Completion Report
ROW	- Right-of-Way
RP	- Resettlement Plan
SHP	- Southern Highland Province
SIS	- Socio-economic Impact Study
SMR	- Semi-annual Monitoring Report
SPS	- Safeguard Policy Statement
STD	- Sexual Transmitted Diseases
TOR	- Terms of Reference
WHP	- Western Highlands Province

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

01. The Highlands Region of Papua New Guinea (PNG), comprising of the Provinces of Western Highlands, Jiwaka, Southern Highlands, Hela, Eastern Highlands, Enga and Simbu, is a major contributor to the PNG economy through its agricultural production and mineral resources. A well maintained road network is essential to facilitate the movement of goods and people. The Government of PNG (GoPNG) has made significant investment in improving the road network but a lack of maintenance has resulted in deterioration of the roads such that the Highlands Core Road Network (HCRN) is now in poor condition.

02. In order to address the deterioration of the HCRN there is a clear need to: (i) implement a program of regular maintenance on all HCRN roads that are in good condition; and (ii) improve those roads that are in poor condition and ensure that maintenance begins on those roads as soon the improvement works are completed.

03. The GoPNG has negotiated a Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) loan¹ with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to implement the Highlands Region Road Improvement Investment Program (HRRIIP). The HRRIIP includes projects to improve the HCRN, the preparation of long-term maintenance contracts for the HCRN, and the capacity development of road agencies. In total, 13 road sections are expected to be funded under the program. The Execution Agency (EA) for the program is Department of Works (DOW) whilst the Highland Region Maintenance Group (HRMG) is the Implementation Agency (IA).

04. The Tranche 2 (Project 2) included improvement to three road sections namely, Mendi-Tambul, Kotna-Lapramp and Ialibu-Kagua in the Western Highlands Province (WHP) and Southern Highlands Province (SHP), respectively.

05. The rehabilitation of the Kotna-Lapramp road is one of the 13 projects supported through the above loan. The contract has been awarded to COVEC Limited where the contractor mobilized on 1st February 2016. The construction period of the project was 30 months. It is expected that the project is to be completed by early 2018. After construction, this road will provide an effective link between Kotna (Dei district) and Lampramp (Mul Baiyer district) in the WHP.

¹ Loan 3076/3077 PNG: Highlands Region Road Improvement Investment Program – Project 2

1.2 Project Description

06. Kotna-Lapramp road section is 31.60 km long that connects Dei district with Mul Baiyer district in the WHP. The construction work of this road section includes up-grading of the gravel road between Lapramp and Tigi village and building a new road up-grading the track from Tigi to Kotna.

07. The road consists of 5.50 meter sealed carriageway with 0.25 meter gravel shoulders on either side together with road furniture as per the design. The subproject work will take place within the existing road corridor and direct impacts will be confined to the edge of the existing road and the construction limits. The majority of the existing road is situated on customary land, the use of which has been agreed to, by the clan leaders and communities that jointly own the land via Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) permitting DOW the use of customary land for public infrastructure. The section near Lapramp is on State land.

08. The resettlement impacts assessed at the time of project preparation categorised the project as Category B. The same category was confirmed by the findings of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). The RP was approved in September 2013, disclosed in the ADB web site and executed between January to November 2015. The RP reveals that resettlement impacts are relating to the displacement of structures such as houses, crops and trees, huts, animal cages, fence lines, grave yards. The APs together with their leaders have agreed to receive in-kind assistance for the losses and have agreed not to accept any individual compensation. The resettlement completion report (September, 2015) contains all relevant information on in-kind payment which is not repeated in here.

09. Apart from compensation-related information, the RP consisted of the establishment of institutional arrangements for implementation, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and consultations with the APs during and until all resettlement activities are completed. The RP included a budget of Kina 75,702.14 (exclusive of administrative expenses), to be utilized in as in-kind materials already supplied to 6 schools and 1 health-aide post. This was completed in last year. Internal monitoring has been undertaken by HRMG with further advice from ESSU based in Port Moresby whilst external monitoring has been assigned to an Independent Monitoring Organisation (IMO). The IMO is expected to complete its review of resettlement activities in respect of Tranche 2 road projects in 2017.

1.3 Purpose

10. This report was written to present the status of social safeguards including the compliance with approved RAP in respect of Kotna-Lapramp road section, covering the review period of January to June 2016. The comprehensive semi-annual monitoring (safeguards monitoring) reports (SMR) is a requirement under the Safeguards Policy Statement 2009 (SPS 2009).

11. This report contains the outcomes and issues encountered during the implementation of RAP, for the review period referred to above. The report also presents the corrective action plan for execution during 2016.

1.4 Methodology

12. This report was written using data gathered from several sources. The primary data was gathered through discussions with project staff, officials, community leaders, the contractor and APs. 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 monitoring reports produced by the HRMG, contractor reports, CSC, district administrators and other reports.

13. The list of reports reviewed is in Appendix 1 whilst names of people interviewed are presented in Appendix 2.

1.5 Report Organisation

14. The report consists of the foregoing introduction and 2 other sections as follows:

Section 1 – Introduction

Section 2 –Monitoring results and findings

Section 3 – Conclusions and recommendations

2. Monitoring results and findings

15. The main findings of internal monitoring during the review period are presented in this section.

16. The basis for monitoring is the parameters and indicators listed in the RP. The RP contains nine parameters that are to be included in the program of internal monitoring. The monitoring parameters proposed under the program of resettlement for the sub-project road are as follows:

- In-kind payment for materials to refurbish community facilities
- Public consultations
- Grievance redress
- Training on skills development
- Priority employment for APs
- Land use by contractor
- Contractor to purchase food and garden produce from APs
- Women associations formed
- Other opportunities such as road-side vending

17. Discussed below is the status of performance of each of the above 9 parameters during the reporting period.

2.1 Compensation payment

18. The compensation payment according to the RP has been completed (refer to resettlement completion report, September, 2015). The remaining issues that will be addressed throughout construction phase are any damage to APs' assets and the payment of compensation for such damages such as loss of coffee bushes or dumping of road waste. This activity is in-progress. In general, such damages are caused by the lack of attention by contractor staff and the contractor is responsible for compensation. This aspect is closely monitored by HRMG with a view to provide mitigation measures as appropriate. The community members have been alerted who are working with HRMG field staff to identify impacts resulting from the work of the contractor.

19. The schools and health facilities that have been refurbished provide good value to children and the community in general. The schools have been helped by way of roofing sheets and other materials to expend classrooms and to provide accommodation to

teachers. In addition to the materials supplied by HRMG, the schools have generated own funding to complete on-going building work. The students are mainly from the affected communities but few others are from adjacent other villages away from the alignment. Hence, the assistance from the project has seen benefits to the wider community inclusive of the APs.

2.2 Consultation activities

20. The consultations undertaken during the review period were relating to construction-related grievances, work-related employment, skills development and HIV/AIDS awareness. The consultations were conducted by both RO of HRMG as well as a team of CROs of the contractor. Such consultations were in groups, large meetings and individually with the APs. The data pertaining to number of participants attended to consultations has not been recorded. All field officers have been instructed to record relevant data for future reporting.

2.3 Grievance redress

21. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been established during the reporting period. As the construction work commenced in the latter part of the reporting period, there are no grievances within the reporting period. The contractor is maintaining a log-book in the camp site where all grievances are expected to be logged in. In the meantime, the contractor has formed a committee headed by project manager and PRO in close consultation with community leaders to resolve minor grievances. Several minor grievances have already been resolved involving compensation payment where applicable.

22. As part of grievance redress process, awareness was conducted to enhance the APs understanding of the GRC during the review period. The main role of the community relations officer of HRMG and 4 CROs of the contractor (1 woman and 3 men) were to create awareness and provide initial response to APs with regards 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.

2.4 Training and skills development

23. The APs had received trainings covering several areas. Firstly, the contractor organised training for APs on HIV/STDs prevention. This training covered the entire length of the road working from local community centres such as churches. Secondly, the community members (that include some APs) were given training on semi-skills jobs such as concrete mixing, line drain work and other construction activities². Third, skilled community members were given further on-the-job training by the contractor on various aspects of construction work. Those community members were employed by the contractor. Fourth, few members also received training on office management whom have been subsequently employed by the contractor in their offices. Finally, several women were given on the job training to function as traffic operators. All of them are currently working in the project site.

2.5 Employment

24. A new camp has been established at Tigi occupying an area of about 1 ha. Several community members are employed as camp helpers, cleaners, office and laboratory workers and as CROs. At the suggestion of PIU, contractor was requested to recruit one woman CRO to facilitate women engagement in construction work. The result of this engagement is positive as the number of women employed has jumped after the recruitment of a woman

² The relevant data and photos cannot be located as the officer who kept such records are no longer in service

CRO. The number of women who are in-paid employment at the end of the reporting period stood at 60. The CROs have been instructed to explore several other ways by which more women are employed in construction work.

2.6 Land use by contractor

25. The contractor had made arrangements to use land for quarry operations, storage of construction materials, the construction of camp and sites for construction waste dumping. All such activities have been undertaken with the necessary agreements of the land owners in place. The relevant land is customary owned by specific community members who may or may not be APs. The temporary use of customary land has been compensated for in accordance with the agreement. However, all such cases have been with community members where APs may or may not be included. This aspect will be further investigated and reported in the future.

2.7 Contractor to purchase food and garden products

26. The contractor purchased food items (fresh garden produce, fish and animals) from the community members, inclusive of APs. About Kina 200 is paid to the community every week for the supply of fresh garden produce to the camp. This is paid to the community of which how many APs are benefitted is unknown. The field staffs have been requested to collect data to show benefits to APs in particular for future reporting.

2.8 Women associations

27. The CROs explored the possibility to form women associations and other ways to enrol women in construction activities. Upon suggestion by the PIU, the contractor has recruited a woman PRO for this road section to facilitate more women employment in construction work.

2.9 Road-side vending

28. The construction of bus-bays and road-side vending facilities has not yet been built. This will be built by DOW later and results will be reported in future.

29. The SIS study already implemented in this road section has collected data on housing, employment, ownership of household possessions, income, livelihoods, etc. The data analysis is in-progress.

3 Conclusions and Recommendations

3.1 Conclusions

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

- The in-kind payment of materials for refurbishment of community facilities has been hugely appreciated by school and health board members and the staff including teachers;
- Arrangements are in-progress to hold GRC meetings whenever grievances for resolution are known. The contractor has formed a committee comprising the project manager and CROs to resolve construction-related grievances;
- Any asset that will be impacted will be fully taken care of. Compensation for such damages will be paid through RP budget;
- It is necessary to compare the socio-economic status of APs before and after resettlement. This analysis is expected to yield information based on which further actions to correct observed gaps, if any could be formulated;
- The community around the camp at Tigi continues to receive income from the contractor by way of selling of food, construction and other items. Several people also continue to receive wages as construction and office workers whilst a few are receiving the payment for the temporary use of their customary land.; and
- Women employment has been low which is steadily rising due to the employment of a woman CRO. Further actions are in-progress in order to increase women employment.

31. Based on the above conclusions, it is clear that all resettlement activities as stated in the RAP have been completed

3.2 Recommended actions

32. As stated in the previous paragraphs, there are no pending resettlement activities in this road section. The table 1 below provides recommendations for further action as appropriate.

Table 1 : Corrective actions to be undertaken.

Serial No.	Corrective Action	Responsibility	Completion Date (Planned)	Remarks
1	Address all construction-related grievances throughout project implementation	HRMG/CSC/Contractor	On-going	In-progress. None outstanding
2	Record all grievances whilst complex grievances to be handled by GRC	HRMG/GRC	On-going	
3	HRMG staff to identify women groups and undertake other actions to increase women employment on	HRMG/Contractor	On-going	Contractor has already recruited a woman CRO to facilitate the

	construction works.			process
4	Gender-disaggregated data collection on public consultation	HRMG/Contractor	On-going	PRO/CRO training is being arranged by PIU
5	Collect disaggregated data on AP benefits from construction works	HRMG/PIU	30 th November 2016	This will be discussed in CRO training in September

33. Based on above discussion, there are no resettlement-related activities that are outstanding during the reporting period. The progress of activities listed as recommendations will be reported in the next SMR. Accordingly, it is confirmed that all activities as per the approved RAP have been fully completed and what remains to be accomplished is continuous monitoring. The resettlement program fully complies with the RAP.

Appendices

Appendix 1 : List of References

1. Resettlement Plan for Kotna-Lapramp Road section (2013).
2. Resettlement Completion Report (2015).
3. Progress Report on in-kind Distribution of Materials (2015)

Appendix 2 : List of People Interviewed

1. Ippio Acceri, Team Leader, CSC
2. Alphonse Niggins, Senior Field Coordinator, HRMG
3. Paul Nombri, Technical Services manager, HRMG
4. Jerry Frank, Deputy Camp Manager, Tigi Camp
5. Fredrik Nurum, CRO/HRMG
6. Rodney Kauru, Environmental Officer/ Contractor
7. Peter Petro, PRO/Contractor
8. Jack Bolki, Headmaster, Ambuga Primary School
9. Kombti Koim, Chair, Health Board, Mukapan
10. Kelkui Kewi, Board Member, health Board
11. John Mek, Board Member, Health Board
12. Kurpi, Board Member
13. Peter Tikil all Board members
14. Tjej Tamy, community health worker
15. Philip Pung, chair, health board
16. Amdu Essena, head master, Muka Primary School
17. Wingty Endgi, School Board member, Muka Primary