

Resettlement Plan

September 2013

PNG: Highlands Region Road Improvement Program: Project 2

Prepared by Department of Works, Government of Papua New Guinea for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 06 September 2013)

Currency unit	–	kina (K)}
K1.00	=	\$.44
\$1.00	=	K 2.25

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected people
AH	Affected Household
BM&E	Benefit Monitoring and Evaluation
CEP	Community Engagement Program
COA	Certificate of Alienability
CRP	Community Relations Program
DLO	District Lands Officer
DLPP	Department of Lands and Physical Planning
DMS	Detailed measurement survey
DOW	Department of Works
EA	Executing Agency
GoPNG	Government of Papua New Guinea
HH	Highlands Highway
HRMG	Highlands Region Maintenance Group
HRRIP	Highlands Region Roads Improvement Investment Program
IA	Implementing Agency
IMO	Independent monitoring organization
LIR	Land Investigation Report
LLCM	Local Land Court Magistrate
LLG	Local-Level Government
LSD	Lands and Survey Division
MFF	Multi-Tranche Financing Facility
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

NOTE

- (i) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
II.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	11
A	Project Overview	11
B	Minimizing Land Acquisition	13
C	Objectives of the Resettlement Plan	13
III.	SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	15
A.	Methodology on the Detailed Measurement Survey	15
B.	Scope of Land Acquisition	15
1.	Land Impacts	15
2.	Houses and other Structures	16
3.	Annual and Perennial Crops and Trees	17
4.	Fences	20
5.	Grave Sites	20
6.	Business/Income	21
7.	Vulnerability	21
8.	Category of Resettlement Impacts	21
IV.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	23
A.	Background Information	23
1.	Socio-Economic Information	23
2.	Household Demographic Information	23
3.	Housing Information	24
4.	Economic Activities	24
5.	Cropping Patterns	25
6.	Marketing	25
7.	Household Income and Expenditure	25
8.	Health Services and Facilities	27
9.	Migration	27
10.	Status of Women	27
B.	Project Potential Socio-Economic Impacts	28
1.	Positive Impacts	29
2.	Negative Impacts	31
V.	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	35
A.	Consultations During Project Preparation	35
B.	Consultations During RP Preparation	35
C.	Public Disclosure of RP for Sub-Project	37
VI.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	38
A.	Traditional Grievance Redress Mechanism in PNG	38
B.	Grievance Redress Mechanism for HRRIP	38
VII.	LEGAL FRAMEWORK	39
A.	PNG Legal Framework	39
1.	PNG Constitution	39
2.	1996 Land Act	40
3.	Land Dispute Settlement Act	40
4.	Fairness of Transaction Act of 1993	40
5.	Land Group Incorporation (Amendment) Act and Voluntary Customary Land Registration Act	40

B.	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	41
C.	Gaps between PNG Laws and ADB's SPS	42
D.	Resettlement Principles for the Project	45
VIII.	ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	46
A.	Compensation Entitlements	46
1.	Negotiation for Use Rights of Customary Lands	46
2.	Compensation for Damages to Crops, Trees and Structures	46
a.	Annual Crops	47
b.	Perennial Crops and Trees	47
c.	Fences	47
d.	Structures	47
e.	Graves	48
B.	Calculation and Payment of Compensation	48
C.	Entitlements to Rehabilitation Assistance	48
1.	Shifting Allowance	48
2.	Business Disruption Allowance	48
3.	Moving Allowance	49
4.	Vulnerable APs	49
5.	Project Employment	49
D.	Income Restoration Measures	49
E.	Indigenous People	50
F.	Entitlement Matrix	51
G.	Eligibility for Compensation and Rehabilitation Assistance	54
H.	Payment of Compensation	54
I.	Coordination of Land Acquisition Activities with Civil Works	55
IX.	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	55
A.	Sources of Funding for Land Acquisition and Compensation	55
B.	No Costs to Acquire Additional Land to Upgrade Roads	55
C.	Costs of Compensation for Damages to Houses and Other Structures	55
D.	Costs of Compensation for Damages to Crops and Trees	56
E.	Costs of Compensation for Damages to Fences	57
F.	Costs of Compensation for Damages to Grave Sites and Graves	57
G.	Costs for Compensation for Business Losses	57
H.	Costs of Rehabilitation Assistance	58
I.	Costs of Affected Assets and RP Budget	58
X.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	60
A.	Department of Works (DOW)	60
B.	Highlands Region Maintenance Group	60
C.	Provincial Administrations	60
D.	District and LLG Administrations	61
E.	Institutional Capacity for Land Acquisition Activities	61
XI.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	62
XII.	MONITORING AND REPORTING	63
A.	Internal Monitoring	63
B.	External Monitoring	63

List of Tables

Table 1 Summary of Impacts	8
Table 2 Effects to Minimize Land Acquisition	13
Table 3. Summary of Boundaries and Ownership of Affected Land	16
Table 4 Summary of Affected Structures	17
Table 5 Summary of Affected Tree Crops	17
Table 6 Summary of Affected Single Plants and trees	18
Table 7 Summary of Affected Clump Plant or Tree	18
Table 8 Summary of Affected Plant and Tree by Area	18
Table 9 Summary of Affected Edible Single Plants	19
Table 10 Summary of Affected Edible Vines and Clump Plants	19
Table 11 Summary of Affected Mound Plants	19
Table 12 Summary of Affected Forest Trees	20
Table 13. Summary of Affected Fences	20
Table 14 Summary of Affected Graves Sites and Graves	20
Table 15 Summary of Affected Businesses	21
Table 16 Summary of Vulnerable Households	21
Table 17 Summary of Family Types in the Sampled Households	23
Table 18 Primary and Secondary Economic Activities	24
Table 19 Sources of Household Income (Kina)	25
Table 20 Household Expenditure	26
Table 21 Women's Participation in Economic Activities	28
Table 22 Summary of Female Participation in Decision Making	28
Table 23 Summary of Public Disclosure of Project Information and Consultations	36
Table 24 Gap and Gap Filling Measures	42
Table 25 HRRIP Entitlement Matrix	51
Table 26 Costs for Damages to Houses and Other Structures	55
Table 27 Summary of Costs For Damages to Crops and Trees	56
Table 28 Costs for Damages to Fences	57
Table 29 Costs for Damages to Grave Sites and Graves	57
Table 30 Costs of Compensation for Business Losses	57
Table 31 Costs of Vulnerable Allowances	58
Table 32 Summary of Cost Estimates of Affected Assets and RP Budget	58
Table 33 RP Implementation Schedule (2013)	62

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This is the Resettlement Plan (RP) for Ialibu-Kagua (31.78 km) road section under the Tranche 2 (T2) of the Highlands Region Roads Improvement Investment Program (HRRIP) for Papua New Guinea (PNG) to upgrade, rehabilitate and maintain roads in the Highlands Highway (HH) network in PNG. This RP is based on the assessment of land acquisition impacts of the detailed engineering design for the road improvements as determined through a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). The term “land acquisition” in the RP has been used as a process to obtain land through negotiation; the expropriation or compulsory land acquisition is not expected.

2. The first 17.796 km of the road section located in Ialibu-Pangia District in Southern Highway Province (SHP) is under construction by a local company for a fixed amount under the government's local funding. The local contractor will upgrade and rehabilitate the road until the government budget is exhausted and the remaining work is proposed to be undertaken under the T2 project. The works that have been undertaken will be deducted from the contract amount of the road when the road will be tendered under the project. The Department of Works (DOW) and the local contractor had inventoried and paid the owners of the affected assets in this road section. A separate due diligence/social compliance audit report (DDSCR) documents the information covering activities completed under the government funding (Attachment 1).

3. The second road section is from km 17.796 to km 31.788 and is located in Kagua-Erave District. This section was contracted in 2008 under ADB Supplementary Loan 2242/2243. The contract with the winning contractor was pre-terminated for negative slippages in the construction works. However, most of the clearing and grubbing activities have been completed, resulting in the destructions of assets (mostly crops and trees) without compensation. The outstanding issues for the whole road section have been addressed in a separate DDSCR and the corresponding corrective action plan (CAP).

4. Based on the detailed road design, there were no more obstructions within the construction limits in the first road section (first 17.796 km). This RP covers the assets within the second road section (km 17.796 – km 31.788) that are within the construction limits and (a) were not demolished during the clearing and grubbing in 2008 or (b) erected/planted after the demolition in 2008.

5. In accordance with the HRRIP eligibility criteria for sub-project roads, every effort has been made to minimize impacts on land acquisition and resettlement for this road section. The engineering design for road upgrading and rehabilitation has been formulated to minimize the need to acquire additional land outside of the existing road alignment, to the extent feasible and consistent with agreed design standards and good engineering practice. Among the options considered to minimize resettlement effects were (a) moving the affected structures outside the construction limits, if possible, (b) shifting the road alignment to the opposite side of the affected structure, (c) narrowing of the road shoulders in front of the affected structures, and (d) adjustments on the drainage component to minimize resettlement impacts. However, there are some unavoidable land acquisition and resettlement required to undertake and complete the road project. The summary of the impacts are shown in the following

6. Table 1 Summary of Impacts.

Table 1 Summary of Impacts

Affected Asset	Unit	Total
Land	Square meter	214,987.14sqm
House	Number of houses	4
Trade Store	Number of trade stores	5
Other Structures	Number of farm structures	2
Fences	meters of fences	1, 915meters
Grave Sites	Number of gravesites	6
Graves	Number of graves	8
Tree Crops	Number of trees	1,336
Single Plants and Trees	Number of plants and trees	998
Clump Plants and Trees	Number of plants and trees	9,643
Plants and Trees by Area *	Square meter	374
Single Plants	Number of plants	1,282
Vines or Clump Plants	Number of plants	215
Mound Plants	Number of mound	379
Forest Trees	Number of trees	6,008
Business Losses	Number of households	6
Women Headed Households	Number of households	9
Handicapped Headed Households	Number of households	4
Elderly Headed Households	Number of households	15

7. The cut-off date is the date when the DMS was completed which is April 5, 2013 in this road sub-project. The DMS indicated that the project would permanently use an additional 214, 987.14 sqm of land occupied by 463 households belonging to 8 tribes/clans whose assets such as structures, crops and trees and fences will be affected. Based on the DMS (km 17.796 – km 31.788) there would be losses of 4 houses and 5 trade stores as well as 6 grave sites containing 8 graves. In addition, there are 374 sq.m of affected area planted with mound plants and 20,235 annual and perennial plants and trees that would be affected by the project. There are 6 small businesses that will suffer business losses and 28 households that are classified as vulnerable households and hence would be eligible to receive vulnerability allowances. There are 463 households belonging to 8 tribes/clans who will suffer minor impacts, mostly losses of crops and trees. There are four households (22 persons) who will suffer major impacts because their houses (bush materials) will be affected by the project. In addition, the loss of land or income generating assets is estimated at 2.21%. The subproject's resettlement category is Category B as the number of affected persons (APs) suffering major resettlement impacts is less than 200 persons and the impacts on their income generating assets is below 10%.

8. The consultation process in the project area has been undertaken by DOW and its consultants with assistance from both Provincial and District Administration offices. The Southern Highlands Provincial Works Office provided invaluable support by providing information, documents and historical perspective on the previous project and coordinating with stakeholders of the sub-project. The provincial staff provided some clarifications on queries about the sub-project road. The APs have already been informed about their right to file complaints and/or queries on any aspects of land acquisition compensation, and resettlement. Different techniques of consultations with stakeholders were used during the project preparation such as in-depth interviews, public meetings, focus group discussions,

etc. A census and inventory of losses (DMS) and socio-economic survey were conducted to determine the extent of losses and establish the socio-economic profile of the AHs/APs. Consultations were held with the different villages and included provincial, district and local ward officials and leaders, tribal, clans and sub-clans leaders and the local communities. Consultations were carried out with special emphasis on the vulnerable groups. Public disclosure have been undertaken to disseminate the resettlement plan to APs, communities and different national and local government agencies.

9. The resettlement plan was presented to the ward councilors, tribal and clan leaders and direct stakeholders in Ialibu and Kagua districts. They were provided copies of the MOAs for the use of customary land in exchange of public infrastructure. The project entitlements included in the MOA was explained and an open forum followed the information dissemination of project policies and entitlements. In addition, public disclosure on the resettlement plan was also conducted with provincial and district leaders who will help in the implementation of the RP.

10. This RP has been developed as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) and the pertinent laws of Papua New Guinea. Where the laws of PNG are not clear, a project-specific set of resettlement principles consistent with ADB policy has been adopted. The project's policy principles on involuntary resettlement are in line with SPS principles as follow: (1) Screen early and assess resettlement impacts; (2) Carry out consultations with APs and develop a grievance redress mechanism; (3) Improve/restore livelihoods of APs through land-based strategies, replacement of lost assets, compensation at replacement cost, and additional benefits, as appropriate; (4) Provide appropriate assistance to physically displaced APs; (5) Improve living standards of poor APs and other vulnerable groups; (6) develop transparent procedures for negotiations; (7) provide assistance and compensation to non-titled APs for loss of non-land assets; (8) Prepare RPs; (9) disclose RPs to APs and other stakeholders and document the consultation process; (10) conceive and execute resettlement as part of the project; (11) deliver entitlements to APs before their physical or economic displacement; and (12) monitor and assess resettlement outcomes.

11. Based on nature of losses/impacts, entitlement for compensation has been earmarked in the entitlement matrix. The entitlements are described in the Chapter 8 on Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits and summarized in the Entitlement Matrix.

12. The DOW as the executing agency has overall responsibility to manage the planning, implementation and monitoring related to acquiring use rights for additional land to implement the project, as well as compensation for damages on project-affected land. The Highlands Region Maintenance Group (HRMG), as the Implementing Agency (IA) for HRRIP subprojects to upgrade and rehabilitate roads, has the responsibility delegated by the DOW to carry out the planning, implementation and monitoring for land activities, as required. DOW, in coordination with Provincial and District Administrations and through its project implementation unit (HRMG) will implement this RP following approval by ADB. A timeline for RP implementation and post implementation activities has been prepared in accordance with processes covered under this RP.

13. The involvement of local government units is vital in the implementation of the RP. The Provincial Land Officer (PLO) will collaborate with HRMG to plan, implement and monitor land activities for HRRIP subprojects in the province and/or delegate responsibility to the relevant District Land Officers (DLO).

14. Grievances will be addressed adequately at all stages of project development. An internal grievance mechanism will be established at the province level with the primary objective of facilitating conflict resolution and minimize court cases. It will also provide affected people with a forum to air their objections and address their issues and concerns

adequately. If the AP is still not satisfied with the ruling of the DOW, the AP may take the grievance to the PNG Judicial System.

15. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, rehabilitation assistance and support costs for RP implementation. The EA (DOW) will ensure timely allocation of funds and availability of resources for compensation and assistance to the affected households. DOW will plan in advance and include in their budget its counterpart funding for this project. The total estimated cost for resettlement for the Ialibu-Kagua is estimated to be **Kina 217, 834.33**.

16. The implementation schedule for this RP has been scheduled based on the overall project implementation. All related activities related to land acquisition and resettlement are planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultations, internal and external monitoring will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration.

17. The RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide DOW with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and issues. During the implementation of the RP, the HRMG will prepare semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports and submit these reports to ADB in addition to regular quarterly progress reports as part of project performance monitoring. The DOW will appoint an independent monitoring expert or organization (IMO) to undertake external monitoring. The IMO will prepare bi-annual monitoring reports; and, conduct post-acquisition evaluations twelve (12) months after compensation is completed for each subproject. All IMO reports will be submitted to HRMG and ADB.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Overview

18. The Highlands Region Roads Improvement Investment Program (HRRIP) is intended to upgrade, rehabilitate and maintain roads in the Highlands Region Core Network (HRCN) in Papua New Guinea (PNG). The Investment Program will focus on the Highlands' core road network of around 1,400 kilometers (km) of major national and provincial roads. The Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) will undertake this program through the Department of Works (DOW) with assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

19. The Highlands Region is a major contributor to PNG's economy through its mineral and agricultural exports. It is also home to 40% of the country's population who rely almost exclusively on the road network for movement of people and goods. The road network is vulnerable to damage because of the mountainous terrain, seismic activities, and heavy rain. The goals of the HRRIP are to support economic growth by improving rural access to market centers, leading to increased exports and integration of the Highlands Region and its population into the mainstream economy of PNG; and, to facilitate access to social and education facilities in the region. The economic and social benefits of a comprehensive road transport network will contribute to poverty reduction in the Highlands Region.

Figure 1. Location Map of the Ialibu -- Kagua Road



20. The proposed Gulf – Southern Highlands Highway would connect Kikori in Gulf Province with Erave in Southern Highlands. Construction of the new road would increase traffic volume and loading on the Erave road, as many imported goods to the Province would

in future be transported via Kikori and the Erave road rather than along the Highlands Highway from Mt Hagen. The sub project road connects Kagua-Erave District (population 66,000) with Ialibu-Pangia District (population 56,000). The sub-project road in the Ialibu area serves a rural population of 28,000 with about 7,700 living along the road and a further 20,000 in districts around the road and in the Laro River and Kagua River valleys. These districts are served by a network of paths and by a spine road of secondary road standard along the Kagua valley.

21. The Ialibu-Kagua Road is in poor condition and travel is very slow, so that access to Ialibu and beyond is costly in money and time. Access from Ialibu is ultimately either to Mendi, the Provincial Administrative center, or Mt Hagen. Travel time to both centers from Kagua is about half a day and PMV fares are very expensive. The sub project road could provide a fast, low cost access between Kagua and Ialibu which itself will grow in significance as a sub-regional center as the whole road network is improved. An upgraded road would reduce costs for the local and the provincial levels of economy and allow cash economy production to expand.

22. The subproject works will therefore take place within the existing road corridor and direct impacts are expected between the edge of the existing road and the construction limits. In addition there are some cut works on the mountainsides that are required to further improve the slope and turning geometry. In these areas, the road widening may exceed 5m, depending on either the width of the cut or fill in a particular road section.

23. The existing road is situated on customary land, the use of which has been agreed in consultation with the clans and communities that jointly own the land. In order to expedite implementation of the project, the use of customary land required to upgrade the road has been agreed by clans and communities through memoranda of agreement (MOAs) permitting the use of customary land for public infrastructure. This resettlement plan (RP) covers the land acquisition impacts from the edge of the existing road up to the construction limits including road clearance, and other infrastructure (e.g., drainage and culverts).

24. There were previous efforts to upgrade and rehabilitate the Ialibu-Kagua Road Section. Presently, the Department of Works (Southern Highlands Provincial Office) has a contract with CIVPAC, a local construction company to rehabilitate the Ialibu to Seven Corners (km 0.000 to km 17.796) funded by local sources. All obstructions in the road have been inventoried, compensated and removed by the DOW, Southern Highlands Team.

25. In 2008, a construction contract for the portion of the road belonging to the Kagua-Erave District (km17.796 to km 31.788) was awarded to MMK as one of the projects under ADB's Supplementary Loan 2242/2243. Almost all of the length of this road section was cleared of obstructions by the contractor but there are outstanding issues with the customary owners of the land and improvements. The contract was subsequently terminated for cause and affected persons have complained about their previous losses to the current HRRIP.

26. A separate due diligence/social compliance report has been prepared for the whole sub-project covering past activities in this sub-project and a corrective action plan addresses the outstanding resettlement issues (Attachment 1). The scope of this RP is limited to project related impacts and excludes previous construction and resettlement activities done under previous government or external funding sources.

27. Based on the new detailed engineering design, there are no obstructions remaining in the Ialibu to Seven Corners portion (km 0.000 to km 17.796) of the sub-project road. Hence, a detailed measurement survey is no longer needed because the construction areas are devoid of obstructions. Attached are pertinent documents including the list of inventoried

improvements and their owners which had been compensated and removed by CIVPAC, the local contractor for the on-going project of DOW.

28. In the Seven Corners to Kagua portion, there are still some houses, trade stores, other structures and graves that are within the construction limits of the project. The results of the DMS and the corresponding resettlement action plan (RP) contained in this report covers the Seven Corners to Kagua Station (km 17.796 to km 31.788) only.

Avoiding and Minimizing Land Acquisition

29. The resettlement framework provided for eligibility criteria for sub-project roads in order to qualify for inclusion in the HRRIP. Among the eligibility criteria are provisions that are intended to avoid or minimize the land requirements such as (a) it is an existing or former road, that is, the road bench exists and restitution of a trafficable road does not require major earthworks or the construction of structures; (b) the proposed works avoid the displacement of residential structures or other, permanent structures; (c) the candidate road is on State-owned land (as per the Land Act), or there is a negotiated agreement with affected communities and landowners to use customary land.

30. The engineering design for road upgrading and rehabilitation has been formulated to avoid or minimize the need to acquire additional land outside of the existing road alignment, to the extent feasible and consistent with agreed design standards and good engineering practice. Based on this principle, the area subject to use of additional land starts at the edge of the existing road (both sides) and ends at the outer limits of the construction limits. The construction limits is defined as the area from the edge of the existing road up to the edge of the construction limits that is required to rehabilitate and upgrade the Ialibu-Kagua road section.

31. The project team conducted a validation inspection to further avoid or minimize the structures and other land improvement impacts in the project. Among the options of the team to avoid or minimize resettlement effects are (a) shifting the affected structures outside the construction limits, if possible, (b) shifting the road alignment to the opposite side of the affected structure, (c) narrowing of the road shoulders in front of the affected structures, and (d) adjustments on the drainage component to avoid or minimize resettlement impacts. Based on the application of these reduction options, the original affected structures were reduced by 47 structures. The details are shown in Table 2 Effects to Avoid and Minimize Land Acquisition.

Table 2 Effects to Avoid and Minimize Land Acquisition

Affected Asset	Left Side		Right Side		Total Reduction
	Before	After	Before	After	
Houses	11	2	13	2	20
Trade Stores	12	3	9	2	16
Shop	1	0	0	0	1
Farm House	3	1	2	0	4
Fishpond	1	1	0	0	0
Graves Sites	4	0	8	6	6
Total	32	7	32	10	47

Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

32. The purpose of the final Resettlement Plan (RP) is to identify who will be affected by rehabilitation and upgrading of the Ialibu-Kagua road, to what degree they will be affected (i.e. what type of loss they will suffer) and how they will be compensated to ensure that they are not adversely affected by the project or left in a worse situation than in a “without project” case. In all cases, the overall aim is to at least restore, if not enhance, the livelihoods of APs. The primary objective of the RP is to provide necessary details for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation by identifying (i) the extent of losses; (ii) the policy and framework for compensation payments and relocation; (iii) institutional framework for participation and implementation, and (iv) responsibilities for monitoring during implementation.

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

33. In the Ialibu-Kagua sub-project, the Lands and Survey Division (LSD) of DOW indicated initially that the existing road was located on customary land that has not been alienated to the State as per the Land Act. However, it was found during the DMS that 421 meters long stretch of road land located from km 31.367 to km 31.788 (end of project) owned by the government as confirmed by the provincial and district personnel who were part of the survey team. Except for this, the existing road and the proposed road improvement are all located in customary land.

A. Methodology on the Detailed Measurement Survey

34. Based on the detailed engineering design, the detailed measurement survey (DMS) started on middle of March 2013, led by the project's local land acquisition specialist. The questionnaire used in the survey had been previously used in other ADB projects involving resettlement in PNG and in the process, was further fine tuned by its continuous use.

35. During the community public consultations conducted during the DMS, the APs were informed that the cut-off date of the project will be date when the DMS will be completed. This cut-off date was adopted to ensure minimum introduction of improvements between the date that they were informed and the date when the DMS will be completed. The DMS was completed on **April 5, 2013 and is the cut-off date** for the Ialibu-Kagua Road section.

36. In the presentation of this report, the affected persons for the land are the tribes and clans who are the rightful owners of the affected customary lands. The affected areas will be presented per tribe and clan and not per individual member who are presently occupying the affected tribal land. Any negotiation or compensation that will be due to affected land owners will be negotiated or compensated to the tribe. Members of each tribe who were included in the DMS but have no affected personal assets will be presented as members of the tribe only. This will enable other members of the tribe who are not living along the proposed project and not included in the DMS to be recognized as co-owners of the affected customary land and can share in any compensation due to the tribes as owners of the affected lands.

37. All other affected assets beside the land including houses, trade stores, crops, trees, ancillary structures, graves will be presented in this report based on personal ownership of the affected assets. The names of the owners under the tribe where the APs belong will be presented with their affected personal assets.

38. Vulnerability of households will be determined based on the households who will experience actual physical or economic displacement because of the project. Other members of the tribe who will not experience actual physical or economic displacement but whose only qualification to claim vulnerability allowance is their tribal membership will not be considered.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

1. Land Impacts

39. The length of the road section based on the detailed engineering design is 31.788km. The first 17.796 km located in Ialibu-Pangia District has been cleared of obstructions and compensation has already been paid by DOW. Hence, the assessment of resettlement impacts discussed in the following sections is on the Seven Corners to Kagua Station (Km

17.796 to km 31.788) only and does not include the first 17.796 km (see a separate DDSCR covering past activities).

40. There are 8 tribes and clans on both sides affected by the road project. The whole road section is on customary land except for the last 421 meters which is classified as state land. In the Ialibu-Kagua road section, there was no previous land survey undertaken. The determination of land parcels were made during the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and were the results of the consultations and physical identification of the individual boundaries within their territorial domains during the DMS by the members of the affected tribes and clans.

41. The affected area on the left side is 107, 756.08 sqm with an average width of 3.39 meters along the whole road section. The affected area on the right side is 107, 231.06 sqm with an average width of 3.37 meters along the whole road section. Overall, the total affected area of the Ialibu-Kagua is 214,987.14 sqm. Out of the total, government land comprises only 1,980.17 sqm while customary land totaled 213,006.98 sqm. The details of tribal/clan ownership are shown in the following Table 3. Summary of Boundaries and Ownership of Affected Land.

Table 3. Summary of Boundaries and Ownership of Affected Land

Tribe/Clan	Left Side		Affected Area(M ²)	Right Side		Affected Area(M ²)	Total Affected Area (M ²)
	From	To		From	To		
	0+000	17+796	55,864.12	0+000	17+796	54,040.88	109,905.00
Wakorepa	17+796	21+857	15,913.91	17+796	21+857	16,790.41	32,704.32
Rakorepa	21+857	25+147	11,869.33	21+857	25+147	12,467.10	24,336.43
Kikunarepa	25+147	27+800	10,033.99	25+147	27+800	9,981.02	20,015.01
Wapirepa Keporepa Wakurepa	27+800	30+077	8,620.79	27+800	30+077	8,446.07	17,066.86
Wambea Riarepa	30+077	31+367	4,189.10	30+077	31+367	4,790.26	8,979.36
State Land	31+367	31+788	1,264.85	31+367	31+788	715.32	1,980.17
			107,756.08			107,231.06	214,987.14

42. The divisions of the road section based on tribal ownership are not absolute and only reflect the social system of PNG. Ownership and boundaries of land can never be fixed for all time but reflect changes in power and authority. Land rights are best perceived from the center, rather than land having fixed boundaries. This means that greater clarity of tenure occurs at the center of customary land, with less distinction at the boundary of land.

43. Land rights are held in common with other members of the group. The relationships between groups influence the assertion of land rights and subsequent tenure. Land tenure is not absolute but is repeatedly tested by competing groups. Disputes over land are never lost; rather the loser will regroup for a further claim.

2. Houses and other Structures

44. There are a total of 17 structures that will be affected by the subproject. Out of this total, 4 structures are houses, 5 structures are trade stores, and 6 grave sites. There are also a farmhouse and fishpond that will be affected by the project. The details are shown in the following Table 4 Summary of Affected Structures.

Table 4 Summary of Affected Structures

Affected Structures	Left	Right	Total
House	2	2	4
Trade Store	3	2	5
Farm House	1	0	1
Fishpond	1	0	1
Grave Sites	0	6	6
Total	7	10	17

3. Annual and Perennial Crops and Trees

45. The classification of plants and trees used in this section has been taken from the Valuer General's Schedule of Compensation (2008) which is hereby adopted and facilitates the valuation of the compensation in the latter portions of this report. For valuation purposes there are 3 or 4 stages of development of a plant or tree depending on the specific plant/tree classification. There are also crops that are computed by area such as sweet potato or kunai grass, an economically valuable grass.

46. The values and prices in the schedule are considered guidelines for general use as local conditions and scarcity or abundance will affect the value of a particular item. The trees and plants enumerated in the schedule are economic trees and plants that have value because the products derived from these trees and plants have household and/or commercial use and value. Plants and trees that do not comply with these criteria were not included such as flowers, ornamental plants, grass that maybe valuable only to the owning household.

47. The rates or prices in the Valuer General's Schedule of Compensation were determined in 2008 and need to be updated to reflect the current prices. A replacement cost study (RCS) covering the Highlands Region has been undertaken by a certified Independent Valuer engaged by DOW. The RCS has determined that an increase of 3.5% per annum is applicable in adjusting the 2008 rates on prices to current rates of trees and crops. An increase of 19% has therefore been applied to the 2008 rates in the Valuer General's Schedule of Compensation for crops and trees to determine the current compensation costs.

48. Commercial Tree Crops – These are trees and plants cultivated in a specific area for the purpose of cash income. In the project area, coffee tree is the only affected commercial crop as classified by the schedule of compensation. There are 1,336 coffee trees (conventional) in the different stages of development that will be affected by the project. The following Table 5 Summary of Affected Tree Crops shows the details of the affected coffee trees.

Table 5 Summary of Affected Tree Crops

Coffee	Seedling	Small	Medium	Mature	Total
Left	0	154	78	166	398
Right	575	201	132	30	938
Sub-Total	575	355	210	196	1,336

49. Single Plants and Trees – This is classified under Category B1 – Other Commonly Used Plants and Trees by the Valuer General's Schedule of Compensation. There are seven species classified as single plants and trees affected by the project totaling 998 plants and trees in their different stages of development. The details are shown in the following Table 6 Summary of Affected Single Plants and trees.

Table 6 Summary of Affected Single Plants and trees

Name of Single Plant or Tree	Seedling	Small	Medium	Mature	Total
Avocado (Butter)	36	57	77	21	191
Causarina	0	35	129	22	186
Guava	0	9	5	12	26
Orchids	0	46	49	27	122
Pandanus	3	80	21	72	176
Pandanus (non-edible)	0	5	0	15	20
Sisal/Flax	0	95	82	100	277
Total	39	327	363	269	998

50. Clump Plants and Trees – This is also classified under Category B – Other Commonly Used Plants and Trees. There are seven species under this category totaling 9,643 affected plants and trees in their different stages of development. The details are shown in the following Table 7 Summary of Affected Clump Plant or Tree.

Table 7 Summary of Affected Clump Plant or Tree

Name of Plant or Tree	Small	Medium	Mature	Total
Bamboo	16	2	2	20
Banana	168	190	72	430
Edible Fern/Taki	266	214	44	524
Edible Pitpit	892	770	514	2,176
Sugarcane	776	226	194	1,196
Targets	3,195	1,839	251	5,285
Laporia/Salat	0	12	0	12
Total Plants and Trees	5,313	3,253	1,077	9,643

51. Plants and Trees by Area – This is a category under the schedule whose compensation is based on the planted area, either by square meter or hectare. There are some other grasses (Elephant grass, May grass, etc) affected which are not included in the listing and do not have economic and/or commercial values. These were not included in this enumeration of affected plants and trees by area.

52. Only one of the four listed plants in the schedule of compensation were found in the project affected land, namely water cress, whose edible leaves are part of the diet of the project area. The details of the affected areas are shown in the following Table 8 Summary of Affected Plant and Tree by Area.

Table 8 Summary of Affected Plant and Tree by Area

Name of Plant or Tree	Area (M ²)
Water Cress	374
Total	374

53. Edible Single Plants – There are twelve species in this category that are affected in the project area totaling 1,282 plants. These are annual crops that bear fruit or the leaves that are harvested within a year. The details of the twelve species and their numbers are shown in the following Table 9 Summary of Affected Edible Single Plants.

Table 9 Summary of Affected Edible Single Plants

Name of Plant	Small	Medium	Mature	Total
Aibika	36	0	0	36
Beans	0	8	8	16
Black Kumu	90	0	0	90
Round Cabbage	5	35	0	40
Chinese Cabbage	36	0	122	158
Corn	115	0	0	115
Onion	100	9		109
Pineapple	9	0	0	9
Taro	355	21	10	386
Taro Kongkong	45	22	2	69
Tobacco/Brus	0	0	100	100
Tomato	47	53	54	154
Total Single Plants	838	148	296	1,282

54. Edible Vines and Clump Plants -- This category is a mixture of annual and perennial plants. There are seven species affected by this subproject totaling 215 plants and out of this total, the most numerous is cassava. The other details are shown in the following Table 10 Summary of Affected Edible Vines and Clump Plants.

Table 10 Summary of Affected Edible Vines and Clump Plants

Name of Vine or Clump Plant	Small	Medium	Mature	Total
Cassava	23	140	5	168
Choco	0	0	5	5
Ginger	26	0	5	31
Passion Fruit	7	0	4	11
Total Vines and Clump Plants	56	140	19	215

55. Mound Plants– There are only two crops included in this category; potato and sweet potato, the staple crop in the highlands and the most important crop in PNG. There are 379 affected mounds and the average mound is one square meter and this is the basis of computing compensation. The details are shown in the following Table 11 Summary of Affected Mound Plants.

Table 11 Summary of Affected Mound Plants

Mound Plants	Small (<0.75M ²)	Medium (0.75-1.50M ²)	Large (1.50M ²)	Total
English Potato	0	15	40	55
Sweet Potato	97	112	115	324
Total	97	127	155	379

Forest trees are categorized into four classes and two specific trees (pine and canoe trees) which are very important in PNG. The predominant affected category is minor trees totaling

4,236 trees. The other details are shown in the following Table 12 Summary of Affected Forest Trees.

Table 12 Summary of Affected Forest Trees

Name of Forest Tree	Small	Medium	Mature	Total
Hardwood (All Species)	999	89	46	1,134
Semi-Hardwood (All Species)	500	31	32	563
All Other Trees	2,894	1,227	115	4,236
Pine Tree	21	51	3	75
Total Forest Trees	4,414	1,398	196	6,008

4. Fences

56. The main purpose of fences in the project area is to keep animals from straying into food gardens which is the main source of household food. Pigs, cows and goats are especially partial to the leafy vegetables being grown in these food gardens. Hence, the use of fences is not for the protection of the inhabitants but the protection of their food source.

57. The affected fences have a total length of 4, 053 linear meters. The predominant fence is made of wood (3,864m). The average height of the fence is around one and one half meters. The details of the affected fences are shown in the following Table 13. Summary of Affected Fences.

Table 13. Summary of Affected Fences

Fence Material	Left Fence	Length	Right Fence	Length	Total Fences	Total Linear Meters
Metal	6	33.00	14	61.00	20	94.00
Wooden	24	2,045.00	30	1,819.00	54	3,864.00
Plant/Bush	3	60.00	1	20.00	4	80.00
Concrete	0	0.00	1	15.00	1	15.00
Total	33	2138	46	1,915.00	79	4,053.00

5. Grave Sites

58. There are 6 grave sites containing 8 graves. There are three types of grave sites based of the Valuer General's Schedule of Compensation, namely the unmarked, permanently marked and permanently marked with features. The details are shown in the following Table 14 Summary of Affected Graves Sites and Graves.

Table 14 Summary of Affected Graves Sites and Graves

Type of Grave Site	Left		Right		Total	
	Site	Grave	Site	Grave	Site	Grave
Unmarked (1)	0	0	6	8	6	8
Permanently Marked (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/Permanent Features (3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	6	8	6	8

6. Business/Income

59. There are 4 trade stores that will be affected by the project. In addition, there are also one fishpond and one farmhouse that will be affected slightly by the road project. The details are shown in the following Table 15 Summary of Affected Businesses.

Table 15 Summary of Affected Businesses

Business Loss	# of Facilities	BM	SP	P
Trade Store	5	4	0	1
Farmhouse	1	1		
Fish Pond	1	No Structure		
Total	7	4	0	1

BM (bush material), SP (semi-permanent), P (permanent)

7. Vulnerability

60. Women headed households totalled 9 households while handicapped headed households accounted for 4 households. In addition, households headed by the elderly accounted for 15 households. In summary, there are 28 vulnerable households in the project affected area as shown in the following Table 16 Summary of Vulnerable Households.

Table 16 Summary of Vulnerable Households

Vulnerability	Left Side	Right Side	Total
Women Headed Households	4	1	9
Handicapped Headed Households	2	0	4
Elderly headed Households	7	1	15
Total	13	2	28

8. Category of Resettlement Impacts

61. The selection criteria for subsequent subprojects for the HRRIP include provisions that the proposed work is on an existing road, does not involve major earthmoving works and avoids the displacement of residential structures or other, permanent structures. These selection criteria in effect aim to minimize the resettlement impacts for any candidate road for the HRRIP. The Ialibu Kagua is categorized as Category B for involuntary resettlement based on SPS because of the minimal number of affected owners and the insignificant impacts on land and/or productive assets.

62. There are 463 households belonging to 8 tribes/clans who will suffer minor impacts, mostly losses of crops and trees. There are four households (22 persons) who will suffer major impacts because their houses (bush materials) will be affected by the project. In addition, the loss of land or income generating assets is estimated at 2.21%. The subproject's resettlement category is Category B as the number of affected persons (APs) suffering major resettlement impacts is less than 200 persons and the impacts on their income generating assets is below 10%.

63. In terms of impacts on land, the affected areas range from the smallest area of 8,979 sqm (Wambea/Riarepa) to the biggest area of 32,704 sqm (Wakorepa) tribe in km 17+796 to 21+857 km). The total affected tribal/clan land is around 21 hectares for the whole left and right sides of the road project.

64. The land relationship between the tribes and clans who own the customary lands and the members is similar to a contract of usufruct wherein the land owners (tribes and clans)

permit their members to use and profit from the use of tribal and clan lands. Hence, in determining the number of affected persons, the tribe is treated as a juridical person with its own separate and distinct personality from that of its members. From the forgoing premises, the number of affected owners of the land is only 8 tribes and clans.

65. The tribal lands in the highlands are very substantial and the increase in the population either by natural growth or through marriages can be adequately addressed by releasing extra lands of the tribes to members who are in need of additional or new land to farm. People along the road project make more than 20 consecutive plantings before a fallow period of 5–15 years. Production is maintained through the use of drainage, composting and mounding. Based on these agricultural practices, a household has several farming areas located in different parts of their tribal lands. Some are currently used as food gardens while others are in the fallow period wherein lands are rested to regain their fertility. In Ialibu-Kagua subproject, the socio-economic survey revealed that respondents have an average of 5 food gardens located separately within the tribal land. Hence, lands that will be affected will be addressed by the affected tribes by allocating vacant lands or early activation of fallow lands for the affected members.

66. In assessing the impacts on their productive assets, the assets including the lands of the affected tribe/clan should be the basis and not on individual affected lands presently occupied by the APs. There is a tribal mechanism wherein any decrease in the landholdings of a member will be addressed by the affected tribe through releases of idle tribal lands. In effect, the assessment of impacts to determine whether it would be significant or not, should be on the tribal level because of the uniqueness of PNG society, wherein customary laws prevail on land relations.

67. The determination of the percentage of their affected productive assets had been problematic because the affected households have multiple areas for their productive assets. Further investigations revealed that each household in a tribe has at least 4 food gardens with the majority for household consumption while the rest are cultivated for their potential cash income. In cases of natural growth trees, there is no clear cut ownership on what trees are individually owned and what are tribally owned. In the timber industry, compensation for natural growth trees is given to the affected tribes. While the DMS covered all the affected assets inside the required land to upgrade and rehabilitate the road, it did not cover the scattered food gardens and trees areas of the APs located elsewhere.

68. In terms of the number of affected persons whose permanent houses will be demolished because of the project, there are 4 houses that will be affected and all are made of bush materials. Based on the eligibility criteria that formed part of the resettlement framework, the project works avoided displacement of residential and other permanent structures because the affected houses are classified as temporary houses made of bush materials (wood, bamboo and grass).

IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Background Information

1. Socio-Economic Information

69. A socio-economic survey was conducted from the middle of March to April 5, 2013. The questionnaire used in the survey was used previously in other ADB projects involving resettlement in Papua New Guinea and in the process, was further fine tuned by its continuous use. The sample size of the socio-economic survey is 94 respondents.

70. The enumerators or interviewers were provided a short summary on ADB safeguard policy to provide background information on the conduct of the socio-economic survey. A briefing on the contents of the survey instrument and how interviews should be conducted were also shared with the enumerators. To provide randomness in getting the sample size, the enumerators were instructed to conduct the interviews randomly along the whole road section. If the targeted respondent of the census survey is unwilling to undergo further interview, the enumerators were instructed to interview the next respondent in the census survey.

71. This section contains the results of the socio-economic survey conducted specifically for the project and secondary information gathered from the previous studies for this road section. These are all presented to provide a holistic view of the socio-economic conditions in the Ialibu-Kagua road section.

2. Household Demographic Information

72. There are 94 households interviewed in the socio-economic survey (Ialibu-Kagua road section). These respondent households are all affected households whose assets will be affected by the subproject. They were randomly interviewed from both sides of the road during the conduct of the DMS. The sample size represents 13.9% of the total affected persons or the sample size has a 95% confidence level with a plus or minus 9.5% margin of error.

73. The total population is 509 persons or an average household size of 5.41 persons. There are 274 males against 235 females or a gender ratio of 85 females for every 100 males. There are 344 persons in the economically productive age (15 – 65 yrs old) while there are 165 persons in the dependent ages (under 15 yrs and above 65 yrs old). There are 47 dependent persons for every 100 persons in the economically productive age. (Age Dependency Ratio -- is the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (generally under age 15 and over age 65) to those in the "economically productive" ages (15-65 years) in the population.)

74. Out of the total of 94 households, 84 households are nuclear families while 7 households are polygamous families. The household size of polygamous families is almost double than nuclear families. The details are shown in Table 17.

Table 17 Summary of Family Types in the Sampled Households

Family Type	HH	Male	Female	Total	HH Size
Nuclear	84	235	197	432	5.14
Polygamous	7	33	30	63	9.00
No Answer	3	6	8	14	4.67
Total	94	274	235	509	5.41

75. The term nuclear family is used to distinguish a family group consisting of most commonly, a father and mother and their children, from what is known as an extended family. Nuclear families can be any size, as long as the family can support itself and there are only children and two parents, nuclear families meet its individual members' basic needs since available resources are only divided among few individuals or the family would be known as an extended family.

76. People lived on isolated homesteads or in small hamlets of 4-10 households that form a sub-clan. More recently, and particularly since the upgrading of portions of the Highlands Highway, villages have been established adjacent to roads. Often, a village will have a central meeting area that is located adjacent to the road; this is where trade stores are located and, possibly, an informal market area. Housing is generally clustered behind the central area, away from the road.

3. Housing Information

77. The major source of domestic water is from nearby streams accounting for 81 (86.17%) households. This is followed by spring, a source of water for 10 (10.64%) households. Other sources are tanks and piped in water. The major toilet type used by households is the latrine accounting for almost all (93) of respondent households. All households use wood as fuel for cooking.

78. Over 97% of households own their houses; nearly all structures are constructed of semi-permanent traditional materials, i.e., wood frames with woven bamboo walls and thatch roofs. Some people "modernize" their traditional houses with windows and front porches; better-off households construct houses that combine traditional and purchased materials. Also, as roads are upgraded, there is evidence of new houses being constructed entirely of permanent materials (HRMG/DOWT, 2006). A household may have several structures grouped in a small cluster. Some households maintain the custom of men and women living separately; this is particularly true among the older generation, although younger couples tend to live together in the same house.

4. Economic Activities

79. Respondents in the Ialibu-Kagua road section were asked about their main household economic activities. Eighty three households (88.30%) are engaged in agriculture as their main economic activity while vending is a distant second with 38 households. Other economic activities are shown in Table 18 Primary and Secondary Economic Activities presents the summary for the Primary and Secondary Economic Activities in the area.

Table 18 Primary and Secondary Economic Activities

Economic Activity	Households	Percentage
Agriculture	83	88.30%
Vending	38	40.43%
Remittance	29	30.85%
Others	20	21.28%
Small Enterprise	18	19.15%
Government Employment	16	17.02%
Hunting	15	15.96%
Paid Labor	14	14.89%
Transport Business	6	6.38%
Sale of Food	3	3.19%
Royalties	1	1.06%

80. Based on the multiple answers given by respondents, there are 2.5 economic activities for every household interviewed in this survey. Small enterprises, business and trading and roadside vending are female dominated activities that are very significant in producing additional income to the families.

5. Cropping Patterns

81. Subsistence agriculture in this region is based on moderate-to- high intensity cultivation of sweet potato. Other common crops include beans, corn, greens, cabbage, sugarcane and peanuts. Households use techniques such as composting and mounding to maintain the productivity of their land; in areas of moderate intensity cultivation, gardens are left fallow for up to 15 years after 2-5 plantings.

82. People walk to work in their gardens on a daily basis. Among surveyed households, the average distance is about 1.5 km. However, women in focus groups in SHP villages said they often walked 5-10 km (3-4 hours) to get to their gardens

83. Most households raise small livestock such as pigs, goats, sheep and poultry. Among surveyed households in the RIZ, 73% in SHP cited the sale of pigs as a source of cash income; this income ranges from K500 to K1,500 per year.

6. Marketing

84. The marketing of cash crops relies on sales to buyers, particularly for households growing coffee and raising pigs. Nearly 90% of coffee growers sell to buyers, while only 40% make direct sales at local and/or regional markets. In SHP 23% of households sell pigs in local markets. Even for vegetables, people sell to buyers. In SHP, only 15% sell vegetables in local markets while 79% rely on buyers.

85. Market sellers generally walk to local markets; in SHP, the average trip is 35 minutes and the majority (60%) sells several times each week. The lack of good marketing opportunities is evident in SHP based on the average daily revenues of K24, as reported by surveyed vendors. On good days, vendors get K58 in SHP markets; on a bad day, the average is K19 a day.

7. Household Income and Expenditure

86. The primary source of household income is from agriculture earning an aggregate amount of 281,080 Kina representing 30.40% of the total annual household income. Income derived from small enterprise contributed 20.16% of the household income. It is significant that 16.40% of household income came from vending, a female dominated income generating activity. The details are shown in Table 19 Sources of Household Income (Kina).

Table 19 Sources of Household Income (Kina)

Sources of Annual Income	Amount	Percentage	Households	Ave Annual Income	Ave Monthly Income
Agriculture	281,080.00	30.40%	83	3,386.51	282.21
Paid Labor	21,780.00	2.36%	14	1,555.71	129.64
Small Enterprise	186,420.00	20.16%	18	10,356.67	863.06
Government Employment	137,390.00	14.86%	16	8,586.88	715.57
Transport Business	36,400.00	3.94%	6	6,066.67	505.56

Sale of Food	7,020.00	0.76%	3	2,340.00	195.00
Vending	151,610.00	16.40%	38	3,989.74	332.48
Hunting	19,140.00	2.07%	15	1,276.00	106.33
Remittance	35,160.00	3.80%	29	1,212.41	101.03
Royalties	500.00	0.05%	1	500.00	41.67
Others	48,000.00	5.19%	20	2,400.00	200.00
Total	924,500.00	100.00%	243		
Average Annual Income Per Household = 9,835.11					

87. Based on the various sources of income, the highest source of income came from small enterprise with around 10,000 kina per family per year. This is followed by government employment with around 8,000 kina annually. The third is transport/business accounting for around 6, 000 kina annually.

88. Overall, the annual income is 9, 835.11 kina per family and this translates into a monthly income of 819 Kina or a per capita of around 5 kina per person per day at an average size of 5.41 persons per household.

89. Household Expenditure – The survey showed that food is the largest household expenditure accounting for 329,790 Kina (45.38%) of total household expenses. Transportation came second accounting for 121,180 kina (16.67%) of total household expenses. Third is education with 77,506 kina (10.66%). Again, this showed under reporting of food expense because of the availability of food gardens of the respondents and their tendency to report food expense as out of pocket cash spent on food.

90. The basic reasons that children in RIZ are not in school include the school fees, the long distances to schools, risks for children traveling long distances and the fact that there are insufficient numbers of teachers. Girls are often not sent to school because they are needed at home to help their parents. In addition, for many parents and their children, education is not a priority. Women in focus groups mentioned that 20% of those not in schools were not interested. The other details are shown in Table 20 Household Expenditure.

Table 20 Household Expenditure

Annual Household Expenses	Amount	Percentage	Households	Ave Annual Expense	Ave Monthly Expense
Food	329,790.00	45.38%	91	3,624.07	302.01
Transportation	121,180.00	16.67%	77	1,573.77	131.15
Clothing	53,240.00	7.33%	91	585.05	48.75
Health	30,710.00	4.23%	85	361.29	30.11
Education	77,506.00	10.66%	59	1,313.66	109.47
Communications	46,810.00	6.44%	61	767.38	63.95
Social	42,900.00	5.90%	53	809.43	67.45
Agriculture	3,620.00	0.50%	21	172.38	14.37
Fuel	17,280.00	2.38%	6	2,880.00	240.00
Electric	2,000.00	0.28%	1	2,000.00	166.67
Others	1,700.00	0.23%	4	425.00	35.42
Total	726,736.00	100.00%	549		
Average Annual Expense = 7,731.23					

91. The average annual expense of the surveyed households totaled 7,731 kina. Comparing this figure with the average annual income of 9,835 kina, there is a net savings of around 2,000 kina per year.

8. Health Services and Facilities

92. The respondents were asked if any member of their family became sick during the past year. Twenty out of a total of 94 households declared that at least one member of their family got sick during the past year. The most prevalent illness among respondents was malaria representing 25% of all responses while there were cancer, fractures and HIV cases.

93. The respondents were asked if they sought medical attention for their sicknesses and all households availed of the existing health facilities. Forty four households went to the local aid post, 29 households went to the district health center and 4 households went to the provincial hospital while the rest went to more than one health facility.

94. All the respondents were asked their walking time to the nearest health facility (aid post, district health center or provincial hospital). All respondents were within four hours walking time from an aid post or district health center.

9. Migration

95. There are generally four types of migration in PNG, (a) rural to urban, (b) rural to peri-urban, (c) rural to rural and (d) rural to resource projects. These movements are associated with the ability to earn cash incomes in particular provinces, with most migrants moving from provinces where incomes are lowest, to provinces where incomes are highest. In many parts of PNG people are moving from areas they perceive as disadvantaged to areas they perceive as advantaged. That is, from poor quality land with poor access to markets and services, to higher quality land with better access to markets and services and with increased chances to engage in the cash economy.

96. The respondents were asked if they or any member of the family migrate for work outside of their district. Out of the total respondents, 68 households replied in the negative. Only 26 households have some members of their families migrating to work outside of their provinces.

97. Only three out of the total number of migrant workers are agricultural laborers. The majority of migrant workers are professionals. They earned an average of more than 1,000 kina per month.

10. Status of Women

98. The respondents were asked what kind of activities the female members of their families are engaged in. The question can accommodate multiple answers. Eighty households (85.11%) answered that some females in their households are engaged in agricultural cultivation. The female members of the families are usually responsible for the cultivation of their food gardens. This is a very important source of food in their families and women are responsible for their continuous production. If the women are finished tending their gardens and just waiting for the vegetables and other crops to mature, the women work for other food gardens and nearby coffee plantations to augment their income. The household works, which is a traditional domain of women, are being done by women in 77 households (81.91%). This is augmented by services, offering household services to other households being practiced by 14 households. Other activities participated by women are allied activities (pig raising, poultry, cattle) (81.91%), collection and sale of forest products

(11.70%), non-agricultural labor and trade and business. The details are shown in Table 21 Women's Participation in Economic Activities.

Table 21 Women's Participation in Economic Activities

Women's Participation in Economic Activities	Frequency	Percentage
Agricultural Cultivation	80	85.11%
Allied Activities	77	81.91%
Collection/sale of Forest Products	11	11.70%
Trade and Business	18	19.15%
Agricultural labor	13	13.83%
Non-Agricultural	14	14.89%
Household Industries	20	21.28%
Services	14	14.89%
Household Works	77	81.91%
Others	2	2.13%

99. It is apparent that far from being marginalized, the women in the study area are very active in their pursuit and contribution to the income of the families. The reported additional income that women contribute to the family income is computed at around 797 kina a year. However, this may be understated because of the local practice of not considering food consumption raised in the food garden as part of the income earned by a family.

100. The respondents were asked about the female participation in decision making in the family. Almost all (88.30%) of the households reported that female participation is very much present on matters concerning the health of the child and on the day to day activities in the households.

101. Decision making regarding financial matters has 81 female members (86.17%) participating. This topic is associated with the purchase of assets for the family which has 77 females (81.91%) participating. Based on the results of the socio-economic survey, the women in the study area have mainstreamed in the generating income to augment family income. In addition, the female participation in decision making process regarding various family aspects is very apparent and observable. Table 22 Summary of Female Participation in Decision Making presents the summary of the female participation in decision making in the study area.

Table 22 Summary of Female Participation in Decision Making

Women Participation in Decision - Making	Frequency	Percentage
Financial Matters	81	86.17%
Education of Child	80	85.11%
Health Care of Child	83	88.30%
Purchase of Assets	77	81.91%
Day to Day Activities	83	88.30%
Social Functions	81	86.17%
Others	69	73.40%

B. Project Potential Socio-Economic Impacts

102. Positive and adverse impacts may occur simultaneously in a given project. In the Ialibu-Kagua road, the positive impacts outweigh the adverse impacts because of the nature

of the project. The following paragraphs discuss the positive as well as the negative socio-economic impacts of the Ialibu-Kagua road section.

1. Positive Impacts

103. *Generation of Employment Opportunities* -- During construction, the project will generate employment opportunities to the affected tribes and clans. The social condition in PNG is unique in the sense that there is a very strong personal identification with the tribe and clan. The social conditions in the project site would make it very difficult for the contractor to ignore the affected persons who would be desirous to work in the project. It would doubly difficult if the winning contractor would hire foreigners whose skills are locally available. This would create a serious social backlash against the contractor and would sour any potential cooperative relationship between the direct stakeholders and the contractor. It would not also be remote that district and provincial officials' cooperation would be severely tested because these officials would also be recommending their own set of people as workers to reinforce their high social position within their tribes because of their positions in government.

104. DOW shall ensure that the winning contractor shall hire local laborers based on the distribution of the tribes and clans along the road section to minimize any social conflicts. The affected tribes and clans have permitted the use of their customary land and it is appropriate and their expectations that the members of the affected tribes and clans are hired in their sections of the road project.

105. During the maintenance period (5 years), the road contractor will also be responsible for the maintenance for the whole 31.788 km road section. This will require some maintenance teams that will be distributed along this road section and these teams will be composed of members who live along the road section to facilitate the performance of their maintenance works.

106. *Generation of Business and Livelihood Opportunities* -- This project will generate business and livelihood opportunities in the RIZ especially to the direct stakeholders. The contractor will establish construction camps, quarry sites, motor pools, living quarters and other construction related facilities. Necessarily, these will be manned by the personnel and workers of the contractor who will all require food, shelter, clothing and personal services. Farmers would have a ready market for their agricultural products because of their proximity to the buyers. Tribes and clans owning tree species for timber would have a ready market because the facilities and the actual construction would require a considerable volume of timber. Tribes whose customary lands have been previously identified as potential sources of aggregates will receive compensation from the contractor in exchange for extracting quarry materials from their lands.

107. *Transfer of Residences Along the Road* -- Households of the same tribe living far from the road project will be encouraged to migrate to areas within the same tribal land along the newly constructed road because of the benefits that they would derive from the project. There are at least 5 respondents who have expressed their intentions to resettle their families along the road, but maintaining their farm areas because of the possibilities of establishing various business endeavors such as trade stores and transport businesses (operations of public vehicles). It would not be remote if some of the tribal leaders and elders would allocate and declare some portions of their customary lands along the Ialibu-Kagua road as residential areas to accommodate households desirous of relocating from the unaffected but remote portions of their customary lands and participate in the benefits of the project.

108. *Increase in Commercial Activities* -- The road project will increase commercial activities along the road section because of the expected increase of travelers and transport operators who would be using the road because of better driving conditions. Necessarily, businesses connected with the transport sector will be established to exploit the new business opportunities along the road section such as gasoline stations, road side vending, eateries and refreshment parlors, repair and vulcanizing shops.

109. *Improvement in Lifestyle and Culture* -- The upgrading and rehabilitation of the Ialibu-Kagua road will hasten the change in the lifestyle and culture of the members of the different tribes and clans living along this road section. The frequency of exposure and interaction of members of a tribe with different tribes is expected to increase because of better road conditions. Frequency of exposure to different cultures usually fosters tolerance if not understanding and this will assist in the process of assimilation and integration wherein inhabitants of PNG will see themselves as members of a nation and not just members of a tribe or clan.

110. *Improve Access to Power and Water* -- It is expected that the upgrading and rehabilitation of the Ialibu – Kagua road section will encourage the utility companies supplying electricity and water to provide these facilities to households living along the road section. It must be pointed out that a primary requirement for these utility companies is accessibility to their franchise areas. It would be next to impossible to provide electricity or water to areas where their trucks and service vehicles cannot go. This project will provide the technical platform to seriously consider the provision of these services. It is up to these companies to also consider other factors such as population density, business and commercial activities, income level, etc in their decision provide such services.

111. *Better Access to Markets* -- The project will create better access to town centers especially on the middle section of the road where access is problematic. An all- weather road would mean better continuous access during rainy season and would improve household income (Manus 2009) because households are able to transport their agricultural produce easier and faster to the markets because of improve road conditions. The residents of the RIZ of the Ialibu-Kagua road would have better opportunities to find wage employment in the urban center of Mendi because of easier and faster travel time. In many of the road improvement projects, the fares did not reduce but the benefits derived were the time saved during each trip.

112. *Improvement in Health Services* -- It is expected that the Ialibu-Kagua road project will improve the health services in the RIZ. The association between better health and roads is based on the quality of the linkage between the village and the place where health services, both treatment and prevention, is being offered. The better the quality of the road and the more cash the smallholder has to spend, the more likely health care will be sought and received for themselves and their children. Some health services are itinerant, MCH clinics being one example. The better the quality of the road, the more likely the service will be offered regularly at the village level. Finally, many health services depend upon the regular and timely delivery of medicines, bandages and vaccinations to the aid post or health centre, and on the effective supervision and administration of health service staff.

113. *Better Educational Services* -- The Ialibu – Kagua road project will improve the quality of education available in the road section. Education services are less dependent on the regular delivery of supplies but do depend on effective supervision of teachers, the delivery teaching materials and the teachers' access to urban services. Teachers in isolated areas can spend many days every month traveling between their school and an administrative centre, days that they are absent from the classroom.

114. *Assist in Poverty Alleviation* -- The project will assist in poverty alleviation in the local provinces. An assessment of the general importance of roads in PNG is contained in the World Bank's study of poverty (Huppi and Gibson 1999). This report argues, "Access to transport infrastructure is an important determinant of economic welfare in PNG". It bases this statement on an expenditure and consumption survey that found that the "poor" travel three times longer than the "non-poor" to reach the closest road. It concluded that "one hour decrease in traveling time to the nearest transport facility reduces real consumption by 10 percent. This suggests that measures which improve rural communities' access to transport infrastructure will be an important aspect of poverty alleviation in PNG" (Huppi and Gibson 1999, 38)."

115. *Improve Household Income* -- The relationship between poverty and markets exists because smallholder incomes depend almost entirely on the sale of export crops and fresh foods. To sell these commodities, smallholders must be able to transport them to a point of sale relatively cheaply and efficiently. In the case of some export crops, the point of sale is the 'farm gate' (the village). The mobile buyer travels to the village in a vehicle and carries the commodity back to an urban place of processing or aggregation and eventual export. In the case of the sale of fresh foods in urban markets, it is the smallholder who travels with the commodity. Either way, the condition of the road connection between the village and the point of sale is critically important.

2. Negative Impacts

116. There were previous attempts by the government to upgrade and rehabilitate this road section but for some reason or another, the road project did not push through in the past. However, there were some sections of the road where obstructions (crops and trees) were removed without proper compensation. This created outstanding issues with the HRRIP and a separate due diligence/social compliance audit report has been prepared to address these outstanding issues.

117. *Loss of Land* -- The project will require an additional 21.5 hectares of land on both sides of the existing road to rehabilitate and upgrade the Ialibu-Kagua road.

118. The land impact of the project is expected to trigger the release of idle tribal lands as substitute lands in favor of the affected households. The location, size and fertility of the substitute lands will be determined by the tribal elders and leaders taking into consideration the conditions and sizes of these affected lands.

119. The project will also affect some structures, trees, crops, graves and other assets of affected persons. These impacts have been addressed in this RP. The affected customary lands will be permitted to be used by the tribes and clans who owned the customary lands in exchange for public infrastructure while the affected assets will be compensated at replacement cost.

120. *Loss of Houses and Other Structures* -- Almost all of the affected houses and other structures are made of bush materials which are abundant in the project area. The major cost of constructing these structures is the cost of harvesting, hauling, cutting and installation of these bush materials. Traditionally, the perception of these structures are only temporary, the duration of which is co-terminus to the durability of the bush material used. Seldom will structure owners undertake major repairs because culturally, they will just wait for the structure to deteriorate and construct a new structure in lieu of the dilapidated structure because it would be more onerous to repair than to build a new structure in light of the availability of bush materials in their areas.

121. Unlike permanent structures where their productive lifespan would reach more than 30 years, the road project just shortens and limits the length of time when the bush structure would continue to be useful to the owner/occupant by a few years for newly built structures and maybe less than a year for old and dilapidated ones.

122. Without the project, they will be expected to replace at their own expense the houses as they become old and dilapidated. However, because their structures cannot be avoided but be affected by the road project, they will be compensated at full replacement costs, and in some cases, even if the remaining lifespan of the affected structure is less than a year. This is more than restore the condition where the AP was before the project.

123. In summary, for the affected structure made of bush materials, if the affected structure is new, the compensation is approximately equal to the cost of building the structure. The older the affected structure, the more advantageous to the affected structure owner because there is greater difference between the compensation due and the present worth of the affected structure.

124. *Loss of Graves Sites and Graves* – Based on customs and traditions in the highlands, there is no western concept of a cemetery or memorial park which would contain the human remains of the dead in a certain political jurisdiction. In the highlands, the dead are buried within their customary land, usually very near the residence of the deceased, wherein the spirits of the dead would watch and protect their living relatives. The nearest similarity to the western concept of a cemetery is grave site within the customary land where the dead of a specific clan within a tribe are all buried. The interment of the members of the tribe within their customary land strengthens and reinforces their attachment to the land. The graves served as monuments to their tribal history including their victories and defeats. Customary land is usually not sold except for some legal exceptions because of the intrinsic value to their cultural history which are attached with the land. In cases of territorial conflicts with the adjacent tribes, the existence of the graves is evidence of their boundaries and would support their claims in the land dispute.

125. The relocation of graves and grave sites is enveloped by cultural beliefs in the project area. It is believed that the spirits of the dead are still in the area and if there is no proper showing of respect for the dead through the celebration of proper rituals, the dead will get angry with the living relatives and bad things might happen to them. The relatives of the dead that will be relocated because of the project will insist that these rituals including sacrificing pigs to appease the dead should be properly observed.

126. The materials used in a grave indicate the social status of the deceased and the nature of his/her occupancy over the land. Graves with permanent structures indicate that the deceased had a high social position when he was still living, usually a tribal leader, member of parliament, government official. The simpler the materials used in a grave usually indicate a lowering of the social status of deceased. Unmarked graves usually indicate temporary occupation of the land, usually during tribal warfare when there is no time to construct elaborate graves.

127. In summary, the loss of graves and grave sites has great cultural significance because the graves are their connections to their ancestors. In the face of changing socio-economic and political environments and their consequential anxieties, their connections with their ancestors are the stabilizing factor that holds their tribe together. The graves also serve as their testimonial to the commonality of ancestry between the clans and sub-clans.

128. *Loss of Fences* – In the western concept, fences usually indicate the extent of one's ownership to a property. In the highlands, the prevailing property regime is communal

ownership. The tribes are the owners of the land and the members of a tribe occupy a certain portion of the tribal land in the concept of usufruct from the tribe.

129. The primary purpose of fences in the project area is not to delineate ownership but to prevent farm animals in destroying the food gardens which are the primary source of food for the affected households. Most of the time, the fences are made out of shrubs, bush materials, make-shift materials and pig wire, indicating impermanence of the fences. In comparison, fences of schools and churches in the project area are made of permanent materials, usually cyclone wires or hallow blocks which denote a certain degree of permanency. If the food gardens are in the state of fallow, allowing the land to recover its fertility, the fences that protect these food gardens are abandoned because the fences have already served their purpose.

130. *Loss of Perennial Trees and Plants* – The affected trees can be subdivided into fruit trees and timber species. The compensation for the loss of trees (depending on the specie, age and/or diameter) is governed by the Valuer's General Schedule of Compensation (2008) and has been supplemented by the results of the replacement cost survey to approximate the current prices.

131. The effects on the loss of fruit trees to the APs are immediate because the fruits are either sources of food or sources of income for the current harvest year. Hence the loss of the fruit trees has an immediate reducing effect on household income. Compensation in this instance is to compensate for the lost income that will be derived from these fruit trees.

132. There is a unique role the timber trees play on household income. Similar to pigs in almost of PNG cultures, timber trees are viewed as instruments of household savings similar to depositing money in a bank. They just let these trees grow, attaining commercial value and these are like money in banks, ready to be cut down to be sold to address cyclic annual expenses such as enrollment or emergencies like payment of compensation or medical expenses. The loss of these timber trees has no immediate effect on household income but would adversely affect the financial capabilities of households during emergencies and annual recurring expenses. Inversely, during tribal conflicts, timber trees are specially targeted by the opposite tribe, either cut and/or burned to deprive their enemies of these assets and prolong the economic recovery time after the conflict. Compensation in this instance is to provide for the funds in cases wherein there are emergencies and/or recurring annual expenses.

133. *Loss of Annual Crops* – Annual Crops are defined as plants and shrubs whose economic products can be harvested within a year. These include almost all of the crops that are cultivated in the traditional food gardens of the affected areas. It is a policy of the project to permit as possible the harvesting of the products before possession for the construction project is taken over by the contractor. In this instance, there will be no compensation because there was no loss, the agricultural products having been harvested and made use of the owner before possession of the contractor.

134. It is a traditional practice for households to have multiple food gardens following their agricultural concept of resting the land to recover the fertility of the soil. It is also a survival strategy to have a continuous supply of food in the event that there is crop failure in one food garden. Hence, in the event that the road project will affect their food gardens, the affected households still have other food sources.

135. Sufficient to say, the compensation for lost assets are fully adequate because the rates are now based on the present market value. Hence, at this juncture, the conditions of the affected households have been fully restored.

136. The project may also have some adverse social impacts. In D'Cruz's (1990) study of the construction of the Mendi-Koroba Road it was found that most people viewed the road as being a positive development. However, there was evidence that problems of health, law and order, gambling and alcohol consumption increased. Settlements moved to be closer to the road, the value of compensations for deaths and injuries increased, the road was used to move warriors to fights faster, inter-personal fights and theft increased, the rate of STD infections increased significantly. These social problems that may possibly arise from the project should be addressed by frequent police presence in the road section and active interventions of local officials. A separate project but part of this program includes an STD/HIV education and awareness campaign.

137. Environmental and health-related impacts may also occur because of the project. Earth-moving and use of heavy motor equipment during the construction and maintenance phase may cause people near the road and in adjacent settlements to inhale or ingest smoke and dust, experience noise pollution, and face higher risk of accidents. In this regard, the DOW together with the LLG and village leaders will: (i) conduct timely and effective public information dissemination on the schedule of construction and maintenance work so that the people will take proper precautions, (ii) come up with health bulletins/information to avoid or at least minimize hazards caused by smoke, dust, and noise pollution, and (iii) compel the contractor and workers to exercise safety measures (e.g., setting up of early warning devices, avoid or minimize massive earthwork. A separate environment assessment report includes relevant measures on management of environmental issues.

V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Consultations During Project Preparation

138. In compliance with GoPNG and ADB policies and priorities, the HRRIP will ensure a transparent and accountable process for land acquisition as required in upgrading, rehabilitating and maintaining roads in the Highlands Highway network. Dissemination of information and consultation with stakeholders has occurred at different points in the preparation and implementation of the Ialibu-Kagua road project to ensure that affected people (APs) and other stakeholders have timely information about land negotiation and compensation. The DOW through its consultants working in collaboration with Provincial Administrations (PA) and local authorities has organized consultation activities to disseminate project information and elicit their issues and concerns as well as their opinions regarding the project.

139. The project team composed of DOW consultants and staff held consultations in SHP with provincial and district authorities, as well as representatives of Provincial AIDS Councils, Provincial and District Women's Councils, development enclaves, private business houses, local radio stations, NGOs and community organizations. Community consultations and women's focus groups were conducted in several villages on each of the T2 roads including the Ialibu-Kagua road section.

B. Consultations During RP Preparation

140. Based on the assessment of the project, the key provincial stakeholders identified for Ialibu-Kagua road project include the Provincial Governor, Provincial Administrator and/or Deputy, Provincial Community Development Officers, Provincial Lands Officer, Provincial Women Representatives, Department of Works Manager, Department of Works Principal Advisor for Technical Division, Engineers Representative, Department of Primary Industry and Provincial Value Officer.

141. In the district and LLG levels, the key people identified include the Local Level Government (LLG) Ward Counselors, Village Court Officials, Women and Youth Leader Representatives, Church Groups, Affected People Leaders, Civic and NGO organization groups.

142. The primary stakeholders are the directly affected households whose lands and assets will be affected by the project. The roadside communities and villages located along the Ialibu-Kagua road section are also classified as primary stakeholders and their active participation and support are crucial for the success of the project. Secondary stakeholders are residents of villages and communities that are located in the interior areas of the road alignment within the RIZ.

143. The HRRIP resettlement and land acquisition teams provided information about the project. These information may be summarized into the following categories; (a) project information, (b) project benefits, (c) safeguard policies, (d) detailed engineering design, (e) detailed measurement survey, (f) socio-economic survey, (g) resettlement plan, (h) grievance redress mechanism, (i) project ownership and (j) project monitoring.

144. In addition, they also conducted a series of project information dissemination and public consultations with the provincial and district authorities, council wards and residents of the affected areas. The council wards covered were Seven Kona, Inelere, Kunu, Ragoma 2,

Marili and Kagua Station, all located in Kagua Erave District and Yameyame, Yamba, Yarena, Pandarana, all located in Ialibu Pangia District.

145. On July 8, 2011, the Project Team met the stakeholders, village elders/leaders Local Government Officials and other concerned parties at Kagua Station and disclosed to them the inclusion of the Ialabu to Kagua Road in the Highlands Region Road Improvement Investment Program. The Project Team presented and defined to them the scope as well as explained the need for the rehabilitation of the said roadway. The rehabilitation will cover 31.4 kilometers of roadway including 6 bridges, 65 existing culverts and a possible addition of another 51 culverts to provide proper drainage of the roadway.

146. On July 19, 2011, the Project Team met the stakeholders, village leaders, Local Government Officials and other concerned parties at several areas namely: (1) Yameyame, (2) Kepik Karanas, (3) Yarana, (4) Muli, and (5) Kanda Village. As was done with the previous consultations, the participants were informed of the scope of the Program and the particular sub-project, the possible positive and negative impacts of the project and the requisite mitigating measures that will be established to enhance the positive impacts and minimize, or if at all possible, eliminate the adverse impacts of the proposed development. Issues and concerns were also elicited from the participants and perceptions were properly noted by the Project Team.

147. The same activity was undertaken on 20 July 2011 for the stakeholders, Village Leaders, Local Government Officials and other concerned parties in (1) Warayalo Bridge, (2) Inalere Village/Tumbalere Ward and (3) Rokona. As was done with the previous consultations, the participants were informed of the scope of the Program and the particular sub-project, possible environmental positive and negative impacts and the requisite mitigating measures.

Table 23 Summary of Public Disclosure of Project Information and Consultations

Date of Consultation	Number of Consultations	Location (District/ LLGs)	Number of Participants
July 19, 2011	(1)	Yameyame	Village/ward leaders, women, youth, farmers, students, vendors (58 participants)
July 19, 2011	(1)	Kepik Karanas	50 resident participants (around 30% women and 20% youth) including ward leaders.
July 19, 2011	(1)	Yarana	35 resident participants including ward leaders.
July 19, 2011	(1)	Muli	60 resident participants including ward leaders
July 19, 2011	(1)	Kanda	25 resident participants including ward leaders.
July 20, 2011	(1)	Wara Yalo Bridge	68 resident participants (20% females and 30% youth) including ward leaders.
July 20, 2011	(1)	Inalere	Around 23 resident participants from LLG wards including ward leaders.
July 20, 2011	(1)	Rakoma	Around 25 resident

Date of Consultation	Number of Consultations	Location (District/ LLGs)	Number of Participants
			participants from LLG/wards

148. Unanimous support was expressed by the participants for the upgrading, rehabilitating and maintaining roads in the Ialibu-Kagua due to a wide range of economic and social benefits (e.g., rehabilitation of coffee gardens, diversification of coffee factories, expansion of cash cropping for wider markets because of improved accessibility, reduced cost for transport of goods, and better access to health care, education and other services, improved family ties and social network, among others) identified by the participants. Women understand that road improvements offer them particular benefits related to their responsibilities to grow food, opportunity to engage in businesses, and better care for the health and education of their children.

149. The second scheduled community consultations have been undertaken while the actual detailed measurement survey (DMS) was being undertaken. It was announced that the cut-off date is the date where the DMS survey for the whole road section was completed (April 5, 2013). Assets introduced after the cut-off date are not eligible to be compensated.

C. Public Disclosure of RP for Sub-Project

150. This RP have been properly endorsed and disclosed by DOW to concerned national and local government agencies, communities and to directly affected persons before DOW's submission to ADB. Summary of the RP will be translated into Pidgin, one of the official languages of PNG and the full RP posted in both ADB and DOW websites prior to the project appraisal.

151. The HRMG staff and local resettlement specialists have conducted meetings with the APs, tribal leaders, provincial, district and ward officials as well as the relevant government agencies as part of the disclosure process to acquaint them of the substance and mechanics of the RP. These HRMG staff and local consultants will assist in the actual implementation of the resettlement plan.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Traditional Grievance Redress Mechanism in PNG

152. PNG is the most culturally diverse country in the world, having more than 800 languages and cultures. PNG has three levels of government. These are national, provincial and local levels. Although the government structure is patterned after the Western political system, PNG still upholds its traditional modes of communication and grievance redress through these three recognized structures. The national, provincial and local levels of government have their own elected leaders both men and women who have the responsibility of representing their communities. These people are recognized and respected leaders who carry out allocated functions. Within these levels there are other recognized people such as the community church pastor, community law person, civic organization, women leaders, or recognized NGO worker. These people are selected to help resolve complaints and grievances.

B. Grievance Redress Mechanism for HRRIP

153. A grievance redress process will be established to ensure that all AP grievances on any aspect of the rights to use additional land and/or compensation for affected assets are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. The grievance redress mechanism will apply equally to the negotiation of the MOA. APs will be made fully aware of their rights (both verbally and in writing) and informed how they can access to the grievance redress mechanism.

154. APs can initiate a project related complaint by filing a written or oral complaint addressed to HRMG as the implementing agency. Within 5 days upon receipt of complaint, the HRMG will furnish a written summary of the complaint to the AP, provincial land officer and/or district land officer and the tribe/clan where the AP belongs with a notice of a conciliation meeting not later than 10 days from the receipt of the complaint of the AP.

155. During the meeting, HRMG will receive, clarify and simplify the issues involved and would try its best efforts to resolve the issues involved which would be acceptable to the AP and DOW. If there is no agreement reached, HRMG may schedule a final conciliation meeting to provide both parties the final opportunity to re-think and consolidate their positions.

156. The schedule of the final hearing should be not more than 10 days after the first hearing. Both parties may re-negotiate the offer made during the first hearing and may introduce new arguments and evidences to support their respective positions. After the summation of their respective positions, the HRMG shall decide the issues involved based on the policies governing HRRIP, prevailing laws of PNG and customary laws of the place where the dispute arose.

157. If the AP is not satisfied with the HRMG's decision, the AP may then take the grievance to the PNG judicial system. In this case, HRMG and DLO will hold the compensation amounts in escrow. Compensation will be paid in full upon final resolution of the case in the courts or other forum, in accordance with the entitlements of the affected person as decided by the court of competent jurisdiction.

158. The Land Disputes Settlement Act establishes judicial procedures for resolution of landownership disputes on customary land. It has a mediation process whereby a designated mediator meets with the disputing parties to resolve grievances. This process is

closely allied with the village court system and traditional mediation procedures that draw on the skills of recognized local leaders and elders.

VII. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

159. The policy framework and entitlements for land acquisition/resettlement are based on the laws, regulations and policies of the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) and the ADB safeguard policy. The principal PNG laws include: (i) the 1975 Constitution; (ii) the 1996 Land Act; (iii) the 2000 Land Disputes Settlement Act; (iv) Fairness of Transaction Act (1993), (v) Land Group Incorporation (Amendment) Act (2009), and (vi) Customary Land Registration Act (2009).

160. While T1 was prepared under the ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995), T2 including this sub-project and subsequent tranches will follow ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS).

A. PNG Legal Framework

161. Majority of the lands in PNG are classified as customary lands wherein specific territories are owned or vested on the clans. Clan members or "primary right holders" are co-owners of their customary lands with the right to use but not to alienate or sell the lands. They own/possess these lands as stewards for future generations. Land ownership and use is an integral part of the identity, the sustenance and the social relations of clans; property rights are inherited from ancestors and maintained in trust for future generations. The State has no authority over customary land other than the provisions of the Land Act to acquire customary land for public purposes or negotiate with customary landowners on land use.

162. During the colonial administration, the 1963 Customs Recognition Act stated that "custom shall be recognized and enforced by, and may be pleaded in, all courts..." (Art. 3(1)(a)). Following independence, these principles were reaffirmed in the Constitution and subsequently elaborated in the 2000 Underlying Act. Customary law is defined as the rules, rights and obligations pertaining to an individual or group by custom and tradition; and, according to the 2000 legislation, shall apply and be recognized by the courts where written and underlying laws do not apply and except as it is inconsistent with written law.

1. PNG Constitution

163. The 1975 Constitution explicitly provides for the adoption of custom as part of the underlying law of PNG (Schedule 2), thus recognizing the property rights attached to customary land. During the colonial administration, the 1963 Customs Recognition Act stated that "custom shall be recognized and enforced by, and may be pleaded in, all courts..." (Art. 3(1)(a)). Following independence, these principles were reaffirmed in the Constitution and, subsequently, in the 2000 Underlying Act. Customary law is defined as the rules, rights and obligations pertaining to an individual or group by custom and tradition; and, according to the 2000 legislation, shall apply and be recognized by the courts where written and underlying laws do not apply and except as it is inconsistent with written law.

164. The Constitution also guarantees the right of PNG citizens to protection from unjust deprivation of property (Art. 53). No land or interest in land may be acquired compulsorily by the State except as it is required for public purposes or other justifiable reasons. Moreover, in the event of expropriation of land, "just compensation must be made on just terms by the expropriating authority" (53(2)).

2. 1996 Land Act

165. The Land Act (No. 45 of 1996) sets out the conditions and procedures for the State to acquire customary land required for public purposes such as roads, tracks, bridges, culverts and quarries. These legal provisions and procedures apply to the acquisition of land and assets by the State, legally owned/leased by other parties (persons) than the State. PNG does not avail of any national, provincial or local government policies for relocating and resettling people. Acquisition of land and assets by the State for public purposes and the related legal procedures, compensations, and the legally defined procedures for appeals, grievance redress, etc. are all arranged for under the Land Act 1996.

3. Land Dispute Settlement Act

166. The Land Disputes Settlement Act (No. 10 of 2000) was initially adopted in 1975. It sets out rights and procedures related to the resolution of disputes involving customary land. It recognizes as parties to these disputes, customary kinship groups, customary descent groups and customary local groups or communities (S2). It also requires that proceedings take into account relevant customs (S35 (1) (d)). The Act provides for the establishment of a Provincial Land Disputes Committee, as well as Land Courts at the local (LLG), district and provincial levels. The Committee can appoint land mediators for specified land mediation areas where disputes occur; a mediator may be the Local Land Court Magistrate (LLCM), a Village Magistrate, a Local Councilor or other senior person of good standing with the litigants. The Act promotes a process for resolution of land disputes through (i) a first step of mediation; if mediation fails, it is followed by (ii) appeal to the designated courts. The mediation process is based on the principles of traditional dispute settlement in PNG.

4. Fairness of Transaction Act of 1993

167. The Fairness of Transaction Act of 1993 relates to the effect of certain transactions, to ensure that they operate fairly without causing undue harm to, or imposing too great a burden on, any person, and in such a way that no person suffers unduly because he is economically weaker than, or is otherwise disadvantaged in relation to, another person. The purposes of this Act are to (a) ensure the overall fairness of any transaction which (i) is entered into between parties in circumstances where one party is for reasons of economic or other advantage predominant and the other is not able to exercise a free choice; or (ii) for one reason or another, without attaching any evil design or bad faith, appears to be manifestly unfair or not to be genuinely mutual; and (b) allow for the re-opening and review of any transaction irrespective of fault and validity, enforceability or effect of any agreement; and (c) ensure the fair distribution and adjustment of rights, benefits, duties, advantages and disadvantages arising out of a transaction. Transaction means any contract, promise, agreement, dealing or undertaking of an economic or commercial nature whether supported by consideration or not entered into between parties, and includes (a) an informal, complete or incomplete transaction; and (b) a transaction governed by customary law.

5. Land Group Incorporation (Amendment) Act and Voluntary Customary Land Registration Act

168. These Acts were brought into effect in 2011, following recommendations from the National Land Development Taskforce. The Acts recognize the corporate nature of customary groups and allow them to hold, manage and deal with land in their customary names, and for related purposes. These also facilitates the voluntary registration of customary land, to be known as “registered clan land”, and makes that land available for development through the use of Incorporated Land Groups (ILGs). These laws encourages (a) greater participation by local people in the national economy by the use of the land; (b) better use of such land; (c) greater certainty of title; (d) better and more effectual settlement

of certain disputes;(e) legal recognition of the corporate status of certain customary and similar groups, and (f) conferring on them, as corporations, of power to acquire, hold, dispose of and manage land, and of ancillary powers; and (g) encouragement of the self-resolution of disputes within such groups

B. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)

169. The Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) became effective and applicable in January 2010. The SPS was formulated to address the emerging challenges of development, respond to lessons learned from its experience with its old safeguard policies, and adapt to its new lending modalities and financing instruments. Under an MFF arrangement such as the HRRIP, if the management review on any tranche is done after the effectivity of the SPS, the tranches are governed by the SPS. This means that the applicable ADB policy on involuntary resettlement for tranche 2 (T2) and subsequent tranches will be the SPS.

170. The SPS, Safeguard Requirements 2: Involuntary Resettlement aims to avoid or minimize the impacts on people, households, businesses and others affected by the land acquisition required by a project. The scope of the policy includes physical and economic displacement as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, (ii) involuntary restriction on land use and (iii) involuntary restriction of access to legally protected areas. The objectives are to: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible, and minimize involuntary resettlement through assessing project alternatives and alternative project designs. (ii) enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all affected people (APs) in real terms relative to pre-project levels and improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups.

171. The SPS's policy principles on involuntary resettlement are as follow: (1) Screen early and assess resettlement impacts; (2) Carry out consultations with APs and develop a grievance redress mechanism; (3) Improve/restore livelihoods of APs through land-based strategies, replacement of lost assets, compensation at replacement cost, and additional benefits, as appropriate; (4) Provide appropriate assistance to physically displaced APs; (5) Improve living standards of poor APs and other vulnerable groups; (6) develop transparent procedures for negotiations; (7) provide assistance and compensation to non-titled APs for loss of non-land assets; (8) Prepare RPs; (9) disclose RPs to APs and other stakeholders and document the consultation process; (10) conceive and execute resettlement as part of the project; (11) deliver entitlements to APs before their physical or economic displacement; and (12) monitor and assess resettlement outcomes.

172. The ADB Accountability Mechanism Policy (2012) provides an independent and effective forum for people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects to voice their concerns and seek solutions to their problems, and to request compliance review of the alleged non-compliance by ADB with its operational policies and procedures that may have caused or is likely to cause, them direct and material harm. It consists of two separate but complementary functions: (i) the problem solving function led by the Special Project Facilitator who will respond to problems of local people affected by ADB-assisted projects through a range of informal and flexible methods; and, (ii) the compliance review function led by the Compliance Review Panel to investigate alleged non-compliance by ADB with its operational policies and procedures that has caused or are likely to cause, direct and material harm to project-affected people. The relevant ADB operations department has the initial responsibility to respond to the concerns of affected people in coordination with project executing agencies.

C. Gaps between PNG Laws and ADB's SPS and Gap-filling Measures

The following Table 24 Gaps and Gap Filling Measures provides the comparison of PNG laws and ADB SPS requirements on land acquisition and resettlement, the assessment of equivalence or gaps between ADB SPS and PNG laws, and gap-filling measures for HRRIP.

Table 24 Gaps and Gap Filling Measures

ADB SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement	PNG Laws on Land Acquisition/Resettlement	Equivalence or Gaps between ADB SPS and PNG Laws	Gap-filling Measures
Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible. Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives.	The National Constitution (NC) National Goal 5(4) calls for 'traditional villages and communities to remain as viable units of Papua New Guinean society'. Section 53 protects citizens from 'unjust deprivation of property' by limiting the justification for compulsory acquisition by the State.	No explicit reference to the need for avoidance or minimizing resettlement impacts.	The RP has adopted measures to avoiding/minimizing land acquisition.
Enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	General principles of compensation for damage or destruction of physical and economic assets are set out in NC s.53, Land Act (LA) s.23.	PNG Laws do not prescribe measures of replacement cost or restore/improve standard of living.	The RP includes measures on compensation at replacement cost for affected assets and to restore/improve living standard of APs.
Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	LA sets out the process for Land Investigation Report which includes identification of affected clans/tribes and their assets.	No specific requirements for census, cut-off date, impact assessment and resettlement planning.	The RP is based on survey/census, defined cut-off-date, and assessment of impacts.
Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, host communities, and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programmes. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.	NC National Goal 2(9) calls for every citizen to be able to participate, either directly or through a representative, in the consideration of any matter affecting his interests or the interests of his community.	No specific provisions for preparing and implementing RP based on meaningful consultations with APs, including the poor, the landless, elderly, women, and other vulnerable groups	The RP is based on and describes measures on consultations with APs, including vulnerable groups, during preparation and implementation of the RP.
Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and	Land Disputes Settlement Act provides for measures on	No requirements for a project-	The RP includes measures on project-specific grievance redress

ADB SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement	PNG Laws on Land Acquisition/Resettlement	Equivalence or Gaps between ADB SPS and PNG Laws	Gap-filling Measures
facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.	resolution of disputes and grievances through both local mediation as well as court process.	specific grievance redress mechanism. No specific requirement for a social preparation phase for highly complex and sensitive projects.	mechanism. The project is not expected to involve highly complex and sensitive projects, so it is not needed to have a separate phase.
Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	Principles of compensation set out in NC s.53, LA s.23.	No specific requirement for land-based resettlement, replacement of assets, compensation at replacement cost, and benefit sharing.	The RP includes measures of on-site relocation/replacement of affected structures, compensation at replacement cost for affected assets on additional land and priority of project employment to APs.
Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	PNG allow people eligible for compensation to receive their entitlements in cash.	PNG laws have no specific provisions on relocation, transitional support and civil infrastructure and services.	The RP includes measures on-site relocation of affected structures to the adjoining land and transitional allowances.
Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national	NC and LA include general principles of compensation for damages or losses.	PNG Laws do not prescribe measures on improvement of	The RP includes measures on restoration/improvement of livelihoods APs. The RP identifies specific number of such APs and

ADB SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement	PNG Laws on Land Acquisition/Resettlement	Equivalence or Gaps between ADB SPS and PNG Laws	Gap-filling Measures
minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.		living standard and restoration of livelihoods.	additional assistance to them.
Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	<p>NC National Goal 2(9) calls for 'every citizen to be able to participate, either directly or through a representative, in the consideration of any matter affecting his interests or the interests of his community'.</p> <p>LA sets out procedures for outright purchase or lease.</p> <p>The Land Group Incorporation Act and Voluntary Customary Land Registration Act enable incorporation of land groups and to register titles to customary land. These laws allow negotiated lease or transfer of such land.</p> <p>The Fairness of Transaction Act sets out rules on fairness of transactions.</p>	PNG Laws do not specifically require third-party verification of negotiated agreement.	The RP describes procedures of the negotiation on use of additional land with landowner groups resulting in memoranda of agreement (MOA) to be verified by a third-party. The RP includes MOAs signed with respective landowner groups.
Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets	LA s.13-15 provides some entitlement to compensation to any people with 'an interest' in land over which the State exercises its power of compulsory acquisition.	PNG Laws do not provide entitlement to non-titleholders who do not have legal interest on land.	The entitlement matrix for the project provides for resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets to non-titled APs without legal interest.
Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	NC National Goal 2(3) calls for 'every effort to be made to achieve an equitable distribution of incomes and other benefits of development among individuals and throughout the various parts of the country'.	PNG Laws have no provision of preparing RP.	The RP has been prepared describing APs entitlements and other relevant measures.
Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.	NC National Goal 2(9) calls for 'every citizen to be able to participate, either directly or through a representative, in the consideration of any matter affecting his interests or the interests of his community'.	No specific requirements on disclosures.	The RP includes disclosure measures, including posting of RP and RPs on ADB website, providing clan leaders/APs with a summary RP or information brochure in a local language.

ADB SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement	PNG Laws on Land Acquisition/Resettlement	Equivalence or Gaps between ADB SPS and PNG Laws	Gap-filling Measures
Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or programme. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	No equivalent provision	Gap.	Land acquisition/resettlement costs have been included in the RP and will be financed out of the project cost.
Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	No equivalent provision	Gap.	The RP includes measures on payment of compensation for affected assets before start of civil works on affected land. The RP includes implementation schedule accordingly.
Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	No equivalent provision	Gap.	The RP includes monitoring measures, including requirements of semi-annual safeguard monitoring report by EA and third party monitoring.

D. Resettlement Principles for the Project

173. This RP has been developed as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) and the pertinent laws of Papua New Guinea. Where the laws of PNG are not clear, a project-specific set of resettlement principles consistent with ADB policy has been adopted. The resettlement objectives and policy principles for HRRIP are as follows:

- Land acquisition and resettlement will be avoided or minimized through careful engineering design.
- APs will be consulted meaningfully and effective mechanisms will be established for hearing and resolving grievances.
- Social assessment will be undertaken and RPs will be prepared for roads involving land acquisition/resettlement.
- APs will receive compensation at replacement cost for their loss of assets and necessary assistance to ensure that they will be as well off as without the project.
- Such compensation will be paid to APs prior to commencement of civil works.
- Absence of formal title will not be a bar to compensation or assistance. Particular attention will be paid to women, the elderly and other vulnerable people.
- Land acquisition and resettlement will be conceived of as part of the project and related costs will be included in and financed out of the project cost.
- Resettlement impacts, including any unforeseen losses that may occur during construction will be monitored and remedial steps taken as required

VIII. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

174. Usually, the unit of loss determines the unit of entitlement. In PNG, 97% is customary land owned by the tribes and clans. For lands and other communal properties required to implement this project, the units of entitlement are the tribes and clans who own the affected lands needed by the project. For individually owned properties such as structures and other land improvements, the units of entitlement are the owners of these individual affected properties.

A. Compensation Entitlements

175. In the Ialibu-Kagua road section, land acquisition impacts in the rehabilitation and upgrading activities include the following; (i) permanent use of customary land, as required to permit upgrading and rehabilitation of the road; (ii) temporary use of customary land, as required to establish construction camps; and, (iii) damages to crops, trees and/or structures on affected lands and/or due to ancillary works. Each of these situations is discussed in this section in terms of the entitlements of landowners and/or users to compensation for losses. Table 25 in this sub-section summarizes the compensation entitlements in an Entitlement Matrix.

1. Negotiation for Use Rights of Customary Lands

176. For most public works in PNG, the government authorities often consult with landowners who claim an interest in the land and obtain land through negotiation. The project will continue this tradition of negotiation. When an HRRIP subproject involves a road that is located on customary land, the HRMG will collaborate with the Provincial Land Officer (PLO) and/or the District Land Officer (DLO) in order to enter into negotiations with landowners to acquire the right to use additional land required to upgrade and rehabilitate the road or on a temporary basis to accommodate other activities related to the HRRIP.

177. The use of customary land needed to upgrade or rehabilitate the road has been negotiated through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the community leaders and affected landowners. See Appendix 4 for the signed Memorandum of Agreements. The subject matter of the MOA is the land between the edge of the existing road and the construction limits. This is the minimum additional land required to upgrade and rehabilitate the Ialibu-Kagua road section. Private affected lands, if any, will be compensated based on the prevailing market rates of land in the area (no such land affected so far).

178. Negotiations were conducted with the tribe and clan land owners who are the rightful owners of the affected lands. The DMS conducted for this RP includes names of members of the affected tribes and clans as requested by the affected communities. However, these are not the individual owners but communal owners of customary land. Consent for the use of customary land came from the affected tribes and clans in conformity with the customs and traditions. Compensation for affected assets other than land will be paid to the individual owners of the affected assets such as houses, trade stores, graves, fences, and individually owned trees and crops.

2. Compensation for Damages to Crops, Trees and Structures

179. Crops and trees will be damaged or lost due to the civil works, as a result of earthworks, upgrading drainage structures and other works. Semi-permanent and temporary structures such as roadside trade stores, fences or animal shelters need to be shifted back or be relocated to accommodate civil works or to ensure they are in a safe location. Roadside graves will also be affected.

180. APs who own crops, trees and/or structures that are damaged or lost are entitled to compensation to replace these assets. The compensation rates and amounts shall be determined in the following manner:

a. Annual Crops

181. In the first instance, APs will be encouraged to harvest annual crops; the clearance of the additional land will be timed, to the extent possible, to enable APs to harvest. In this case, no compensation will be paid for crops because APs will be able to use the crops to meet household consumption needs and/or to generate cash income.

182. If APs are unable to harvest prior to clearance of the land, compensation will be paid at replacement cost based on current market prices in the subproject areas.

b. Perennial Crops and Trees

183. For perennial crops and fruit trees, APs will be encouraged to harvest the current year's crop; the clearance of the additional land will be timed, to the extent possible, to enable APs to harvest. In this case, no compensation will be paid for the current crop because APs will be able to use the crops to meet household consumption needs and/or to generate cash income.

184. Compensation for lost plants and/or trees will be paid at replacement cost based on current market prices. The HRRIP will also pay an additional grant equal to the lost income for the period of time until new perennial plants or fruit trees produce a yield similar to the lost plants and trees. For example, in the case of mature coffee trees, the lost income would be incurred over a 3- or 4-year period. If APs have not been able to harvest the current year's crop, the grant for lost income will take this into consideration.

185. For timber trees, APs will be required to cut the trees prior to clearance of the additional land; they will be permitted to harvest the trees and sell the timber.

c. Fences

186. For fences constructed of wood, metal or concrete, APs will be provided the compensation at replacement cost based on current market price (per meter) for similar fencing materials, as determined in the subproject area plus labor costs.

187. For vegetation fences, the compensation will be paid in accordance with replacement cost of plant material used or their commercial value plus labor costs, whenever applicable. Trees used as fences or part of fences will be compensated separately as fruit or timber trees.

d. Structures

188. Along this road, semi-permanent or temporary structures have been constructed as trade stores. As they are located close to the road, it is necessary to shift these buildings back in order to upgrade the road. In this instance, APs will be provided compensation at replacement cost to cover the costs of this activity. They will also be eligible for an allowance due to disruption of their businesses.

189. The additional land required to upgrade roads is expected to affect 4 affected residential structures made of bush materials (temporary structures) that will be affected by the subproject. APs are entitled to compensation at replacement cost for the materials and labor to repair or reconstruct a similar structure. In addition, these APs are entitled to a moving allowance to relocate their possessions.

e. Graves

190. Compensation will be paid at replacement cost ensuring that the compensation received is equal to the costs for reburial and construction of new graves which are similar to the affected graves. Specific costs has been determined for in the RP.

B. Calculation and Payment of Compensation

191. The initial assessment of affected assets was made at the time of feasibility study, followed by the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and valuation/replacement cost survey (RCS) after completion of the detailed engineering design. For this purpose, DOW engaged a valuer/appraiser to review the applicability of available rates, undertake survey of current market prices and recommend compensation rates at replacement costs for subprojects. The independent valuer has recommended through a RCS an increase of 3.5% per year from 2008 rates for crops and trees. Compensation rates have been negotiated with APs based on RCS/valuation and has been adapted as the rates for the valuation of affected crops and trees.

192. All compensation rates and the amount of the compensation for damaged crops, trees and structures will be verified and approved by the office of the Valuer General.

193. APs are entitled to payment of all compensation prior to clearance of land and start of civil works. HRMG will ensure that all procedures are followed to facilitate payment of APs prior to the start of civil works.

194. In the case of affected crops, trees and structures, the compensation owed will be paid directly to the person who owns these assets. For example, if women cultivate affected gardens, the compensation will be paid to the affected women.

195. In the event that the losses or damages incurred during civil works are different from those assessed during the DMS and RCS, HRMG will make appropriate adjustments in the compensation amounts, seek verification and approval from the Valuer General and ensure that APs are paid promptly.

C. Entitlements to Rehabilitation Assistance

196. In general, the HRRIP will support APs to restore their living conditions and standards in the most efficient, effective manner possible; and will provide assistance in the following situations:

1. Shifting Allowance

197. APs that own a structure that is used as a trade store or for other business purposes that must be shifted a short distance to a location outside the area designated for the road are entitled to an allowance to cover the loss of business income while the structure is being shifted. The value of the allowance has been calculated based on the RCS and DMS.

198. At the time that the shifting allowance is paid, the structure owner will sign an agreement with HRMG and/or DLO regarding the date by which the structure will be removed from the land required to upgrade/rehabilitate the road

2. Business Disruption Allowance

199. APs that own a trade store whose business is disrupted due to lack of access caused by civil works are entitled to an allowance to cover the loss of business due to this disruption. The value of the allowance has been calculated based on RCS and DMS for a period equal to number of days of disrupted business

3. Moving Allowance

200. APs that relocate housing are entitled to a moving allowance to cover the costs of moving their possessions to the new location. This allowance will be paid in cash or, if organized by HRMG and/or LLG officials, in the form of provided transport.

4. Vulnerable APs

201. The proposed project will assist the following vulnerable households: (i) AP household heads whose age is 65 or older; (ii) female-headed household heads; and (iii) household heads who are physically and/or mentally incapacitated (disabled).

202. It is possible that some APs fall in more than one of these vulnerable groups; they are therefore eligible to receive the allotted entitlements for each count of vulnerability. Nearly all households in the high lands are headed by men and those headed by women are among the poorest.

203. There are no APs that will require to move to other locations other than the present location because the impacts of the road project is linear and there is sufficient land to transfer or relocate the affected structures to the parts of the land that will not be affected by the project. In the event that there will be some who desire to relocate to other locations, there is sufficient tribal lands that would accommodate both the structures and their farming activities.

5. Project Employment

204. People affected by permanent or temporary loss of land or by damage or loss of crops, trees or structures will be given priority for employment by contractors for civil works and/or maintenance works on the road, in accordance with their qualifications to do the work.

D. Income Restoration Measures

205. The loss of the land will be addressed by the tribes by allocating lands in fallow to the affected households if the land losses are significant to the APs. The affected households will continue to subsistence farmers, cultivating their several food gardens located at different parts of their customary land. All APs will be able to continue to be farmers because tribal lands are available when needed.

206. It is anticipated that the upgrading and rehabilitation of the road will create opportunities for livelihood and business. Some APs have signified their intentions to transfer their houses from in the interior to the adjacent areas of the road because they would embark on the transportation business. It is also expected that there would be a significant increase of the volume of traffic and many would be encouraged to engage into roadside vending.

207. Bus bays would be constructed in strategic places along the road that may also serve as roadside vending areas to provide livelihood opportunities for roadside vendors. Safety provisions will be incorporated in the design to ensure that these roadside vendors have adequate protection from wayward vehicles.

208. People affected by permanent or temporary loss of land or by damage or loss of crops, trees or structures will be given priority for employment by contractors for civil works and/or maintenance works on the road, assuming qualifications to do the work. The implementation of this priority for employment will be the responsibility of DOW as the executing agency. Provisions will be made to include this priority for employment in the contract with the winning contractor. This employment provision will also be encouraged through local sub-contractors as appropriate.

209. DOW through the contractor will establish an apprenticeship program for APs who may not possess the necessary skills but are desirous to work in the project. They will be trained based on the labor requirements in the construction phase through on the job trainings. Tribes would be encouraged to provide the candidates so that they can also participate in the maintenance phase of the project. This aspect will be included as one of the parameters of external monitoring.

210. DOW will encourage women to form associations or use existing ones so that they can tap the opportunities in the construction camps of the contractor. The contractor will require janitorial services, management of dormitories, operations of kitchens and mess halls and maintenance of the camp perimeter and these associations will be contracted by the contractor as part of the project's income restoration measures.

211. Arrangement would be made between DOW through the contractor to source out food that will be used in the kitchens from the nearby food gardens of the APs. This arrangement will be mutually beneficial because farmers would avoid the transportation costs in transporting their products and save time while the contractor will receive fresh produce at more reasonable prices.

212. Owners of non-business related structures that are affected by this project will be compensated for the whole structure irrespective if the road impact will be partial or total to the structures because the structures are too small to provide for partial compensation. The remaining structures are not viable to repair but would require reconstruction of the whole structure. This would ensure that affected persons are better off after the implementation of the road project.

213. There will be use of land during construction and/or maintenance periods, e.g., construction camps and temporary storage for materials and equipment, and as a result will disrupt business activities on land near the road. However, use of land will be temporary in nature and incomes from businesses will be restored once construction and maintenance activities cease. Disruption allowance will be provided to people whose businesses will be temporarily affected due to construction and maintenance work.

E. Indigenous People

214. Following the ADB definition of Indigenous People "as those with a social or cultural identity distinct from the dominant or mainstream society which makes them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the processes of development", the project will not need an Indigenous People Plan because while AP's may fall under different tribal/linguistic groups, they are considered as part of the mainstream society and of the population living in highland areas which generally characterizes PNG.

215. Inspection of the project areas and interaction with the people in the proposed project sites reveals that the people experience the same social problems and opportunities as other tribes and linguistic groups. Social divides are more pronounced in clans and sub-clans, and living in urban or rural areas rather than by tribe or linguistic group.

216. The recent PNG census figures show that the population is about seven million. Approximately 95 per cent of people are Melanesians. There is no particular ethnic group that dominates another. Given this backdrop, there is no indigenous or ethnic minority peoples as "those with a social or cultural identity distinct from the dominant or mainstream society, which makes them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the processes of development." As such, it is not deemed necessary to prepare separate IP related documents. The RF and the RP address the issue of use of customary land for road widening.

F. Entitlement Matrix

217. The following Table 25 HRRIP Entitlement Matrix summarizes the entitlements to compensation and rehabilitation assistance for the Ialibu - Kagua road section under the HRRIP.

Table 25 HRRIP Entitlement Matrix

Type of Impact	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Expected Results	Implementation
Affected Land				
Temporary use of land	Customary land: Land users as recognized by clan leaders	Use of the land will be acquired through negotiated lease with landowners. Rent as negotiated under the lease. In the case of extraction of materials (e.g., gravel) from the land, the civil works contractor will negotiate directly with the landowner to reach agreement regarding the payment of royalties.	Compensation (in form of land lease) for use of land.	The agreement to use customary land whether temporarily or permanently will be negotiated based on the following conditions: a) landowners agree to and support the upgrading and rehabilitation of the road; b) landowners are consulted and make informed decisions regarding agreements to use land; and c) they guarantee on behalf of all clan members that they will not disrupt the project in other ways. In the case of customary land used temporarily, the cost of restoration of the land following its use will be the responsibility of Contractors as part of their Contracts.
	State-owned land: Users or occupants	No compensation will be paid for use of the land. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be paid for any damaged crops and trees		
Permanent use of land	Customary land: Land users as recognized by clan leaders	Use of the land will be acquired through a negotiated Memorandum of Agreement with landowners.	Agreements on use of customary land.	
	State-owned land: Users or occupants	No compensation will be paid for use of the land. Cash compensation at replacement cost will be paid for any damaged crops, trees, fences or other structures on project-affected land (see below).		
Other Affected Assets				
Annual crops	Owners of the crops	Compensation for loss of or damage to annual crops on project-affected land as follows: a) APs given notice to harvest crops before	Compensation for damage to or loss of standing crops to	DOW will engage a valuer/appraiser to determine compensation rates at replacement cost based on market

Type of Impact	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Expected Results	Implementation
		clearance or removal from required land; OR, if APs are not able to harvest b) cash compensation calculated at replacement cost based on local market prices.	ensure income restoration	prices. All compensation rates and amounts will be verified and approved by the office of the Valuer General.
Perennial crops and trees, including timber trees	Owners of crops and trees	Compensation for losses or damages as follows: a) APs given notice to harvest crops before clearance or removal from required land; AND, b) cash compensation for lost plant or tree calculated at replacement cost based on market prices.; AND, c) in the case of perennial crops and trees, a grant equal to the lost income for the period of time until new plants or trees produce a yield similar to the lost plants/trees; OR d) in the case of timber trees, APs will be permitted to harvest trees and sell the timber.	Compensation for damage to or loss of perennial crops and trees to ensure income restoration.	All compensation assessed according to the DMS and RCS shall be paid in full prior to the beginning of civil works. If further damage or loss occurs during civil works, HRMG will carry out supplementary assessments and take steps to get approvals for and payment of additional compensation to which APs are entitled as rapidly as possible.
Fencing	Owners of fencing	For wood and metal fences, cash compensation equal to the replacement cost at local market prices for the type of fencing materials lost or damaged. For vegetation fences, cash compensation at replacement cost for the appropriate type of plant material.	Restoration of affected structures.	All compensation shall be paid to the owners of the affected assets. If, for example, women's gardens are affected, the compensation will be paid to the affected women.
Graves Sites and Graves	Owners of graves	Compensation will be paid at replacement cost ensuring that the compensation received is equal to the costs for reburial and construction of new graves	Restoration of affected structures	
Residential and other permanent structures	Owners of the structures	Cash compensation for loss or damage of structures on project-affected land at replacement cost (i.e., full value of replacement	Restoration of Affected structures	For structures, no deductions will be made to compensation paid for depreciation or

Type of Impact	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Expected Results	Implementation
		materials and labor at current market value, together with any other transaction costs).		the value of salvaged materials
Allowances				
Shifting back of Semi permanent and temporary structures	Owners of structures	A shifting allowance to compensate for lost business revenues while shifting the structure to a location outside the area designated for the road.	Restoration of livelihood /economic activities.	The allowances for shifting structures and loss of business income have been assessed by a valuer in the RP based on the duration of impacts , e.g., to shift a structure and the loss of income.
Disruption of business activities due to civil works	Owners of trade stores and other roadside businesses	A disruption allowance equal for the number of days that business is disrupted due to lack of access or other consequences of civil works	Restoration of livelihood / economic activities	At the time that the shifting allowance is paid, the trade store owner will sign an agreement with HRMG and/or DLO regarding the date of removal from the land required for upgrading the road.
Relocation of housing	Owners of residential structures	A moving allowance to cover the costs of moving personal possessions, paid in cash or in kind (e.g., provision of transport).	Restoration of living conditions.	
Vulnerable APs	APs that are female household heads, handicapped and/or elderly, as determined during census and social surveys	Additional one-time cash grant to head of AP household according to severity of impacts and vulnerability. Specific amounts specified in this RP.	Livelihood restoration, poverty reduction and social development	
Subproject affected people	APs including vulnerable APs.	Priority for paid work for civil works and/or ongoing maintenance for subproject road, assuming qualifications to do the work. Contractor specifications for provision of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention	Poverty reduction measure and social development	

Type of Impact	Entitled Person	Entitlement	Expected Results	Implementation
		programs in construction camps and surrounding communities Extensive community relations and participation program involving women linked to different aspects of subproject preparation and implementation Long-term participatory social monitoring study to track benefits among different road user groups		
Unforeseen Impacts	Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed in this RP and ADB SPS.			

G. Eligibility for Compensation and Rehabilitation Assistance

218. General eligibility is defined as people who stand to lose land, houses, structures, trees, crops, businesses, income and other assets as a consequence of the project road as of the formally recognized cut-off date i.e. **April 5, 2013** will be considered as project affected persons (APs). APs entitled to compensation or at least rehabilitation under the project are;

- (i) All APs losing land with title, official/customary deeds or traditional land use rights;
- (ii) All tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not;
- (iii) All Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land disregarding their land occupancy status; and
- (iv) All APs losing business, income, and salaries disregarding their land occupancy status.

219. Compensation eligibility will be limited by the cut-off date set for this project as of April 5, 2013 wherein the impacts assessment and AP census were carried out and completed. All APs who settle in affected areas after this date and who cannot prove that they are displaced users of affected plots will not be eligible for compensation. DOW has informed local communities regarding this cut-off date through the provincial, district and local wards and through the relevant local government agencies.

220. Any person or group that occupies or uses land required for upgrading and rehabilitation of the road after the cut-off date will not be eligible for any compensation and/or rehabilitation assistance; they will be required to remove from the land as per the provisions of the Land Act.

H. Payment of Compensation

221. The HRRIP adopts the principle that all compensation for affected assets will be paid at replacement cost based on current market prices. The office of the Valuer General will verify and approve (i) all compensation rates established through RCS and negotiation for each HRRIP subproject, (ii) the total amount of compensation to be paid.

222. If payment of compensation is delayed, compensation rates will be updated regularly based on inflation rates to ensure that APs receive compensation at replacement cost at the

time of compensation payment. Changes to compensation amounts will be verified and approved by the office of the Valuer General.

I. Coordination of Land Acquisition Activities with Civil Works

223. All land acquisition activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. Civil works contractors will not be issued a notice of possession of the site until (i) compensation and relocation of APs have been satisfactorily completed; (ii) agreed rehabilitation assistance is in place; and, (iii) the site is free of all encumbrances.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Sources of Funding for Land Acquisition and Compensation

224. All costs for the HRRIP related to land acquisition, compensation and allowances, operation and administration costs, surveys, monitoring and reporting will be financed by GoPNG using counterpart funds.

225. In the case of designated national roads as with this Ialibu-Kagua subproject, DOW will request the National Economic Council (NEC) to allocate and disburse funds for compensation and allowances related to additional land required to upgrade and rehabilitate this subproject.

226. In all instances, the HRMG acting on behalf of the DOW, the HRRIP EA, will monitor the process to ensure that there are minimum delays in the allocation, disbursement and payment of compensation funds.

B. No Costs to Acquire Additional Land to Upgrade Roads

227. There have been negotiations with all affected tribes and clans for the use of the minimum additional land required to rehabilitate and upgrade the Ialibu-Kagua road. The list of affected tribes and clans are contained in Table 3. The customary lands required by the project have been gifted to DOW in consideration of public infrastructure as evidenced by the signed MOAs attached in this RP. It is expected that there will be no direct costs to secure the use of the required lands for the project. Documentation expenses for these MOAs will be taken care under administrative expenses of the project.

C. Costs of Compensation for Damages to Houses and Other Structures

228. The costs of compensation at full replacement costs for damages to houses and trade stores totaled K32, 580.00. The details are shown in the following Table 26 Costs for Damages to Houses and Other Structures.

Table 26 Costs for Damages to Houses and Other Structures

House	Number of Structure	Bush Material	Semi Permanent	Permanent
Unit	4	4	0	0
Area		116	0	0
Rate		120	350	700
Amount		13,920.00	0	0
Sub-Total				13,920.00
Trade Store				

Unit	5	4	0	1
Area		40	0	15
Rate		120	350	700
Amount		4,800.00	0.00	10,500.00
Sub-Total				15,300.00
Farm House				
Unit	1	1	0	0.00
Area		15	0	0.00
Rate		120	350	700.00
Amount		1,800.00	0	1,800.00
Fishpond				
Unit	1	1.00	0	0.00
Area		10.00	0	0.00
Rate(Labor cost)		120.00	0	0.00
Amount		1,200.00	0	0.00
Sub-Total				1,200.00
Total				32,220.00

Costs of Compensation for Damages to Crops and Trees

229. The resettlement framework provides that the valuation of crops and trees will be based on the replacement cost. Valuers' General Schedule of Compensation rates are from 2008 and some of the rates in the 2008 schedule of compensation do not fully reflect the full replacement costs. Coordination with the Valuer General Office revealed that they are in the process of updating the rates of compensation for crops and trees but the final rates would not be available in the immediate future.

230. DOW engaged a valuer/appraiser to undertake a replacement cost survey (RCS) and the valuer/appraiser has submitted its evaluation in July 8, 2013. The RCS recommended an increase of 3.5% per year from 2008 for the rates of crops and trees of 22008. This RP adopts in full, the recommendations of the RCS and has adjusted all the Valuer General compensation rates for crops and trees by 19% in the computation of the resettlement budget.

231. The costs of compensation related to damages to crops and trees totaled K43, 539.60. Adding the 19% adjustment for increases in the rates as determined by the replacement costs survey, the grand total for damages to crops and trees amounted to K51, 812.12. A summary of the different classifications of plants and trees based on the Valuer General Schedule of Compensation (2008) and their corresponding amounts are shown in the following Table 27 Summary of Costs For Damages to Crops and Trees.

Table 27 Summary of Costs For Damages to Crops and Trees

Summary of Compensation for Trees and Crops			
Code	Tree / Plants Category	Unit	Amount
A1	Tree Crops	1,336.00	7,098.50
B1	Single Plants and Trees	998.00	3,508.10
B2	Clump Plants and Trees	9,643.00	15,541.10
B3	Plants and Trees by Area@	374.00	897.60
C1	Single Plants	1,282.00	889.40
C2	Vines or Clump Plants	215.00	182.40

C3	Mound Plants	379.00	1,655.00
D	Forest Trees	6,008.00	13,767.50
	Total	20,235.00	43,539.60
	19% adjustment		8,272.52
	Grand Total		51,812.12

@Excluded in the total number of plants and trees

Costs of Compensation for Damages to Fences

232. The cost of compensation at current replacement costs for damages to the different types of fences in the project area amounted to K23,050.00 as shown in the following Table 28 Costs for Damages to Fences.

Table 28 Costs for Damages to Fences

Fence Material	Total Fences	Total Linear Meters	Rate	Amount
Metal	20	94.00	30	2,820.00
Wooden	54	3,864.00	5	19,320.00
Plant/Bush	4	80.00	2	160.00
Concrete	1	15	50	750.00
Total				23,050.00

Costs of Compensation for Damages to Grave Sites and Graves

233. The costs of compensation at full replacement costs for the affected grave sites and graves amounted to K12,600.00. The details are shown in the following Table 29 Costs for Damages to Grave Sites and Graves.

Table 29 Costs for Damages to Grave Sites and Graves

Type of Grave Site	Left		Right		Total	
	Site	Grave	Site	Grave	Site	Grave
Unmarked (1)	0	0	6	8	6	8
Rate	100	1500	100	1500		
Sub-Total	0	0	600	12,000	600	12,000
						12,600

Costs for Compensation for Business Losses

234. The costs of compensation for business losses in the form of shifting allowance totaled K720.00. The details are shown in the following Table 30 Costs of Compensation for Business Losses.

Table 30 Costs of Compensation for Business Losses

Shifting Allowance	Number of Businesses	Rate	Amount
Trade Stores	5	2 weeks X minimum wage (K120)	600.00
Farmhouse	1		120.00
Fish Ponds	1		120.00
Total	7		840.00

Costs of Rehabilitation Assistance

235. The costs of rehabilitation assistance for vulnerable households accounted to K3,600.00. The details are shown in the following Table 31 Costs of Vulnerable Allowances.

Table 31 Costs of Vulnerable Allowances

Vulnerability	Left Side	Right Side	Total	Rate	Amount
Women Headed Households	4	1	5	K240 (value of minimum wage for 1 month)	1,200.00
Handicapped Headed Households	2	0	2		480.00
Elderly headed Households	7	1	8		1,920.00
Total	13	2	15		3,600.00

Costs of Affected Assets and RP Budget

236. The total cost of this resettlement action plan for the Ialibu-Kagua road project amounted to **K217, 834.33**. This budget includes costs of compensation for all affected assets at replacement costs, costs of rehabilitation assistance, physical and price contingencies, administrative expenses and cost for external monitoring. The details are shown in the following Table 32 Summary of Cost Estimates of Affected Assets and RP Budget.

Table 32 Summary of Cost Estimates of Affected Assets and RP Budget

Houses and Other Structures			
Structure	# of Structures	Rate	Sub-Total
Houses	4	Based on full replacement costs and self valuation of affected owners	13,920.00
Trade Stores	5		15,300.00
Others	2		3,000.00
Sub-Total (A)			32,220.00
Crops and Trees			
Plant and Tree	# of Plants/Trees	Rate	Sub-Total
Tree Crops	1,336.00	Rates for the various plants and trees are based on Valuer General Rates	7,098.50
Single Plants and Trees	998		3,508.10
Clump Plants and Trees	9,643.00		15,541.10
Plants and Trees by Area	374		897.60
Single Plants	1,282.00		889.40
Vines or Clump Plants	215		182.40
Mound Plants (by area)	379		1,655.00
Forest Trees	6,008.00		13,767.50
Sub-Total (B)	20,235.00		43,539.60
19% Adjustment based on RCS			8,272.52
Grand Total			51,812.12
Fences			

Material Used	Length	Rate/Linear Meter	Amount
Metal	94	30	2,820.00
Wooden	3,864	5	19,320.00
Plant/Bush	80	2	160.00
Concrete	15	50	750.00
Sub-Total (C)	4,053		23,050.00
Grave Sites and Graves			
Graves Sites and Graves	# Sites/Graves	Rate	Amount
Unmarked			
Grave Site	6	100	600.00
Grave	8	1500	12,000.00
Sub-Total (D)			12,600.00
Special Allowances			
	# of Entitled HHs	Rate	Amount
Shifting Allowance	7	120	840.00
Vulnerable Allowance	15	240	3,600.00
Sub-Total (E)			4,440.00
Total (A+B+C+D+E)			124,122.12
Physical Contingency (20%)			24,824.42
Price Contingency (10%)			12,412.21
Total			161,358.76
Administrative Expenses (15%)			24,203.81
Independent Monitoring (20%)			32,271.75
Grand Total			217,834.33

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Department of Works (DOW)

237. As Executing Agency (EA) for the HRRIP, Department of Works (DOW) has overall responsibility to manage the planning, implementation and monitoring related to acquiring use rights for additional land to implement HRRIP subprojects, as well as compensation for damages on project-affected land.

B. Highlands Region Maintenance Group

238. The Highlands Region Maintenance Group (HRMG), as the DoW's Project Implementation Unit (PUI) for HRRIP subprojects to upgrade and rehabilitate roads, has the responsibility delegated by the DOW to carry out the planning, implementation and monitoring for land activities, as required. These include but may not be limited to the following:

- Collaborate with and assist PLO and/or DLO to carry out their work in compliance with the HRRIP policies and ADB requirements;
- Provide qualified personnel to conduct and/or assist PLO and/or DLO to carry out surveys including fieldwork to support the subproject screening and preliminary assessment of additional land requirements; and, as required, a census of affected people, the detailed measurement survey (DMS), RCS and socio-economic baseline survey;
- Collaborate with PLO and/or DLO for negotiations regarding Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) and leases for temporary use of land;
- Coordinate and carry out consultations with affected communities, including leaders, affected people and other interested community members; and, ensure that all stakeholders are informed in a timely manner about the project, its policies and procedures; ensure that all requirements are carried out concerning public disclosure of the provisions for land acquisition and compensation; and, oversee and monitor the grievance redress process;
- Review and endorse the draft RP as prepared by the Consultants prior to submitting it to DOW and, subsequently, to ADB for approval, making sure that all matters related to land acquisition are complete and properly reported;
- Monitor the process of allocation and disbursement of funds for compensation at both the national and provincial levels, and ensure that funds are available and compensation is paid in a timely manner as per the provisions of the RP;
- Carry out all other activities related to internal monitoring of land acquisition activities and collaborate with and support the work of the independent monitoring organization;
- Coordinate with civil works contractors to ensure that required land is cleared in a timely manner, that unforeseen damages and losses are recorded and compensation paid and that all other steps and measures are taken to complete the civil works in an efficient manner.

C. Provincial Administrations

239. The Provincial Land Officer (PLO) will collaborate with the HRMG to plan, implement and monitor land activities for HRRIP subprojects in the province and/or delegate responsibility to the relevant District Land Officers (DLO). The PLO responsibilities include:

- Conducting surveys of land required permanently or temporarily for the subproject;
- Negotiating and signing a Memorandum of Agreement for permanent use of customary land with the leaders and affected landowners in communities will land is affected;
- Negotiating and signing leases for temporary use of land required for the subproject; and,
- Consulting with and advising affected communities about the HRRIP, the policies and procedures when additional land is required and the rights and responsibilities of affected people and other stakeholders.

240. The Provincial Governor and/or Provincial Administrator (PA) in coordination with DOW are responsible to ensure that funds are allocated and disbursed to pay compensation and allowances for provincial (and/or district) roads that are included in the HRRIP.

D. District and LLG Administrations

241. The District Land Officer (DLO), as delegated by the PLO, will collaborate with HRMG to plan, implement and monitor land activities for HRRIP subprojects in the district, including:

- Conducting surveys of land required permanently or temporarily for the subproject, and preparing LIR;
- Negotiating and signing a Memorandum of Agreement for permanent use of customary land with the leaders and affected landowners in communities will land is affected;
- Negotiating and signing leases for temporary use of land required for the subproject; and,
- Consulting with and advising affected communities about the HRRIP, the policies and procedures when additional land is required and the rights and responsibilities of affected people and other stakeholders.

242. LLG Ward Councilors will be effective participants in all consultations with local communities, affected people and other stakeholders. They will be responsible for collaborating with HRMG to organize and carry out these consultations.

E. Institutional Capacity for Land Acquisition Activities

243. The National Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP) and the Lands and Survey Division (LSD) situated within the DOW are well-organized to assist the Executing Agency (EA) to (i) oversee and manage the land acquisition and compensation process; and, in particular, to support the work of the IA and others with respect to identification of land tenure, review and endorsement of procedures and plans, as well as facilitation of requests for allocation and disbursement of funds to pay compensation.

244. The Implementing Agency (IA), the HRMG has experience in dealing with issues related to community consultations and negotiation of Memorandum of Agreements (MOA) for additional land required to upgrade and rehabilitate national and provincial roads, as well as other aspects of compensation for lost and damaged assets as per the GoPNG procedures. Similarly, the personnel of the PLO and DLO in most jurisdictions also have experience with MOA and compensation issues.

245. The HRRIP will train staff of DOW/HRMG, DLPP and other relevant agencies and provide necessary support to carry out the work on land acquisition and resettlement. The

scope and detailed TOR of capacity building support including inputs of social safeguard specialists for overall HRRIP are provided in the resettlement framework (see the RF Section VIII and Appendix 5).

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

246. DOW will begin the implementation process of RP immediately after its approval by the ADB. A timeline for the implementation and post implementation of the RP implementation has been prepared in accordance with different steps covered under this RP and presented in Table 33 RP Implementation Schedule.

Table 33 RP Implementation Schedule (2013)

Main Resettlement Plan Activities	Responsibility	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Translation of the summary RP into Pidgin	DOW/HRMG						
RP disclosure: Distribution of RP and information pamphlets in Pidgin in the affected communities	DOW/HRMG/Consultant						
Distribute Public Information Booklet to APs and Consultation with APs	DOW/HRMG/Consultant						
Submission of RP to ADB for approval	DOW/Consultants						
Allocation of financial resources for land acquisition	DOW/National Economic Council						
Award of compensation cheques to APs	DOW/HRMG						
Disputes/ objections (complaints & grievances)	DOW/HRMG/Court						
Shifting of APs/ Demolishing/ relocation of affected structures/assets	DOW/HRMG/AHs						
Confirmatory letter to ADB for completion of all payments	DOW						
Confirmation and verification of completion of payments by Independent Monitoring Organization	DOW						
Issuance of no-objection for commencement of civil works by ADB	ADB						
Commencement of civil works	DOW/Contractor						
Internal monitoring. Quarterly Progress Reporting and semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports to ADB	DOW/HRMG Consultant						
Independent evaluation of RP program (After 3-months of the RP Implementation)	IMO						

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

247. RP activities in the Ialibu-Kagua road project will undergo both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by DOW through HRMG, assisted by the Supervision Consultant. External monitoring will be assigned to an independent Monitoring Organization (IMO) to be hired by DOW, and approved by ADB.

A. Internal Monitoring

248. The HRMG will monitor all activities associated with land acquisition and payment of compensation to APs. The scope of internal monitoring includes: (i) compliance with the agreed policies and procedures for land acquisition; (ii) prompt approval, allocation and disbursements of funds and payment of compensation to APs, including supplemental compensation for additional and/or unforeseen losses; (iii) the availability of other resources and efficient, effective use of these resources; and, (iv) requirements for remedial actions.

249. During the implementation of the RP, the HRMG will prepare semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports and submit these reports to ADB in addition to regular quarterly progress reports as part of project performance monitoring. HRMG will also submit a subproject land acquisition completion report to ADB when compensation has been paid and request approval to proceed with civil works.

B. External Monitoring

250. The HRMG will recruit an independent monitoring organization (IMO) to conduct external monitoring for HRRIP subprojects that require land acquisition. The external monitoring will focus on the social impacts of the subprojects and whether APs are able to restore, and preferably improve, their pre-project living standards, incomes, and productive capacity.

251. The IMO will be specialized in social sciences and experienced in resettlement monitoring. It will be recruited and mobilized from the first tranche of the HHRIP; and, will monitor all activities related to land acquisition, community consultations, preparation of RPs and payment of compensation. Proposed terms of reference for the IMO are found in Appendix 8.

252. The IMO will prepare bi-annual monitoring reports; and, conduct post-acquisition evaluations twelve (12) months after compensation is completed for each subproject. All IMO reports will be submitted to HRMG and ADB.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 –MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT



DEPARTMENT OF WORKS



Tel: (675) 324 1114
Fax: (675) 324 1102

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

This Memorandum of Agreement entered into by and between;

The Independent State of Papua New Guinea as represented by the Department of Works;

--AND--

The council wards of Yameyame, Yamba (Yameyame 2), Karanas 1, Karanas 2, Karanas 3, Yarena 1, Yarena 2, Muli 1, Muli 2, Muli 3, Kanda, Mugoro 1 and Mugoro 2, Ialibu District, Southern Highlands represented by its wards leaders, district leaders, leaders of clans and sub-clans, the names of which are enumerated at the end of this document;

--WITNESSETH--

Whereas, the State through the Department of Works is formulating, administering and implementing the Highlands Region Roads Improvement Investment Program (HRRIP), with loan assistance from the ADB, for the upgrading, rehabilitation and maintenance of selected roads in the Highlands Region Road Network;

Whereas, one of the qualification of a road for the HRRIP is that it is an existing or former road, that is, the road bench exists and restitution of a trafficable road does not require major earthworks or construction of structures and the local population as well as district and provincial administrators have clearly stated their support for upgrading and rehabilitation of the pre-selected road;

Whereas, the Ialibu - Kagua road section has been pre-selected by the State through the Department of Works (DOW) and approved by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) based on certain assumptions including two conditions namely that the right to use (a) existing road carriage has been negotiated in the past when such road was constructed, and (b) additional land to be required for the HRRIP project has been negotiated with the customary owners;

Whereas, after diligent searches and inquiries from the relevant government agencies, the existence of a writing document on the agreement for the use of customary land in the past cannot be ascertained and that the agreement may not have been put into writing;

Whereas, the absence of any proof of the existence of previous agreements for the use of the existing road carriage and the use of additional road for the HRRIP project by the government might jeopardize the continued inclusion of the pre-selected road to the HRRIP because the previous assumptions of the existence of these documents for the use of existing road and additional land may not be defensible;

Whereas, there is an urgent need to cure any deficiencies that may affect the eligibility of the pre-selected Ialibu - Kagua road section with the HRRIP and may create or foster future conditions that would give rise to misunderstandings, resentments and possible conflicts on the right to use the customary lands;

Whereas, the clans and communities who jointly own the customary land are fully aware of the benefits of an ungraded and rehabilitated road for their communities such as faster travelling time and cheaper transport costs, better access to health and educational facilities, increase economic activities, better access of farm products to markets among others;

Whereas, the clans and communities, who jointly own the affected customary land that will be needed by the government for road improvements, are fully supportive of the proposed project to improve the existing road section passing through their communities, wards and districts;

Whereas, the clans and communities, who jointly own the affected customary land are desirous for the road section which is located in their customary land, to retain its status as a pre-selected road of HRRIP subject to a feasibility study including qualifications of the project's eligibility criteria and detailed engineering design;

Whereas, there is an urgent need for a close public – private partnership between the Independent State of Papua New Guinea as represented by the Department of Works who has the legal mandate to undertake infrastructure development in the country and the clans and communities who jointly own the customary land where the proposed road development will be constructed;

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the foregoing premises and covenants hereinafter stipulated, the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, represented in this Memorandum of Agreement by the Department of Works (DOW) and the clans and communities who jointly own the customary land where the existing road carriage is located and the additional land that will be required to improve the existing road:

1.0 Identification and Location of Road Section

1.1 DOW has considered the road section from lalibu to Kagua as a pre-selected road for the HRRIP. This road section has a length of around 31.8 Km and will start at chainage 0+000 located at lalibu and will end at chainage 31.8km at Kagua.

1.2 We certify that we, as individuals and representatives of our communities and clans, are the exclusive customary owners of the road section that is a pre-selected road for the HRRIP. The particulars of our customary land are described below;

Road section :lalibu - Kagua
Km to km (chainage): From 0+000 to 17+796
Wards: Yameyame, Yamba (Yameyame 2), Karanas 1, Karanas 2, Karanas 3, Yarena 1, Yarena 2, Muli 1, Muli 2, Muli 3, Kanda, Mugoro 1 and Mugoro 2
District: lalibu Province: Southern Highlands

2.0 Additional Land Requirements

The upgrading and rehabilitation of this pre-selected road will require additional customary land and that based on the existing road and the proposed road, both described below, the preliminary estimate of the DOW for the additional land requirement is 10.92 hectares,

Existing Road	Proposed Road
Carriageway 4.0 meters Formation width 4.5 meters Total width 5.32 meters, to outside of drainage structures Total area 9.48 hectares of existing road within the customary land.	Carriageway 8.00 meters Formation width 8.50 meters Total width 11.46 meters of construction limits Total area 20.40 hectares of proposed road
Difference of area between existing road and proposed road: 10.92 hectares (additional land required)	

3.0 Agreement

3.1 Responsibilities and Commitments of Clans and Communities

1. We, members and representatives of the clans and communities who jointly own the customary lands on the above mentioned road section agree to permit the Independent State of Papua New Guinea (State), as represented by DOW, to use our additional customary land for the upgrading, rehabilitating and maintaining the road section described above exclusively under the HRRIP and guarantee the unimpeded use of the road by the public;
2. That we enter into this agreement on the basis of our free and prior informed choice and consent, having been provided with full information by the State through the DOW and DLPP about the HRRIP project and are fully aware of the consequences for our tribes, clans/sub-clans and communities and waive any and all customary interests over the additional lands in lieu of public infrastructure;
3. That we are aware that the State will be using public funds for the improvement of roads situated in customary lands and if the issue of land use is not properly addressed now, future generations of customary owners may restrict and limit public and private vehicles from using the improved road that may cause conflict and unrest in our communities and villages;
4. That our full permission for the State to use the additional land is premised on the existence of the said road and in the event that the use of our customary land as a road is discontinued for any cause, our permission will also cease and the use of the land will revert to the former owners and users of the land at the time of taking;
5. That we are validating and reiterating the permission given by our ascendants to permit the State through the DOW, to use our customary lands where the existing road carriage is located and in the event that the use of our customary land as a road is discontinued for any cause, our permission will also cease and the use of the land will revert to the former users of the land at the time of taking;
6. In the event that the State will seek to use or establish a public road reserve beyond the actual construction limits of the proposed road under the HRRIP, the required additional lands is not included in the subject matter of this MOA and will require a separate agreement with the customary land owners;
7. That if there are any dislocations on land use that will be caused to any member of our clans and community because of the additional land requirement of the road, in considerations for the positive effects of the project, our clans and communities involved will address this issue based on our customs and traditions and provide for adequate land replacement;
8. That we are representing all the clans and communities that jointly owned the land as described in Section 2 of this agreement and that we will all be jointly responsible to control and police our ranks in complying with the terms and conditions of this agreement.
9. That we are guaranteeing the State on behalf of all members of this community and its clans that there will be no land claims or grievances on the existing road as well as on the additional land required and that there will be no disruption and/or disturbance of the civil works to upgrade and rehabilitate the road;
10. That in the event that there is disruption and/or disturbance of data gathering for planning, surveys and during the implementation of civil works of the above road section, the clan and/or community involved will be jointly liable for the appropriate compensation and the erring person who may be criminally liable, be surrendered to the proper authorities for the appropriate legal measures.

3.2 Responsibilities and Commitments of the State through the Department of Works

1. The DOW has minimized as far as possible additional land requirements for the improvement of the existing road based on existing road standards to ensure the safety of passengers and vehicles using the improved road. However, there are instances that improvements in the hairpin curves sections, relocation of some bridges and improvement in the drainage system will result in using more lands than expected which are unavoidable but necessary to improve the safety of the existing road carriage.
2. DOW has conducted a detailed measurement survey to determine the additional land required to upgrade, rehabilitate and maintain the above mentioned road section based on the detailed engineering design and has a list of all the affected persons (APs) and their affected assets such as annual crops, perennial plants and trees, fences, structures, and graves and these will all be

- compensated based on the most recent Valuer General's Compensation Schedule (hereinafter referred to as the Schedule);
3. The clans and communities will ensure that after the detailed measurement survey, there will be no new structures built or crops, plants, trees planted within the construction limits. Structures built and improvements planted or made after the detailed measurement survey (cut-off date) will not be compensated.
 4. *Temporary Use of Land* – The road contractor will negotiate with customary land owners for the temporary use of customary land for the construction camps, motor pools, stockpile areas for aggregates, etc. The road contractors will be responsible for the restoration of the area after the completion of the road as part of their contract.
 5. *Compensation for Loss of Annual Crops* – APs will be encouraged to harvest their annual crops, in this case, no compensation will be paid; however, if the annual crop is not yet harvestable upon land taking, compensation will be based on latest Schedule;
 6. *Compensation for Loss of Perennial Plants and Trees* – Compensation for lost plants and/or trees will be paid based on the Schedule. An additional grant equal to the lost income for the period of time until new perennial plants or fruit trees produce a yield similar to the lost plants and trees. For timber trees, APs will be required to cut the trees prior to clearance of the additional land; in lieu of compensation, they will be permitted to harvest the trees and sell the timber.
 7. *Compensation for Loss of Fences* – Fences constructed of wood or metal will have a compensation rate equal to the current market price (per meter) for similar fencing materials, as determined in the subproject area. For vegetation fences, the compensation will be based on Schedule for the type of plant material used.
 8. *Compensation for Loss of Semi-Permanent or Temporary Structures* – Semi-permanent or temporary structures may be located close to the road and it may be necessary to shift these buildings back in order to upgrade the road. In this instance, APs will be provided with a shifting allowance to cover the costs of this activity. If such structures cannot be moved, APs are entitled to compensation at replacement cost for the materials and labor to repair or reconstruct a similar structure.
 9. *Compensation for Loss of Graves* – Compensation will be paid for the affected graves based on the Schedule. In addition, HRRIP will pay an additional grant to ensure that compensation received is equal to the costs for reburial and construction of new grave.
 10. *Construction Employment* – People affected by permanent or temporary loss of land or by damage or loss of crops, trees or structures will be given priority for employment by contractors for civil works and/or maintenance works on the road, preferably on road sections where they own the customary land, provided that these applicants are qualified to perform the work required.
 11. *Shifting Allowance* – The value of the shifting allowance will be calculated based on the provincial minimum wage as established by the Minimum Wage Board for a maximum period of two weeks. At the time that the shifting allowance is paid, the landowner will sign an agreement with DOW and/or DLO regarding the date by which the structure will be removed from the land required to upgrade/rehabilitate the road.
 12. *Business Disruption Allowance* – APs that own a temporary or semi-permanent structure that is used as a trade store or for other business purposes that must be shifted a short distance to a location outside the area designated for the road are entitled to an allowance to cover the loss of business income while the structure is being shifted calculated based on the provincial minimum wage as established by the Minimum Wage Board for a period equal to number of days of disrupted business.
 13. *Time for Valuation of Assets* – The valuation of assets will be made at the time of the detailed measurement survey (DMS) conducted following completion of detailed engineering design calculated based on the Valuer General's Compensation Schedule and assessing the requirement for additional grants and the grant amount based on existing conditions in the subproject area.
 14. *Delayed Payment* – If payment of compensation is delayed, compensation rates will be updated regularly based on inflation rates to ensure that APs receive compensation at replacement cost at the time of compensation payment. Changes to compensation amounts will be verified and approved by the office of the Valuer General.
 15. *Full Payment of Compensation* – APs are entitled to payment of all compensation based on the DMS prior to clearance of land and start of civil works. DOW will ensure that all procedures are followed to facilitate payment of APs prior to the start of civil works. In the case of affected crops,

trees and structures, the compensation owed will be paid directly to the person who owns these assets.

16. All land acquisition activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. Civil works contractors will not be issued a notice of possession of the site until (i) compensation and relocation of APs have been satisfactorily completed; (ii) agreed rehabilitation assistance is in place; and, (iii) the site is free of all encumbrances.

4.0 General Conditions

1. If the negotiated agreement for the use of the customary land, both for the existing road and for the whole road section as described earlier have not been attained for any cause, both parties agree that this memorandum of agreement will become null and void and unenforceable to any or both parties; In this case, the State through the DOW will inform in writing the clans and communities through their leaders and representatives about this development and this is sufficient notice for the State to invoke the unenforceability of the MOA;
2. The State through the DOW and its consultant together with the provincial, district and ward administrations will conduct periodic consultations and encourage active participation of affected clans and communities covered by this road section to inform and update all stakeholders of the development of the project;
3. The State through the DOW in collaboration with the provincial and/or district land officer will institute a grievance process based on the accepted practices of mediation to address any complaint or issue regarding the valuation of asset or any resettlement related matter. If the complaint or issue is not resolved in this level, the HRRIP will adopt procedures to refer matters to the system of land courts as set out in the Land Disputes Settlement Act;
4. In the event of grievances that cannot be resolved through mediation at the local level, the State through the relevant authorities will hold the compensation amounts in escrow. Compensation will be paid in full upon final resolution of the case in the courts or other forum, in accordance with the entitlements of the affected person;
5. This MOA repeals and/or supersedes any written or verbal agreement for the use of customary land on the existing road carriage and the proposed road referred to in Section 2 of this MOA issued previously by either the DLPP, DOW and the customary land owners;
6. No amendment or additional terms and conditions to this MOA shall be deemed binding between the parties unless mutually agreed upon by them in writing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto affixed our signatures this ____ day of _____ 2013.

By and on behalf of the Independent State
of Papua New Guinea Minister for Works

DAVID WEREN

(Name and Signature)

(Designation)

SECRETARY

6


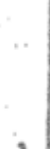

Name of leader and status	Council Word	Village	Clan and sub clan	Signature	Date
MUBURU MUPI	PAIPA	UNDERI	MOKA	MUBURU MUPI	06-07-01
JANA JAWETA	MULI	PONE	KANDE	Jana	06-07-01
MICHAEL RAKETA	MUU	MAPIRE	MAMBU	Michael	06-07-01
LUCAS JAKO	MULI	RANDALO	PETERMERA	Lucas	06-07-01
GARRY POND	MULI	PONE	NAPU	Garry	06-07-01
JACK KARE	MULI	PONE	JAME	Jack	06-07-01
MICHAEL	PAIPA	KANO	JAPI	Michael	06-07-01
SIMON KELA	MULI	KANBO	KELA	Simon	06-07-01
GABRIEL	MUU	MAPIREKANDI	MANO	Gabriel	06-07-01

6

Name	Signature	Ward/Village	Clan/Sub-Clan	Signature	Date
ANDREW PILEAU	8	YAME YAME	KOKU		6/06/13
COUNCIL - DANIEL N'KAVU	8	YAME YAME	EKAI		6/08/13
MARK ORU	8	YAME YAME	TANGIKI		6/06/13
NANA SUKA	8	YAME 2	Clan - KAPOLO		6/6/13
BERNARD MARA	8	YAME 2	CHIKUNA	Bernard Mara	6/6/13
PATRICK WADEN	8	"	WELU REKARI		07/07/2013
ALI MKEVA	8	"	WELU REKARI		
DANIEL KOMBE	8	"	NARU		6/
CAROL DUPA					
MICHAEL DUPA	8	"	NEMELA		7/07/2013
PATRICK RAMA	8	"	ISELE ALUMU		7/07/2013
ATHY BORTA		"	REMA		7/07/2013
JUE NANDE	8	"	KUNA		07/07/2013

Change: 0+700 m = State⁶ land

IALIBU TO KAGUA ROAD PROJECT 2013

Name of leader and status	Council Member	Village	Clan and Signature Sub Clan	Signature	Date
ROTHMAN'S YAKA	MULI	KANDA	MAITHA		0-7-2013
FRANCIS NIGOR	MULI	YAMHA	SAYKO		6-7-2013
WILDA KAGUA	MULI	KESARAWI	ALOPEA		6-7-013
ANTON AYIA	MULI	KANDA	KETHA		6-2-00
BROWN YASA	MULI	KULIGALIRE	PALUA		6-7-013
TORCH RUMA	KANDA	KAITA	KAPU		6-7-013
PAUL PULA	MULI	MAREKARE	KANGI		6.07.2013
PAUL KITA	MULI	KANDA	KANDA		6.07.2013

IALIBU TO KAGUA ROAD PROJECT 2013

No.	Name of Leader & Status	Council Ward	Village	Clan & Sub-Clan	Signature	Date
39	PETRUS YAPPA	MUNGARO	WARRA-YACO	PHINAH		05-07-015
40	LOSA APARE	"	BOITA	YAPATA	/	05-07-015
41	LUKE SUNI	"	KANDEHGA	LUNALI		05-07-015
42	LUBICK TURI	"	MARORO	MATUKERA		05-07-015
43	JAMES YAKO	"	MARORO	ANDALUHU		05-07-015
44	PAUL PHIVA	"	MARORO	POHARETA	✓	05-07-015
45	ALPHONS ANDIA	"	PULUNAITA	PHINAH		05-07-015
46	BOSSO MUNGO	"	MUNGARO ANDALUHU	ANDALUHU		05-07-015

Witness:

I, Maria Maria Pa, a Provincial Lands Officer of S.H Province, a public servant of Papua New Guinea, do hereby certify that the contents of this Agreement were read over by WARD LEADERS in the ENGLISH language that is understood by the signatories to this Agreement and I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the contents of this Agreement are understood by the signatories hereto.

Dated at Don Hk this 2nd day of AUGUST, 2013

Signature:

[Signature]

Designation:

PLMO-LAU



DEPARTMENT OF WORKS



Tel: (675) 324 1114
Fax: (675) 324 1102

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

This Memorandum of Agreement entered into by and between;

The Independent State of Papua New Guinea as represented by the Department of Works;

--AND--

The council wards of Seven Corners, Inialere, Rogoma 1 (Kikunarepa), Rogoma 2, Marili and Kagua Station, Kagua District, Southern Highlands represented by its wards leaders, district leaders, leaders of clans and sub-clans, the names of which are enumerated at the end of this document;

--WITNESSETH--

Whereas, the State through the Department of Works is formulating, administering and implementing the Highlands Region Roads Improvement Investment Program (HRRIP), with loan assistance from the ADB, for the upgrading, rehabilitation and maintenance of selected roads in the Highlands Region Road Network;

Whereas, one of the qualification of a road for the HRRIP is that it is an existing or former road, that is, the road bench exists and restitution of a trafficable road does not require major earthworks or construction of structures and the local population as well as district and provincial administrators have clearly stated their support for upgrading and rehabilitation of the pre-selected road;

Whereas, the Ialibu - Kagua road section has been pre-selected by the State through the Department of Works (DOW) and approved by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) based on certain assumptions including two conditions namely that the right to use (a) existing road carriage has been negotiated in the past when such road was constructed, and (b) additional land to be required for the HRRIP project has been negotiated with the customary owners;

Whereas, after diligent searches and inquiries from the relevant government agencies, the existence of a writing document on the agreement for the use of customary land in the past cannot be ascertained and that the agreement may not have been put into writing;

Whereas, the absence of any proof of the existence of previous agreements for the use of the existing road carriage and the use of additional road for the HRRIP project by the government might jeopardize the continued inclusion of the pre-selected road to the HRRIP because the previous assumptions of the existence of these documents for the use of existing road and additional land may not be defensible;

Whereas, there is an urgent need to cure any deficiencies that may affect the eligibility of the pre-selected Ialibu - Kagua road section with the HRRIP and may create or foster future conditions that would give rise to misunderstandings, resentments and possible conflicts on the right to use the customary lands;

Whereas, the clans and communities who jointly own the customary land are fully aware of the benefits of an ungraded and rehabilitated road for their communities such as faster travelling time and cheaper transport costs, better access to health and educational facilities, increase economic activities, better access of farm products to markets among others;

Whereas, the clans and communities, who jointly own the affected customary land that will be needed by the government for road improvements, are fully supportive of the proposed project to improve the existing road section passing through their communities, wards and districts;

Whereas, the clans and communities, who jointly own the affected customary land are desirous for the road section which is located in their customary land, to retain its status as a pre-selected road of HRRIP subject to a feasibility study including qualifications of the project's eligibility criteria and detailed engineering design;

Whereas, there is an urgent need for a close public – private partnership between the Independent State of Papua New Guinea as represented by the Department of Works who has the legal mandate to undertake infrastructure development in the country and the clans and communities who jointly own the customary land where the proposed road development will be constructed;

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the foregoing premises and covenants hereinafter stipulated, the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, represented in this Memorandum of Agreement by the Department of Works (DOW) and the clans and communities who jointly own the customary land where the existing road carriage is located and the additional land that will be required to improve the existing road:

1.0 Identification and Location of Road Section

1.1 DOW has considered the road section from Ialibu to Kagua as a pre-selected road for the HRRIP. This road section has a length of around 31.8 Km and will start at chainage 0+000 located at Ialibu and will end at chainage 31.8km at Kagua.

1.2 We certify that we, as individuals and representatives of our communities and clans, are the exclusive customary owners of the road section that is a pre-selected road for the HRRIP. The particulars of our customary land are described below;

Road section :Ialibu - Kagua
Km to km (chainage): From 17+796 to 31+790
Wards: Seven Corners, Inialere, Rogoma 1, (Kikunarepa), Rogoma 2, Marili and Kagua Station
District:Kagua Province: Southern Highlands

2.0 Additional Land Requirements

The upgrading and rehabilitation of this pre-selected road will require additional customary land and that based on the existing road and the proposed road, both described below, the preliminary estimate of the DOW for the additional land requirement is 10.43 hectares,

Existing Road	Proposed Road
Carriageway 4.0 meters Formation width 4.5 meters Total width 5.58 meters, to outside of drainage structures Total area 7.81 hectares of existing road within the customary land.	Carriageway 8.00 meters Formation width 8.50 meters Total width 13.03 meters of construction limits Total area 18.24 hectares of proposed road
Difference of area between existing road and proposed road: 10.43 hectares (additional land required)	

3.0 Agreement

3.1 Responsibilities and Commitments of Clans and Communities

1. We, members and representatives of the clans and communities who jointly own the customary lands on the above mentioned road section agree to permit the Independent State of Papua New Guinea (State), as represented by DOW, to use our additional customary land for the upgrading, rehabilitating and maintaining the road section described above exclusively under the HRRIP and guarantee the unimpeded use of the road by the public;
2. That we enter into this agreement on the basis of our free and prior informed choice and consent, having been provided with full information by the State through the DOW and DLPP about the HRRIP project and are fully aware of the consequences for our tribes, clans/sub-clans and communities and waive any and all customary interests over the additional lands in lieu of public infrastructure;
3. That we are aware that the State will be using public funds for the improvement of roads situated in customary lands and if the issue of land use is not properly addressed now, future generations of customary owners may restrict and limit public and private vehicles from using the improved road that may cause conflict and unrest in our communities and villages;
4. That our full permission for the State to use the additional land is premised on the existence of the said road and in the event that the use of our customary land as a road is discontinued for any cause, our permission will also cease and the use of the land will revert to the former owners and users of the land at the time of taking;
5. That we are validating and reiterating the permission given by our ascendants to permit the State through the DOW, to use our customary lands where the existing road carriage is located and in the event that the use of our customary land as a road is discontinued for any cause, our permission will also cease and the use of the land will revert to the former users of the land at the time of taking;
6. In the event that the State will seek to use or establish a public road reserve beyond the actual construction limits of the proposed road under the HRRIP, the required additional lands is not included in the subject matter of this MOA and will require a separate agreement with the customary land owners;
7. That if there are any dislocations on land use that will be caused to any member of our clans and community because of the additional land requirement of the road, in considerations for the positive effects of the project, our clans and communities involved will address this issue based on our customs and traditions and provide for adequate land replacement;
8. That we are representing all the clans and communities that jointly owned the land as described in Section 2 of this agreement and that we will all be jointly responsible to control and police our ranks in complying with the terms and conditions of this agreement;
9. That we are guaranteeing the State on behalf of all members of this community and its clans that there will be no land claims or grievances on the existing road as well as on the additional land required and that there will be no disruption and/or disturbance of the civil works to upgrade and rehabilitate the road;
10. That in the event that there is disruption and/or disturbance of data gathering for planning, surveys and during the implementation of civil works of the above road section, the clan and/or community involved will be jointly liable for the appropriate compensation and the erring person who may be criminally liable, be surrendered to the proper authorities for the appropriate legal measures.

3.2 Responsibilities and Commitments of the State through the Department of Works

1. The DOW has minimized as far as possible additional land requirements for the improvement of the existing road based on existing road standards to ensure the safety of passengers and vehicles using the improved road. However, there are instances that improvements in the hairpin curves sections, relocation of some bridges and improvement in the drainage system will result in using more lands than expected which are unavoidable but necessary to improve the safety of the existing road carriage.
2. DOW has conducted a detailed measurement survey to determine the additional land required to upgrade, rehabilitate and maintain the above mentioned road section based on the detailed engineering design and has a list of all the affected persons (APs) and their affected assets such as annual crops, perennial plants and trees, fences, structures, and graves and these will all be

- compensated based on the most recent Valuer General's Compensation Schedule (hereinafter referred to as the Schedule);
3. The clans and communities will ensure that after the detailed measurement survey, there will be no new structures built or crops, plants, trees planted within the construction limits. Structures built and improvements planted or made after the detailed measurement survey (cut-off date) will not be compensated.
 4. *Temporary Use of Land* – The road contractor will negotiate with customary land owners for the temporary use of customary land for the construction camps, motor pools, stockpile areas for aggregates, etc. The road contractors will be responsible for the restoration of the area after the completion of the road as part of their contract.
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 6. *Compensation for Loss of Perennial Plants and Trees* – Compensation for lost plants and/or trees will be paid based on the Schedule. An additional grant equal to the lost income for the period of time until new perennial plants or fruit trees produce a yield similar to the lost plants and trees. For timber trees, APs will be required to cut the trees prior to clearance of the additional land; in lieu of compensation, they will be permitted to harvest the trees and sell the timber.
 7. *Compensation for Loss of Fences* – Fences constructed of wood or metal will have a compensation rate equal to the current market price (per meter) for similar fencing materials, as determined in the subproject area. For vegetation fences, the compensation will be based on Schedule for the type of plant material used.
 8. *Compensation for Loss of Semi-Permanent or Temporary Structures* – Semi-permanent or temporary structures may be located close to the road and it may be necessary to shift these buildings back in order to upgrade the road. In this instance, APs will be provided with a shifting allowance to cover the costs of this activity. If such structures cannot be moved, APs are entitled to compensation at replacement cost for the materials and labor to repair or reconstruct a similar structure.
 9. *Compensation for Loss of Graves* – Compensation will be paid for the affected graves based on the Schedule. In addition, HRRIP will pay an additional grant to ensure that compensation received is equal to the costs for reburial and construction of new grave.
 10. *Construction Employment* – People affected by permanent or temporary loss of land or by damage or loss of crops, trees or structures will be given priority for employment by contractors for civil works and/or maintenance works on the road, preferably on road sections where they own the customary land, provided that these applicants are qualified to perform the work required.
 11. *Shifting Allowance* – The value of the shifting allowance will be calculated based on the provincial minimum wage as established by the Minimum Wage Board for a maximum period of two weeks. At the time that the shifting allowance is paid, the landowner will sign an agreement with DOW and/or DLO regarding the date by which the structure will be removed from the land required to upgrade/rehabilitate the road.
 12. *Business Disruption Allowance* – APs that own a temporary or semi-permanent structure that is used as a trade store or for other business purposes that must be shifted a short distance to a location outside the area designated for the road are entitled to an allowance to cover the loss of business income while the structure is being shifted calculated based on the provincial minimum wage as established by the Minimum Wage Board for a period equal to number of days of disrupted business.
 13. *Time for Valuation of Assets* – The valuation of assets will be made at the time of the detailed measurement survey (DMS) conducted following completion of detailed engineering design calculated based on the Valuer General's Compensation Schedule and assessing the requirement for additional grants and the grant amount based on existing conditions in the subproject area.
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 15. *Full Payment of Compensation* – APs are entitled to payment of all compensation based on the DMS prior to clearance of land and start of civil works. DOW will ensure that all procedures are followed to facilitate payment of APs prior to the start of civil works. In the case of affected crops,

trees and structures, the compensation owed will be paid directly to the person who owns these assets.

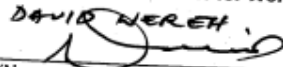
16. All land acquisition activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. Civil works contractors will not be issued a notice of possession of the site until (i) compensation and relocation of APs have been satisfactorily completed; (ii) agreed rehabilitation assistance is in place; and, (iii) the site is free of all encumbrances.

4.0 General Conditions

1. If the negotiated agreement for the use of the customary land, both for the existing road and for the whole road section as described earlier have not been attained for any cause, both parties agree that this memorandum of agreement will become null and void and unenforceable to any or both parties; In this case, the State through the DOW will inform in writing the clans and communities through their leaders and representatives about this development and this is sufficient notice for the State to invoke the unenforceability of the MOA;
2. The State through the DOW and its consultant together with the provincial, district and ward administrations will conduct periodic consultations and encourage active participation of affected clans and communities covered by this road section to inform and update all stakeholders of the development of the project;
3. The State through the DOW in collaboration with the provincial and/or district land officer will institute a grievance process based on the accepted practices of mediation to address any complaint or issue regarding the valuation of asset or any resettlement related matter. If the complaint or issue is not resolved in this level, the HRRIP will adopt procedures to refer matters to the system of land courts as set out in the Land Disputes Settlement Act;
4. In the event of grievances that cannot be resolved through mediation at the local level, the State through the relevant authorities will hold the compensation amounts in escrow. Compensation will be paid in full upon final resolution of the case in the courts or other forum, in accordance with the entitlements of the affected person;
5. This MOA repeals and/or supersedes any written or verbal agreement for the use of customary land on the existing road carriage and the proposed road referred to in Section 2 of this MOA issued previously by either the DLPP, DOW and the customary land owners;
6. No amendment or additional terms and conditions to this MOA shall be deemed binding between the parties unless mutually agreed upon by them in writing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto affixed our signatures this ____ day of _____, 2013.

By and on behalf of the Independent State
of Papua New Guinea Minister for Works

DAVID NEREH


(Name and Signature)

(Designation)

SECRETARY







IALIBU TO KAGUA ROAD PROJECT 2013

No.	Name of Leader & Status	Council Ward	Village	Clan & Sub-Clan	Signature	Date
31	PETER SOKE	SEVEN KONA	KWARE	BATIYA	R	05-07-2013
32	MARTIN MANDI	SEVEN KONA	KIRA	SIKAPU	P	05-07-2013
33	JAMES KITRUMU	//	WAIBU	KOPA	P	05-07-2013
34	ISACK APOKAS	//	YARE	YAREALI	+	05-07-2013
35	HENI REX	SEVEN KONA	KOTI	KEMBILE	K	05-07-2013
36	MARON MALI	1	KWARE	LUNALI	M	05-07-2013
37	HENI-MAITA	1	KWARE	BATIYA	M	05-07-2013
38	PETER MARKUPE	//	KWARE	BATIYA	P	05-07-2013








IALIBU TO KAGUA ROAD PROJECT 2013

to.	Name of Leader & Status	Council Ward	Village	Clan & Sub-Clan	Signature	Date
9	DREBEK EPERE	RACOMA	RACOMAT	WAPIREPA	W	05-07-13
10	RACOMA GAPI	RACOMA	RACOMAT	WAPIREPA		05-07-13
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

IALIBU TO KAGUA ROAD PROJECT 2013

No.	Name of Leader & Status	Council Ward	Village	Clan & Sub-Clan	Signature	Date
1	MATRIA KARAYO	MARU WARD	MARU	WAMBEA		05-07-13
2	MUSA YAKOPA	MARU WARD	MARU	WAMBEA		05-07-13
3	PASTOR ENOCK MORE	MARU WARD	MARU	KIAREPA		05-07-13
4	COUNCIL BUKA YAT	KAGUA STATION	KAGUA STATION	STATION		05-07-13
5	KOREPEA TDI	KAGUA & STATION	KAGUA STATION	STATION		05-07-13
6	Moses Mue	ROGONA WARD	ROGONA WARD KAGUA STATION	WAKUREPA STATION		05-07-13
7	CHARLES MUE LABITA	ROGONA WARD	ROGONA	KEROREPA		05-07-13
8	SIMON YANIA	ROGONA WARD	ROGONA	WAKUREPA		05-07-13

IALIBU TO KAGUA ROAD PROJECT 2013

No.	Name of Leader & Status	Council Ward	Village	Clan & Sub-Clan	Signature	Date
24	PASTOR. YANDI	TUSALEKE	INLEKE	PANERAREPA		05-07-2013
25	ST SIMON. MARI	TUSALEKE	INLEKE	WAMAREPA		05-07-2013
26	SIMON. NABADE	"	INLEKE	WAPOTARA		05-07-2013
27	LONE. WAKO	"	YALI	MAMAREPA		05-07-2013
28	MAMBU BOCO	"	YALI	PASALUREPA	+	05-07-2013
29	BUKA. WARDLOPA	"	INLEKE	KONOGAKEM- REPA		05-07-2013
30	BALI. KUSAREU	TUSALEKE	KARANDIA	PEWETAREPA		05-07-2013
31	MARIK. OGANE	"	KEGAWI	KEGAWIAREPA		

IALIBU TO KAGUA ROAD PROJECT 2013

No.	Name of Leader & Status	Council Ward	Village	Clan & Sub-Clan	Signature	Date
17	Thomson Yapina	KUBANDA	KUNU	YAMOPERA		05-07-2013
18	Roy Lucas	KUBANDA	KUNU	ELEPERA		05-07-2013
19	Philimon Tari	KUBANDA	KUNU	PAPOPERA		05-07-2013
20	Joseph Koi	KUBANDA	KUNU	KOROPA		05-07-2013
21	Paul Kipolo	KUBANDA	KUNU	KUNAREPA		05-07-2013
22	Mark Kolasu	KUMBANDA	KUNU	A.B. REF		05-07-2013
23						
24						

Witness:
I, MORNA MAMUL FOR a Provincial Lands Officer of S.H Province, a public servant of Papua New Guinea, do hereby certify that the contents of this Agreement were read over by WILFRED LAMBERS in the ENGLISH language that is understood by the signatories to this Agreement and I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the contents of this Agreement are understood by the signatories hereto.

Dated at DEN HUB this 3rd day of AUGUST, 2013

Signature: [Signature] Designation: PROV-LAND



ANNEX 2

TOR FOR INDEPENDENT MONITORING ORGANIZATION

A. External Monitoring Objectives

1. The objectives for external monitoring are to provide an independent review and assessment of (i) the achievement of HRRIP resettlement objectives and principles, (ii) the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, (iii) the need for further mitigation measures if any, and (iv) to identify strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.

B. Hiring, Qualifications and Timing

2. In accordance with ADB requirements for consultant procurement, HRMG will engage an individual or organization for the independent monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation. The individual or organization, to be called the Independent Monitoring Organization (IMO), will be a) a specialist and/or specialized in social sciences and b) experienced in resettlement monitoring for international agencies. All candidates will be academically trained as social anthropologists and/or sociologists.

C. Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

3. The following indicators will be monitored and evaluated by the IMO:

- (i) Public consultation and disclosure: a) APs and other stakeholders should be fully informed and consulted about land acquisition activities; b) the monitoring team should attend public consultation meetings to monitor procedures, problems and issues that arise during the meetings and solutions that are proposed; c) public awareness of the compensation policy and entitlements will be assessed among APs.
- (ii) Identification of APs and their entitlements: a) all APs identified and informed of their rights and entitlements; b) participatory process to collect data on affected assets; c) calculation of compensation and allowances according to HRRIP policies.
- (iii) Payment of compensation: a) full payment to be made to all APs sufficiently before land acquisition; adequacy of payment to replace affected assets; b) prompt attention to unforeseen damages or losses, to ensure APs are fully compensated for losses.
- (iv) Co-ordination of resettlement activities with construction schedule: The completion of land acquisition and resettlement activities for any sub-project to be completed prior to the approval to award of the civil works contract for that sub-project.
- (v) Restoration of productive activities: Affected persons should be monitored regarding restoration of productive activities so as to ensure the process is satisfactory for the APs.
- (vi) The level of satisfaction of APs with various aspects of the RP: This will be assessed, reviewed and recorded, and the operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress and the speed of grievance redress will be monitored.

D. Methodology

4. The methodology for monitoring and evaluation of the preparation and implementation of land acquisition activities associated with HRRIP tranches will include the following activities:

1. Detailed Measurement Survey

5. The detailed measurement survey (DMS) is to provide data on 100% of APs. The DMS will establish a database for each AP in terms of his/her social-economic status, the nature and extent of losses suffered, compensation and entitlements etc. Data will be disaggregated according to LLG and district. This database will become the basis for compensation and for monitoring the benefits as well as entitlements the AP receives during the process of implementation.

6. As soon as the detailed engineering design is finalized and marked on the ground, the HRMG, PLO/DLO and LLG officials for each road section will carry out the DMS with the full participation of all APs. The IMO will monitor the DMS process. The resulting data will be made available to the IMO to enable them to create their initial database.

2. Socio-Economic Survey

7. In conjunction with the preparation of detailed engineering design, HRMG will conduct a baseline social survey in communities along the subproject road. The IMO will collaborate with the HRMG to ensure that data are collected to provide a baseline for external monitoring, including:

- (i) Inclusion of 20% of APs in the samples of households and business owners that are surveyed.
- (ii) Baseline data to document the characteristics of AP households including demographic, education, income and occupational profiles; livelihood and production systems, economic activities, income sources and poverty levels; access to and use of land and natural resources, tenure security and common property resources; and, social and cultural systems and networks. All data must be disaggregated, as relevant, by gender, tribal group and income group.

8. Special attention should be paid so that women, elderly persons and other vulnerable target groups are not omitted and/or overlooked. The sample should have, as far as possible, equal representation of male and female respondents. Certain set questions in the interview should be specifically marked and answered only by female members of the household and/or those who are vulnerable (such as the lonely elderly, people with disabilities etc). Data should be disaggregated according to gender, age, ethnicity and socio-economic status where appropriate.

3. Participatory Rapid Appraisals

9. The IMO will conduct periodic participatory rapid appraisals (PRA) to consult with the various stakeholders (local government, implementing agencies, social organizations, community leaders and APs). PRA will involve obtaining information, identifying problems and finding solutions through participatory means, which will include the following:

- (i) Key informant interviews with selected local leaders at village, LLG and district levels; and, informal surveys and interviews with APs, vulnerable groups and other stakeholders.
- (ii) Community public meetings to discuss community losses and impacts and construction work employment; as required, separate meetings will be organized with women or other groups who because of cultural constraints are less likely to contribute in general community meetings'
- (iii) Structured direct field observations on the status of land acquisition activities in addition to individual and groups interview for cross-checking purposes.

E. Database Management and Storage

10. The IMO will collaborate with HRMG to establish and maintain a database of resettlement monitoring information. It will contain certain files on each affected household and, as required, will be updated based on information to reflect changes in socio-economic conditions. All databases compiled will be fully accessible by all implementing agencies and those involved in the management of land acquisition activities.

F. Reporting

11. The IMO is required to file monitoring reports at intervals to be agreed (generally, once or twice per year). These monitoring reports shall be directly submitted to HRMG and the ADB. The report should contain the following topics:

- (i) Progress of land acquisition and compensation activities;
- (ii) Deviations, if any, from the provisions and principles of the RP and an explanation thereof;
- (iii) Identification of problem issues and recommended solutions so that implementing agencies are informed about the ongoing situation and can resolve problems in a timely manner; and
- (iv) Progress of the follow-up of problems and issues identified in the previous report.

G. Monitoring Report Follow-up

12. The monitoring reports will be discussed in a meeting between the IMO, HRMG and the other implementing agencies (e.g., PLO/DLO) held immediately after submission of the report. Necessary follow-up action will be taken based on the problems and issues identified in the reports and follow-up discussions.

H. Evaluation

13. For each HRRIP subproject, the IMO will conduct an evaluation of the resettlement process and outcomes 6-12 months after completion of all land acquisition and compensation activities, using the same survey questionnaire and sample as used during the monitoring activities.



DEPARTMENT OF WORKS
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL OFFICE



(Handwritten signature)

P. O. BOX, MENDI, SHP
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
TELEPHONE: (675) 5491177
FACIMILE: (675) 5491365

DATE: Friday, 10th May, 2013

TO: Mr. Ian Barr (ADB Project Director)

**SUB: SECOND (2nd) IMPROVEMENT COUNT REPORT ON THE IALIBU TO SEVEN
CORNER PROJECT, CONTRACT No. 2083.**

As per the subject, this report is the second part for the improvement count that was made by the Department of Works Southern Highlands Team, supervising the CivPac in the rehabilitation of Ialibu to Seven Corner, Kagua.

Attached is the Assessment Report, the summary of the cost, which is at **K285, 411.94** at a total distance of 6.68km (see assessment report), the photocopied improvement count field sheet and some photos of the crops before and after being damaged by the contractors during construction.

Yours Sincerely,

Mr. Thomas DEI, a/PWM (S.H.P)

CC: FAS (OP.)
CC: DEPUTY SECRETERY, TECHNICAL
CC: RWM, HIGHLANDS.



DEPARTMENT OF WORKS, SHP,
MENDI



SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL OFFICE

P. O. BOX, MENDI, SHP
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
TELEPHONE: (675) 5491177
FACIMILE: (675) 5491365

DATE: Friday, 10th May, 2013.

SUB: ASSESSMENT REPORT

This is the 2nd improvement list for the crops only, which were being destroyed during the rehabilitation of Ialibu to Seven Corner Road. This 2nd improvement list was taken on the 12/12/12 and finished at the 6/03/13, for the distance of 6.68 km, ch.0 + 000 (Ialibu Station) to ch.2+880 (Linenge Bridge) and Ch. 9 + 000 (Pale Junction) to ch.12+800 (Pandarana/Muli Border).

This distance covered four villages, i.e. Yameyame, Yamba, Yarena (2nd part of it) and Pandarana Village (Part of Yarena).

The crops that were counted were within the construction limit (Clearing and grubbing limit) which is 7m on each side of the road, a total of 14m. However, there were cases where considerations were made to extend about 3m more on each side, i.e. a total of 20m.

Yours Sincerely,

Sepan Tara (D.o.W Mendi Engineer)



Annex 6. Sample of the improvement List in Ialibu Seven Corners.

IALIBU - SEVEN CORNER ROAD PROJECT; CROPS & IMPROVEMENT OWNERS SPREAD SHEET.

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
1	NATHANIEL NAKANOL	YAMEYAME	709.00	
2	NOPIE NATHAN	YAMEYAME	432.00	
3	RONDA NATHAN	YAMEYAME	316.00	
4	NATHINA NATHAN	YAMEYAME	609.00	
5	BEBI KUNO	YAMEYAME	207.00	
6	CRUMEL NATHAN	YAMEYAME	686.00	
7	JOHN TORO	YAMEYAME	384.00	
8	TORO WAREA	YAMEYAME	600.00	
9	TAKAME WAREA	YAMEYAME	378.00	
10	RACHEAL TORO	YAMEYAME	395.00	
11	JACKSON TORO	YAMEYAME	513.00	
12	DELMA KAWAPO	YAMEYAME	639.00	
13	MEKE DUPIA	YAMEYAME	1240.00	
14	CATHY DUPIA	YAMEYAME	757.00	
15	LIMBI DUPIA	YAMEYAME	480.00	
16	LEA KELEGAI	YAMEYAME	701.00	
17	JEREMY KELEGAI	YAMEYAME	225.00	
18	WENDI LOUISE	YAMEYAME	354.00	
19	DAVID LOUISE	YAMEYAME	114.00	
20	LOUISE WAPEA	YAMEYAME	768.00	
21	VERO KOI	YAMEYAME	531.00	
22	OLE KONDA	YAMEYAME	512.00	
23	PAUL KOI	YAMEYAME	303.00	
24	MARK KOI	YAMEYAME	351.00	
25	REX KOI	YAMEYAME	315.00	
26	JIX KOI	YAMEYAME	331.00	
27	YAX KOI	YAMEYAME	324.00	
28	SIMON GARU	YAMEYAME	244.00	
29	ROY KOI	YAMEYAME	550.00	
30	MOROMO KOMBOIE	YAMEYAME	1368.00	
31	DANIEL KOMOIE	YAMEYAME	1443.00	
32	ALU AKENA	YAMEYAME	354.00	
33	SMITH POPE	YAMEYAME	938.00	
34	SOTIE KOMBIE	YAMEYAME	270.00	
35	HENRY LOSIMI	YAMEYAME	839.00	
36	NAKANOL GULI	YAMEYAME	581.00	
37	CHRISTOLINE DANIEL	YAMEYAME	465.00	
38	MARIA DANIEL	YAMEYAME	554.00	
39	SOLOMON NAKANOL	YAMEYAME	580.00	
40	RUTHY NAKANOL	YAMEYAME	963.00	
41	OIYEP PHILIP	YAMEYAME	103.00	
42	JOESINA PHILIP	YAMEYAME	125.00	
43	PHILMA PHILIP	YAMEYAME	127.00	

22678.00

Annex 7. Breakdown of Second Budget for the second Payment of Improvements of Crops

	
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL OFFICE	
P.O. BOX 107, MENDI, SHP, Papua New Guinea.	
Telephone: (675) 5491177, Facsimile: (675) 5491365	
IALIBU TO SEVEN CORNER PROJECT: SUMMARY	
NO.	VILLAGE/LOCATION
1	YAMEYAME VILLAGE
2	YAMBA
3	YARENA/PANDARANA
4	MISS OUT LIST
TOTAL AMOUNT = K	
250,367.80	
10 % ADMIN. = K25,036.78	
2 % BANK CHARGE = K5,007.36	
OVERTIME/POLICE = K5000.00	
GRAND TOTAL = K285,411.94	
	

(List of Affected Persons and their Assets)

#	Name	From	To	Side	C&T	Structure	Fence	Buss Loss	Vulnerable	Total
1	Peter Soke	17+795	17+858	Left	72.50		50.00			122.50
2	Eni Maita	18+035	18+231	Left	57.00					57.00
3	Pais Kaku	18+2455	18+339	Left	128.60					128.60
4	Jackson Maiya	18+339	18+411	Left	51.50					51.50
5	Louis Kaku	18+411	18+486	Left	55.70					55.70
6	Luke Mandali	18+486	18+525	Left	261.50					261.50
7	Joylene Maiya	18+525	18+554	Left	76.30					76.30
8	Jerolyn Andiana	18+554	18+564	Left	13.00					13.00
9	Kaku Maiya	18+564	18+603	Left	225.00					225.00
10	Ware Kaku	18+603	18+623	Left	19.00					19.00
11	Isaiha Waimba	18+623	18+642	Left	33.50					33.50
12	Pr Philimon Kaku	18+642	18+682	Left	15.50					15.50
13	Jessica Philimon	18+682	18+726	Left	116.50					116.50
14	Gabrial Andiana	18+726	18+740	Left	22.00		50.00			72.00
15	Ruben Molo	18+740	18+827	Left	102.60		180.00			282.60
16	Richard Lomba	18+827	18+842	Left	1.50					1.50
17	Philip Ya	18+842	18+897	Left	192.00					192.00
18	Lopia Gie	18+897	18+917	Left	13.50					13.50
19	Martin Makire	18+917	18+985	Left	15.00					15.00
20	Ben Mambo	19+269	19+328	Left	5.00				240.00	245.00
21	Issac Yapa	19+328	19+367	Left	286.00					286.00
22	Boso Ririma	19+367	19+407	Left	4.00					4.00
23	Ruth Boso	19+407	19+446	Left	2.50					2.50
24	Kirape Pawa	19+446	19+505	Left	96.20					96.20
25	Leke Pawa	19+583	19+603	Left	15.70					15.70
26	Junior Leke	19+603	19+622	Left	17.50					17.50
27	Mulu Leke	19+622	19+642	Left	30.80					30.80
28	Lese Raita	19+642	19+681	Left	96.00					96.00
29	Elijah Lese	19+681	19+720	Left	6.60					6.60
30	Pisa Simon	19+720	19+779	Left	12.90					12.90
31	Kati Raita	19+779	19+799	Left	37.70					37.70
32	Eric Karia	19+799	19+818	Left	8.50					8.50
33	Stanley Kirape	19+818	19+838	Left	88.50					88.50
34	Dicky James	19+838	19+877	Left	52.40					52.40
35	James Pare	19+877	19+916	Left	53.80					53.80
36	Jacob Andia	19+916	19+956	Left	7.80					7.80
37	Kepu Makaita	19+956	19+995	Left	15.00					15.00
38	Benny Apa	19+995	20+034	Left	8.10					8.10
39	Fredah Peter	20+034	20+073	Left	11.00					11.00
40	James Rumu	20+073	20+230	Left	51.30					51.30
41	Mark Billy	20+230	20+269	Left	17.30					17.30
42	Wapa Boso	20+269	20+288	Left	6.00					6.00
43	Apkas Raita	20+288	20+308	Left	7.50					7.50
44	Tatu Koke	20+308	20+328	Left	6.00					6.00
45	Flemington Yano	20+328	20+347	Left	30.00					30.00
46	Kaware Com Sch	20+426	20+759	Left	0.00		45.00			45.00
47	Jopi Rex	20+759	20+778	Left	360.20					360.20
48	Nicky Bali	20+778	20+798	Left	290.50					290.50

Ialibu-Kagua Sub-Project, Tranche 2, HRRIP
Report

Due Diligence/Social Compliance Audit

49	Koro Rex	20+798	20+818	Left	7.00					7.00
50	Lupiambo Kapo	20+818	20+837	Left	1.50					1.50
51	Yapi Apale	20+837	20+857	Left	1.50					1.50
52	Lesse Jonah	20+857	20+916	Left	16.30					16.30
53	Simon Dolo	20+916	20+935	Left	137.10					137.10
54	Robin Rombola	20+935	20+975	Left	2.00					2.00
55	Kimbu Bali	20+975	20+994	Left	7.00					7.00
56	Agustin Heni	20+994	21+014	Left	10.50					10.50
57	Pombra Heni	21+014	21+033	Left	152.00					152.00
58	Sulei Raita	21+033	21+053	Left	99.60					99.60
59	Kepu Makaita	21+053	21+072	Left	139.30					139.30
60	Rambe Koke	21+072	21+092	Left	4.50					4.50
61	Yali Rindi	21+092	21+112	Left	6.80					6.80
62	Jonah Kati	21+112	21+151	Left	4.50					4.50
63	Petro Warea	21+151	21+170	Left	4.80					4.80
64	Jim Kopa	21+170	21+190	Left	7.20					7.20
65	Simon Peter	21+190	21+210	Left	3.80					3.80
66	Peter Soke	21+210	21+229	Left	6.00					6.00
67	Jeffery Peter	21+229	21+249	Left	3.50					3.50
68	Francis Peter	21+249	21+268	Left	88.40					88.40
69	Abel Peter	21+268	21+288	Left	3.50					3.50
70	Benny Las	21+288	21+308	Left	15.20					15.20
71	Chief Suraka	21+308	21+327	Left	7.50					7.50
72	Peter Loasa	21+327	21+347	Left	1.50					1.50
73	Jackson Andaina	21+347	21+366	Left	2.00					2.00
74	Loasa Yama	21+366	21+386	Left	3.50					3.50
75	Willie Wepo	21+386	21+406	Left	1.50					1.50
76	Palaru Kariago	21+406	21+425	Left	25.00					25.00
77	Margret Maguape	21+425	21+445	Left	3.40					3.40
78	Meape Maguape	21+445	21+464	Left	15.20				240.00	255.20
79	Petro Palaru	21+464	21+484	Left	1.50					1.50
80	Obert Narali	21+484	21+504	Left	10.50					10.50
81	Michael Kuta	21+504	21+523	Left	9.50					9.50
82	Jeremiah Yapi	21+523	21+543	Left	24.00					24.00
83	Charles Luta	21+543	21+562	Left	13.50					13.50
84	Saina Waimba	21+562	21+582	Left	1.00					1.00
85	Mark Okane	21+582	21+602	Left	1.50					1.50
86	Saina Palaru	21+602	21+621	Left	5.50					5.50
87	Leme Koka	21+621	21+641	Left	2.50					2.50
88	James Loma	21+641	21+660	Left	1.50					1.50
89	Buka Yaina	21+660	21+680	Left	7.50					7.50
90	Hula Andali	21+680	21+700	Left	5.90					5.90
91	Meamo Kapi	21+700	21+719	Left	4.50					4.50
92	Samuel Palaru	21+719	21+739	Left	26.00					26.00
93	James Mali	21+739	21+758	Left	3.00					3.00
94	Nena Mark	21+758	21+778	Left	7.50					7.50
95	Mathew Palaru	21+778	21+798	Left	5.00					5.00
96	Samson Samuel	21+798	21+817	Left	5.00					5.00
97	Willie Mark	21+817	21+837	Left	6.50					6.50
98	Sarah Reambo	21+837	21+856	Left	25.20					25.20
99	Lorita Renda	21+856	21+876	Left	13.10					13.10
100	Kenda Waiya	21+876	21+896	Left	40.00					40.00

Ialibu-Kagua Sub-Project, Tranche 2, HRRIP
Report

Due Diligence/Social Compliance Audit

101	Elish Kenda	21+896	21+915	Left	50.00		40.00			90.00
102	Mark Yawa	21+915	21+935	Left	73.50		30.00			103.50
103	Yapi Yawa	21+935	21+955	Left	21.50		25.00			46.50
104	Margaret Yapi	21+955	21+974	Left	3.00					3.00
105	Roape Papela	21+974	21+994	Left	3.50					3.50
106	Timo Yawa	21+994	22+014	Left	16.50					16.50
107	Pr Yandi Tapa	22+014	22+072	Left	3.00				240.00	243.00
108	Nancy Nena	22+072	22+112	Left	18.90		90.00			108.90
109	Joel Alex	22+112	22+131	Left	0.00		25.00			25.00
110	Minisa Lapa	22+131	22+210	Left	374.40				240.00	614.40
111	John Yandi	22+210	22+249	Left	1.00					1.00
112	Eunice Yandi	22+249	22+268	Left	3.00					3.00
113	Lilian Yandi	22+268	22+288	Left	2.40					2.40
114	linda Yandi	22+288	22+308	Left	0.00		40.00			40.00
115	Mark Rambo	22+308	22+347	Left	35.10	1,440.00		120.00		1,595.10
116	Simon Mari	22+347	22+366	Left	20.00					20.00
117	Bogi Nandape	22+366	22+386	Left	3.00	1,200.00		120.00		1,323.00
118	Maria Toke	22+386	22+406	Left	16.50				480.00	496.50
119	Esther Toke	22+406	22+425	Left	43.00					43.00
120	Kekarai Toke	22+425	22+445	Left	28.50					28.50
121	Ceejay Toke	22+445	22+464	Left	36.60					36.60
122	Jacob Nandape	22+464	22+484	Left	30.00					30.00
123	Kelly Nandape	22+484	22+504	Left	4.50					4.50
124	Simon Nandape	22+504	22+523	Left	52.50		40.00			92.50
125	Cathy Nandape	22+523	22+543	Left	31.40					31.40
126	Toro Nandape	22+543	22+562	Left	10.10					10.10
127	John Kawa	22+562	22+576	Left	188.30	5,040.00				5,228.30
128	Manu Yandua	22+576	22+631	Left	120.20					120.20
129	Soti Kawa	22+631	22+658	Left	15.00					15.00
130	Minisa Lapa	22+658	22+700	Left	135.00					135.00
131	Robin Rika	22+700	22+739	Left	4.80					4.80
132	Mathin Luta	22+739	22+758	Left	4.50					4.50
133	Buka Dola	22+758	22+778	Left	6.40					6.40
134	Koka Panapea	22+778	22+798	Left	5.10					5.10
135	Dipa Wapu	22+876	22+896	Left	1.00					1.00
136	Buka Kundiri	22+896	22+915	Left	2.00					2.00
137	Buka Yama	22+915	22+935	Left	11.00					11.00
138	Marty Kewa	22+935	22+955	Left	46.50					46.50
139	Jackson Wasa	22+955	22+974	Left	44.80					44.80
140	Telek Tapa	22+974	23+210	Left	178.00					178.00
141	Akua Wako	23+210	23+288	Left	4.50					4.50
142	Ken Rambua	23+288	23+308	Left	1.00					1.00
143	Sam Akua	23+308	23+327	Left	1.50					1.50
144	Lusi Yago	23+327	23+347	Left	4.50					4.50
145	Martin Alu	23+347	23+386	Left	2.50					2.50
146	Dickson Wasa	23+386	23+425	Left	5.70					5.70
147	Buka Kundiri	23+425	23+445	Left	1.50					1.50
148	Wasa Palaru	23+445	23+464	Left	3.50					3.50
149	Mura Palaru	23+464	23+484	Left	18.00					18.00
150	Rekari Kariago	23+484	23+504	Left	28.00					28.00
151	Sam Bepi	23+504	23+523	Left	5.70					5.70
152	Nani Mambu	23+543	23+562	Left	3.00					3.00

Ialibu-Kagua Sub-Project, Tranche 2, HRRIP
Report

Due Diligence/Social Compliance Audit

153	Kepe Masa	23+562	23+582	Left	4.50					4.50
154	John Palu	23+582	23+602	Left	11.70					11.70
155	Siwi Yawa	23+602	23+622	Left	1.50					1.50
156	Maria Lipi	23+622	23+642.0801	Left	15.30					15.30
157	Buka Dola	23+661	23+681.6801	Left	5.70					5.70
158	Boyan Pisa	23+681	23+701.4801	Left	7.40					7.40
159	Rekepea Kaipa	23+701	23+721.2801	Left	49.50					49.50
160	Jack Ruma	23+721	23+741.0801	Left	25.80					25.80
161	Samson Yako	23+741	23+760.8801	Left	10.30					10.30
162	Jerry Lipa	23+760	23+800	Left	56.20					56.20
163	Samson Laina	23+800	23+820	Left	5.50					5.50
164	Joash Samson	23+820	23+840	Left	10.00					10.00
165	Pr Tony Laina	23+840	23+859	Left	3.00					3.00
166	Wii Laina	23+859	23+879	Left	4.80					4.80
167	Real Repo	23+879	23+899	Left	3.00					3.00
168	Topi Laina	23+899	23+919	Left	3.00					3.00
169	Paul Real	23+919	23+939	Left	9.50					9.50
170	Akapita Liwi	23+939	23+958	Left	10.30					10.30
171	Manu Jacky	23+958	23+978	Left	5.10					5.10
172	Jacky Yando	23+978	23+998	Left	0.00	1,440.00		120.00		1,560.00
173	Dola Kundiri	24+077	24+097	Left	2.00					2.00
174	Ape Yakema	24+097	24+117	Left	6.00					6.00
175	Ware Loma	24+117	24+137	Left	7.50					7.50
176	Joram Timorthy	24+137	24+156	Left	4.00					4.00
177	Mari Simon	24+156	24+176	Left	18.50					18.50
178	Sapana Lana	24+176	24+196	Left	175.50					175.50
179	Frace Rambua	24+196	24+216	Left	15.00					15.00
180	Ken Rambua	24+216	24+236	Left	19.50					19.50
181	Jackson Rob	24+236	24+255	Left	14.50					14.50
182	Palaru Kariago	24+255	24+275	Left	21.00					21.00
183	Kaipu Kotapu	24+275	24+315	Left	38.00					38.00
184	Yandapi Kotapu	24+315	24+335	Left	6.50					6.50
185	Tala Rambua	24+335	24+354	Left	14.40					14.40
186	Rambua Kolasu	24+354	24+374	Left	2.80					2.80
187	Teni Rambua	24+374	24+394	Left	1.80					1.80
188	Iru Kolosu	24+434	24+453	Left	0.60					0.60
189	Rodrick Rambua	24+453	24+473	Left	2.50					2.50
190	Jackson Mulu	24+632	24+651	Left	1.50					1.50
191	Rex Rekepea	24+651	24+929	Left	194.70					194.70
192	Leapi Masa	24+929	24+948	Left	4.50					4.50
193	Milfred Repo	25+008	25+068	Left	2.40					2.40
194	KUNU (KIKUNAREPA TRIBE BOUNDARY)			Left	200.00					200.00
195	Simon Kandupia	25+622	25+681	Left	18.50	6,000.00				6,018.50
196	Buka Yapi	25+681	25+701	Left	5.00					5.00
197	Simon Kandupia	25+701	25+760	Left	238.00					238.00
198	KUNU	25+760	26+335	Left	166.50					166.50
199	Len Tari	26+334	26+354	Left	122.80		375.00			497.80
200	KUNU	26+354	26+790	Left	185.00					185.00
201	Tami Kenny	26+790	26+869	Left	173.50					173.50
202	KUNU	26+869	27+800	Left	92.60					92.60
203	Justin Rami	27+800	27+839	Left	33.00		200.00			233.00

Ialibu-Kagua Sub-Project, Tranche 2, HRRIP
Report

Due Diligence/Social Compliance Audit

204	Epere Kolomba	27+879	28+216	Left	15.50					15.50
205	Titus Makopa	28+216	28+275	Left	0.00		375.00			375.00
206	Simon Makopa	28+275	28+334	Left	0.00		150.00			150.00
207	Charles Luta	28+631	28+730	Left	1,954.80		6,900.00		240.00	9,094.80
208	Stanley Luta	28+790	28+889	Left	5.00					5.00
209	Tony Kanda	28+889	28+908	Left	1.50					1.50
210	Davis Warea	28+948	28+968	Left	57.50					57.50
211	Evelyn Warea	28+968	28+988	Left	6.00					6.00
212	David Warea	28+988	29+067	Left	18.00					18.00
213	Lope Epere	29+067	29+106	Left	51.00					51.00
214	Obert Epere	29+106	29+166	Left	745.40	1,800.00		120.00		2,665.40
215	Lope Epere	29+166	29+225	Left	25.50					25.50
216	Ria Epere	29+225	29+324	Left	58.00					58.00
217	Philip Epere	29+324	29+344	Left	94.50					94.50
218	Mandali Yapa Para	29+344	29+384	Left	515.40				240.00	755.40
219	Michael Paki	29+384	29+429	Left	572.00		150.00		240.00	962.00
220	Peter Rimbu	29+429	29+452	Left	81.00		550.00			631.00
221	John Apira	29+505	29+522	Left	281.40		235.00			516.40
222	Bun Nandape	29+522	29+548	Left	323.00					323.00
223	John Apira	29+548	29+582	Left	130.60					130.60
224	Akalapu Ruli	29+582	29+621	Left	152.50					152.50
225	Jethro Pundu & George Pundu	29+621	29+661	Left	7.50					7.50
226	Paul Bepi	29+661	29+700	Left	698.10					698.10
227	Cornelius Mandali	29+700	29+710	Left	197.90					197.90
228	Evelyn Rambue	29+710	29+760	Left	86.00					86.00
229	Junior Rambue	29+760	29+780	Left	324.00					324.00
230	Rodney Yako	29+780	29+799	Left	36.00		40.00			76.00
231	Job Agima	29+799	29+859	Left	7.50					7.50
232	Kunika Piapo	29+859	29+898	Left	4.50					4.50
233	Robert Lopa	29+898	29+918	Left	1.00					1.00
234	Piapo Timina	29+918	29+938	Left	1.00					1.00
235	Toy Waleka	30+156	30+195	Left	228.90		80.00		240.00	548.90
236	George Waleka	30+195	30+215	Left	52.50		15.00			67.50
237	Pumbu Yea	30+215	30+275	Left	10.00					10.00
238	Waga Pagi & Walenu Pagi	30+275	30+294	Left	3.50					3.50
239	Maria Karaiyo	30+334	30+354	Left	7.50		75.00			82.50
240	Warea Karaiyo	30+354	30+374	Left	4.50					4.50
241	Tali Noyo	30+374	30+381	Left	2.00					2.00
242	Ezron Yapi	30+453	30+473	Left	133.90					133.90
243	Yapi Noyo	30+473	30+502	Left	382.40	10,500.00		120.00	480.00	11,482.40
244	Micheal Graham Noyo	30+502	30+572	Left	0.00		365.00			365.00
245	Noel Noyo	30+572	30+591	Left	128.50					128.50
246	Luti Noyo	30+591	30+611	Left	408.00					408.00
247	Kenneth Jim	30+611	30+631	Left	327.60					327.60
248	Benny Noel	30+631	30+651	Left	288.40		480.00		240.00	1,008.40
249	Sarah Noyo	30+651	30+661	Left	54.00					54.00
250	Koyo Pagi	30+661	30+671	Left	177.60					177.60
251	Leme Pagi	30+671	30+690	Left	556.00					556.00
252	Ishmael Biruwari	30+690	30+710	Left	123.50					123.50
253	Kennedy Ishmael	30+710	30+730	Left	17.80					17.80
254	Paul Bali	30+789	30+809	Left	359.80					359.80

Ialibu-Kagua Sub-Project, Tranche 2, HRRIP
Report

Due Diligence/Social Compliance Audit

255	Lopa Leo	30+809	30+829	Left	367.50					367.50
256	Roy Leo	30+829	30+841	Left	251.00					251.00
257	Bara Karaiyo	30+841	30+849	Left	102.00					102.00
258	Wesley Pombere	30+849	30+869	Left	130.00					130.00
259	Remen Rali	30+869	30+873	Left	33.50					33.50
260	John Wasano	30+873	30+888	Left	125.60					125.60
261	Lumbi Supi	30+888	30+908	Left	264.70					264.70
262	Musa Yakopa	30+908	30+928	Left	2.00					2.00
263	Tua Yasi	30+928	30+948	Left	320.00					320.00
264	Tallman Yasi	30+948	30+968	Left	320.00					320.00
265	Pona Kalenaki	30+968	30+977	Left	246.50					246.50
266	Asuma Kumbe	30+977	30+987	Left	120.90					120.90
267	Bobby Yano	30+987	31+042	Left	517.10					517.10
268	Daniel Kore	31+042	31+051	Left	140.00		65.00			205.00
269	Stanley Kore	31+051	31+087	Left	0.00		375.00			375.00
270	Ronald Obert	31+087	31+097	Left	162.00					162.00
271	Iru Pisa	31+097	31+162	Left	219.50					219.50
272	Michael Graham	31+162	31+224	Left	537.00					537.00
273	Bruce Graham	31+224	31+268	Left	0.00		290.00			290.00
274	Simon Kopa	17+795.98	17+859	Right	0.00		370.00			370.00
275	Daniel Lewe	17+859	18+290	Right	5.00					5.00
276	Enoch Wareka	18+290	18+466	Right	127.50		230.00			357.50
277	Wami Yana	18+466	18+584	Right	2.00					2.00
278	Regi Peter	18+584	18+681	Right	5.00					5.00
279	Obert Heni	18+682	18+760	Right	39.50					39.50
280	Peter Makuave	18+760	18+819	Right	180.60	1,440.00		120.00		1,740.60
281	Michael Kawala	18+819	18+838	Right	6.00					6.00
282	Samson Koke	18+838	18+897	Right	31.80					31.80
283	Aroka Kita	18+897	18+956	Right	68.00					68.00
284	Perea Makera	19+015	19+054	Right	319.80					319.80
285	Mark Kisa	19+113	19+250	Right	18.00					18.00
286	Alo Boso	19+446	19+525	Right	2.50					2.50
287	Kakoma Kitaruma	19+642	19+682	Right	3.00					3.00
288	Steven Kitaruma	19+682	19+721	Right	18.50					18.50
289	Mende Kirape	19+897	19+917	Right	7.50					7.50
290	Anna Max	19+917	20+073	Right	16.40					16.40
291	Miria Max	20+073	20+112	Right	17.50					17.50
292	Simon Pawa	20+112	20+151	Right	3.00					3.00
293	Arona Yapa	20+151	20+230	Right	114.00					114.00
294	Stephenie Pisa	20+230	20+289	Right	71.50					71.50
295	Max Kitaruma	20+289	20+465	Right	58.00					58.00
296	Heni Kambe	20+524	20+583	Right	4.00					4.00
297	Rambuli Kambe	20+583	20+602	Right	49.80					49.80
298	Ruth Kambe	20+602	20+622	Right	6.50					6.50
299	Norman Andia	20+681	20+700	Right	4.00					4.00
300	Nicky Dickson	20+700	20+720	Right	4.00					4.00
301	Rex Pokea	20+740	20+798	Right	332.20					332.20
302	Lina Billy	20+818	20+916	Right	17.00					17.00
303	Peter Minipa & John Minipa	20+916	20+975	Right	1317.90	1,440.00				2,757.90
304	Johnipa Henni	20+975	20+995	Right	10.50					10.50
305	Rome Henni	20+995	21+034	Right	18.50					18.50

Report

306	Dickson Wami	21+250	21+269	Right	7.50					7.50
307	Melandi Wami	21+289	21+308	Right	5.00					5.00
308	Dipa Kibu	21+308	21+348	Right	5.00					5.00
309	Stanley Yakema	21+348	21+368	Right	5.00					5.00
310	Joshua Stanley	21+368	21+407	Right	5.00					5.00
311	Martha Yakema	21+407	21+426	Right	5.00					5.00
312	Miriam Yakema	21+426	21+446	Right	1.20					1.20
313	Pamba Yakama	21+446	21+466	Right	12.50					12.50
314	Pikus Paita	21+466	21+485	Right	102.00					102.00
315	Alex Tapa	21+564	21+583	Right	100.00					100.00
316	Yako Wape	21+583	21+603	Right	0.50					0.50
317	Mark Mata	21+603	21+622	Right	35.00					35.00
318	Garo Tapa	21+622	21+642	Right	75.00					75.00
319	Benas Napu	21+662	21+682	Right	50.00					50.00
320	Simon Samson	21+721	21+740	Right	100.00					100.00
321	Ruth Tava	21+740	21+760	Right	5.00					5.00
322	Jeff Warea	21+760	21+780	Right	84.00					84.00
323	Solomon Warea	21+819	21+838	Right	50.00					50.00
324	Ruth Solomon	21+838	21+858	Right	12.00					12.00
325	Suny Solomon	21+878	21+897	Right	25.00					25.00
326	Chief Koka Suruga	21+976	21+995	Right	0.80					0.80
327	Dunstan Toni	22+093	22+113	Right	20.00					20.00
328	Steven Nado	22+113	22+133	Right	68.50		360.00			428.50
329	Solomon Garo	22+186	22+211	Right	70.70	480.00	250.00	120.00		920.70
330	Councillor Mathew Melo	22+211	22+231	Right	32.30	1,440.00	450.00			1,922.30
331	Gibson Yandi	22+348	22+368	Right	68.20					68.20
332	Moya Jeffery	22+368	22+427	Right	20.70		255.00			275.70
333	Kenda Waiya	22+446	22+485	Right	66.40					66.40
334	Esther Toke	22+485	22+505	Right	109.40					109.40
335	Everlyn Suti	22+505	22+525	Right	52.20					52.20
336	Yagu Waiya	22+525	22+544	Right	108.80					108.80
337	Samson Kenda	22+544	22+564	Right	353.80					353.80
338	Wari Kenda	22+564	22+583	Right	66.20					66.20
339	Taya Palaru	22+603	22+633	Right	11.40					11.40
340	Pastor Tony Laina	22+633	22+662	Right	3.00		60.00			63.00
341	Nandisua Andrew	22+662	22+681	Right	33.00					33.00
342	Thomas Minasa	22+681	22+701	Right	105.00					105.00
343	Dickson Wasa	22+701	22+721	Right	107.50					107.50
344	Waka Koloso	22+721	22+740	Right	111.20					111.20
345	Wami Koloso	22+740	22+760	Right	70.00					70.00
346	Ruma Kolosu	22+760	22+780	Right	30.00					30.00
347	Yapi Wata	22+897	22+917	Right	100.00					100.00
348	Rachael Buka	22+917	22+926	Right	95.00					95.00
349	Joel Wata	22+926	22+936	Right	60.00					60.00
350	Simon Mari	22+936	22+956	Right	62.40					62.40
351	Westley Erusy	22+956	22+975	Right	30.00					30.00
352	Bulia Alex Family	22+975	23+073	Right	1218.00					1,218.00
353	Limo Wape	23+073	23+093	Right	30.30					30.30
354	Dickson Pana	23+093	23+112	Right	50.00					50.00
355	Pemin Randot	23+112	23+147	Right	55.00					55.00
356	Timothy Yaka	23+147	23+201	Right	319.70					319.70
357	Lutheran Church	23+260	23+279	Right	3.00					3.00

Ialibu-Kagua Sub-Project, Tranche 2, HRRIP
Report

Due Diligence/Social Compliance Audit

358	Pastor Tony	23+279	23+299	Right	15.00					15.00
359	Joshua Waro	23+299	23+319	Right	1.50					1.50
360	Ruma Kolosu	23+358	23+377	Right	26.00					26.00
361	Heron Joshua	23+377	23+397	Right	10.00					10.00
362	Samson Yako	23+397	23+417	Right	145.00					145.00
363	Petro Iwaya	23+417	23+436	Right	1.00					1.00
364	Nana Daniel	23+436	23+456	Right	30.00					30.00
365	Nason Kenda	23+456	23+475	Right	375.00					375.00
366	Jackson Mulu	23+475	23+495	Right	75.00					75.00
367	Simon Dipa	23+495	23+515	Right	115.00					115.00
368	Simon Nande	23+515	23+534	Right	245.00					245.00
369	Nandisua Andrew	23+534	23+554	Right	200.00					200.00
370	Bepi Rami	23+554	23+573	Right	61.00					61.00
371	Polin Bepi & Taa Ropa(gate)	23+573	23+593	Right	13.20		200.00			213.20
372	Dickson Mambu	23+613	23+632	Right	185.30		650.00			835.30
373	Mambu Boso	23+632	23+652	Right	281.00					281.00
374	Akua Makaret	22+671	23+711	Right	21.30					21.30
375	Ape Yakema	23+730	23+750	Right	1.20					1.20
376	Kira Yandua	23+750	23+769	Right	3.00					3.00
377	Gabrial Pando	23+828	23+848	Right	4.80					4.80
378	Real Repo	23+867	23+887	Right	40.50					40.50
379	Kawa Wandua	23+887	23+907	Right	5.90					5.90
380	Depa Yandua	23+907	23+927	Right	5.00					5.00
381	Moses Mele	23+946	23+966	Right	137.00					137.00
382	Charles Miru	24+142	24+162	Right	5.00					5.00
383	Amos Laina	24+162	24+181	Right	30.00					30.00
384	Wanpis Yandipia	24+240	24+260	Right	5.00					5.00
385	Ezekial Yandapia	24+279	24+299	Right	10.00					10.00
386	Desert Kaipu	24+319	24+338	Right	50.00					50.00
387	Max Malu	24+417	24+456	Right	0.00	3,100.00	200.00			3,300.00
388	Asaiha Kotapu	24+456	24+515	Right	41.00					41.00
389	Buka Dola	24+515	24+535	Right	10.00					10.00
390	Pastor Dola	24+535	24+554	Right	105.00					105.00
391	Lucy Yako	24+554	24+574	Right	175.00					175.00
392	Desert Kaipu	24+574	24+593	Right	275.00					275.00
393	Keto Raimina	24+593	24+633	Right	75.00					75.00
394	Jack Koloso	24+731	24+750	Right	45.00					45.00
395	Yako Raipa	24+750	25+005	Right	1007.20					1,007.20
396	Moses Alu	25+025	25+044	Right	90.00					90.00
397	Soti Alu	25+044	25+064	Right	110.00					110.00
398	Marthin Alu	25+064	25+083	Right	15.00					15.00
399	Alu Boso	25+083	25+103	Right	80.00					80.00
400	David Mambu	25+103	25+123	Right	102.40					102.40
401	Nani Mambu	25+123	25+142	Right	3.00					3.00
402	Kaota Simon	25+142	25+181	Right	169.00					169.00
403	Mai Mambu	25+201	25+221	Right	90.00					90.00
404	Elly Mambu	25+221	25+260	Right	15.60					15.60
405	Bali Kusaru	25+260	25+299	Right	46.20					46.20
406	Mark Kulasu	25+299	25+319	Right	40.00					40.00
407	Manu Repo	25+319	25+338	Right	27.00					27.00
408	Simon Palisa	25+338	25+397	Right	40.00					40.00

Ialibu-Kagua Sub-Project, Tranche 2, HRRIP
Report

Due Diligence/Social Compliance Audit

409	Bepi Rami	25+436	25+495	Right	55.00					55.00
410	RIApE Kolosu	632.63	730.65	Right	0.00		465.00			465.00
411	Kevin Yama	26+500	26+520	Right	0.00		825.00			825.00
412	Ps Paul Kaipaya	26+540	26+560	Right	11.50		100.00			111.50
413	Mali Kiniali	27+020	27+040	Right	0.00		100.00			100.00
414	Nathan Makopa	27+141	27+161	Right	15.00					15.00
415	Rekere Makopa	27+161	27+180	Right	11.00					11.00
416	Solomon Mata	27+572	27+640	Right	26.50					26.50
417	Tari Rami	27+640	27+660	Right	0.00	1,600.00				1,600.00
418	Tompson Yapina	27+972	27+992	Right	0.00	1,600.00				1,600.00
419	nelson apira	27+945	27+972	Right	1227.00					1,227.00
420	Charles Luther	27+710	27+827	Right	119.20		365.00			484.20
421	Rachael Warea	28+023	28+043	Right	1.80		240.00			241.80
422	Samson Warea	28+062	28+082	Right	97.00					97.00
423	David Warea	28+082	28+141	Right	1.50					1.50
424	Rorepea Gapi	28+141	28+160	Right	3.00					3.00
425	Rogoma Gapi	28+160	28+199	Right	41.00		60.00			101.00
426	Webstar Gapi	28+239	28+258	Right	1.50					1.50
427	Luti Gapi	28+258	28+278	Right	14.40					14.40
428	Thomas Mandali	375.88	395.48	Right	0.00		80.00			80.00
429	Rimbu Rosa	29+800	29+820	Right	5.10	1,600.00	295.00			1,900.10
430	Diana Jacob	29+630	29+650	Right	14.40		70.00		240.00	324.40
431	Pastor Brian	29+650	29+689	Right	158.30		175.00			333.30
432	Misi Yanakuru	29+689	29+709	Right	130.00		40.00			170.00
433	Yarepea Nathaniel	29+728	29+787	Right	91.80	1,600.00	250.00			1,941.80
434	Jona Koke	30+003	30+023	Right	5.00					5.00
435	Jetro Koke	30+023	30+042	Right	5.00					5.00
436	Selly Wakuyo	30+042	30+062	Right	50.00					50.00
437	Wakuyo Pakipu	30+062	30+081	Right	3.00					3.00
438	Lapun Omae	30+101	30+120	Right	10.00					10.00
439	Henry Pulupa	30+159	30+179	Right	120.00					120.00
440	Nathan Paul	30+179	30+238	Right	12.00					12.00
441	Gibson Paps	30+303	30+316	Right	274.00					274.00
442	Rambo Konombo	30+316	30+336	Right	91.50					91.50
443	Fish Koki & David Mali	30+336	30+356	Right	250.00					250.00
444	Ezekiel Ruku	30+356	30+375	Right	22.50					22.50
445	Ani Reapa	30+375	30+395	Right	4.00					4.00
446	Benjamin Kau	30+414	30+434	Right	160.00					160.00
447	John Rekere	30+434	30+473	Right	2.50					2.50
448	Same Karepa	30+473	30+552	Right	1108.60		1,500.00			2,608.60
449	John Boso	30+552	30+650	Right	2081.50		1,250.00			3,331.50
450	Joel Pokea	30+650	30+670	Right	5.50					5.50
451	Wata Malua	30+670	30+689	Right	440.70		550.00			990.70
452	Marie Mawa	30+689	30+709	Right	21.00					21.00
453	Gordon Yakopa	30+709	30+728	Right	15.00					15.00
454	Danny Karayo	30+787	30+807	Right	15.00					15.00
455	Timothy Irinaya	30+807	30+846	Right	320.00					320.00
456	Semina Danny	30+886	30+905	Right	100.00					100.00
457	noel noyo	30+905	30+925	Right	105.00					105.00
458	Grame Noyo	994.00	31+003	Right	0.00		500.00			500.00
459	Henry Pulupa	31+023	31+042	Right	512.00					512.00
460	Yasi Yano	31+042	31+081	Right	781.10	3,100.00	710.00		240.00	4,831.10

Report

461	Bobby Yano	31+081	31+132	Right	1430.90		185.00			1,615.90
462	Mali Bobi	31+340	31+369	Right	318.30		280.00			598.30
463	Councillor Buka	31+132	31+289	Right	64.00		650.00			714.00
					43,539.60	44,820.00	23,050.00	840.00	3,600.00	115,849.60

Add 19% for amounts under crops and trees as per results of the replacement cost survey.

Attachment 1:

Due Diligence/Social Compliance Audit Report

**Papua New Guinea: Highlands Region Roads
Improvement Investment Program
Tranche 2 (Ialibu-Kagua Road Section)**

Prepared by Department of Works
June, 2013

Currency Equivalents
(as of 11 June 2013)
(Bank of Papua New Guinea)

Currency	—	Kina (K)
unit		
K1.00	=	\$0.4620
\$1.00	=	K2.1645

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars

This due diligence /social compliance audit report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country programme or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
DBST	Double Bituminous Seal Treatment
DD/SCAR	Due Diligence/Social Compliance Audit Report
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOW	Department of Works
HCRN	Highlands Core Road Network
HRMG	Highlands Roads Management Group
HRRIP	Highlands Region Road Improvement Investment Program
MFF	Multitranchise Financing Facility
PNG	Independent State of Papua New Guinea
RIZ	Road Influence Zone
RP	Resettlement Plan
SHP	Southern Highlands Province
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement

Table of Contents

I.	INTRODUCTION	110
II.	METHODOLOGY	110
III.	PROPOSED PROJECT COMPONENTS	111
	3.1 Scope of Work	112
IV.	DUE DILIGENCE/SOCIAL COMPLIANCE AUDIT OF EXISTING ROAD	112
	4.1 First Section from Ialibu to Seven Corners	112
	4.2 Second Section from Seven Corners to Kagua	114
V.	CONSULTATIONS, DISCLOSURE AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS	121
VI.	CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE	122
	6.1 Objective	122
	6.2 Scope and Activities	122
	6.3 Stakeholder Consultations and Participation	122
	6.4 Implementation arrangement	123
	6.5 Budget and Financing Plan	123
	6.6 Monitoring and Reporting	123

Tables of Annexes

Annex 1 List of Participants Public Consultation Meeting May 21, 2013	124
Annex 2 List of Participants Public Consultation Meeting July 4-5, 2013	125
Annex 3 List of Participants Public Consultation Meeting July 6-7, 2013	127
Annex 4 List of Crops and Trees Owners Already Paid (Yarena Ward)	128
Annex 5 List of Crops and Trees Owners Already Paid (Karanas Ward)	131
Annex 6 List of Crops and Trees Owners Already Paid (Kateloma Ward)	136
Annex 7 List of Crops and Trees Owners Already Paid (Kemboli Ward)	137
Annex 8 List of Crops and Trees Owners Not Yet Paid (Miss Out)	139
Annex 9 List of Crops and Trees Owners Not Yet Paid (Yameyame Ward)	140
Annex 10 List of Crops and Trees Owners Not Yet Paid (Yamba Ward)	146
Annex 11 List of Crops and Trees Owners Not Yet Paid (Yarena Ward)	149
Annex 12 Outstanding Claims Seven Corners Ward	154
Annex 13 Outstanding Claims Inalere Ward	169
Annex 14 Outstanding Claims Kunu (Ragoma 1) Ward	177
Annex 15 Outstanding Claims Ragoma 2 Ward	181
Annex 16 Outstanding Claims Marili Ward	183

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Highlands Region Roads Improvement Investment Program (HRRIP) is intended to upgrade, rehabilitate and maintain roads in the Highlands Region Core Network (HRCN) in Papua New Guinea (PNG) to be funded through four or more tranches under the multi-tranche financing facility (MFF). The Investment Program will focus on the Highlands' core road network of around 1,400 kilometers (km) of major national and provincial roads. The Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) will undertake this program through the Department of Works (DOW) with assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
2. The second tranche under this MFF includes the upgrading, rehabilitating and maintenance of the Ialibu Kagua sub-project located in Southern Highlands Province (SHP). The upgrading and rehabilitation of the Ialibu-Kagua road will involve new land acquisition. A separate resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared to manage impacts of the project components/construction involving land acquisition/ resettlement impacts.
3. The sub-project has a total length of 31.788 km. Out of this total, the first 17.796 km (hereinafter known as the "First Section") is located in Ialibu-Pangia District while the balance of 13.992 km (hereinafter known as the "Second Section") is located in Kagua Erave District. In the preparation of the RP for the Ialibu-Kagua sub-project, certain outstanding resettlement issues emerged which are unique and distinct for each of the two sections.
4. This due diligence /social compliance audit report (DD/SCAR) has been prepared in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), specifically Safeguard Requirements 4, Paragraph 12 which states:

"For projects involving facilities and/or business activities that already exist or are under construction, the borrower/client will undertake an environment and/or social compliance audit, including on-site assessment, to identify past or present concerns related to impacts on the environment, involuntary resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples. The objective of the compliance audit is to determine whether actions were in accordance with ADB's safeguard principles and requirements for borrowers/clients and to identify and plan appropriate measures to address outstanding compliance issues. Where noncompliance is identified, a corrective action plan agreed on by ADB and the borrower/client will be prepared. The plan will define necessary remedial actions, the budget for such actions, and the time frame for resolution of noncompliance."

5. On the basis of this directive, the DOW assisted by a study team conducted the DD/SCAR to ascertain the outstanding compliance issues and develop corrective measures to address or mitigate the outstanding resettlement compliance issues for the Ialibu Kagua sub-project.

II. METHODOLOGY

6. The outstanding issues were first identified during the consultation meetings conducted during the preparation of the sub-project profile to evaluate if the candidate road is socially eligible for the HRRIP. During the conduct of the detailed measurement survey, these outstanding issues again surfaced with the ward leaders presenting alleged documents and survey forms of an inventory undertaken previously. The majority of these assets had already been demolished.
7. The study team conducted key informant interviews to explore the issues and scope involved. Based on its rapid assessment, the team decided to conduct a formal and

joint consultation meeting with the tribes and clans involved. The team also conducted individual field visits and consultation meetings with the 5 council wards in preparation for the formulation of a social compliance audit.

8. Key informant interviews were also conducted with DOW's Highland Region Road Maintenance Group (HRMG) and consultant personnel who had participated or supervised in the said Ialibu-Kagua rehabilitation and relevant project documents were reviewed in the Project Management Office. Interviews were also conducted with personnel of DOW, SHP provincial office.
9. The first formal meeting was held on May 21, 2013 in the morning at the Ialibu District Headquarters. The participants totaled 19 persons and included the 5 ward councilors of the affected wards, two policemen, the Kagua District Administrator, a former member of parliament representing Kagua District, clan elders, two magistrates and some affected land owners. The list of people who participated in this consultation meeting is presented in Annex A.
10. A series of consultations were held for the whole road sub-project from July 4 to 7, 2013 for the affected wards of YameYame, Yarena, Muli, Paida, Mungaro, Tubalera, Seven Kona, Ragoma 1, Ragoma 2, Kubianda, Marili and Kagua Station in connection with the MOAs for the use of Customary lands. A total of 95 persons have been consulted. These participants are the leaders of the wards and villages affected by the subproject and persons who signed the MOAs giving the government the right to use their customary land in exchange for public infrastructure. In the course of the discussions, it was inevitable that the discussions of the MOAs focused on what their expectations were, including their expected payment of compensation for their affected assets as listed in the 2008 inventory. The lists of participants are shown in Annex B (Ialibu to Seven Corners) and Annex C (Seven Corners to Kagua).

III. PROPOSED PROJECT COMPONENTS

11. The Gulf – Southern Highlands Highway (a separate project under the government funding) would connect Kikori in Gulf Province with Erave in Southern Highlands. Construction of the new road would increase traffic volume and loading on the Erave road, as many imported goods to the Province would in future be transported via Kikori and the Erave road rather than along the Highlands Highway from Mt Hagen. The proposed sub project road under HRRIP in the Ialibu district serves a rural population of 28,000 with about 7,700 living along the road and a further 20,000 in districts around the road and in the Laro River and Kagua River valleys.
12. The Erave Road (NM3703) (named in the 2000 Census as the 'Kagua' Road) runs 89 km southwest from its intersection with the Highlands Highway just south of the WHP border, through Ialiabu, the third largest urban centre in Southern Highlands Province, and Kagua, to the government station at Erave. The Ialibu to Kagua Road section is within the Erave road and starts at Ialibu station in the district of Ialibu and ends at Kagua station, District of Kagua with a length of 31.788 kilometers.

Figure 1. Location Map of the Ialibu-Kagua Road





3.1 Scope of Work

13. The scope of works includes the upgrading of the road to DBST, with a 6.0m carriageway and 1.0m shoulders, selectively sealed where necessary. Provision is also made for lined drains where necessary. The proposed horizontal and vertical alignment will be virtually identical to the existing alignment, minimizing the need for earthworks. There are 6 bridges along the route. Five are of Bailey Type construction with timber decking; one is a concrete deck on steel beam. The bridges are generally acceptable conditions except for the bridge with the timber decking. There are currently 65 culverts between Ialibu and Kagua. The Consultant's road inventory has revealed that 55 need to be replaced and only 10 retained. In addition, another 51 new culverts are required in order to provide proper drainage.

IV. DUE DILIGENCE/SOCIAL COMPLIANCE AUDIT OF EXISTING ROAD

14. This section reviews the history of the sub-project in connection with DOW's previous attempts to upgrade and rehabilitate the road, the resettlement activities undertaken in these attempts, and examines the outstanding resettlement issues brought about by these attempts to upgrade and rehabilitate the Ialibu- Kagua road.

4.1 First Section from Ialibu to Seven Corners

15. This road section starts at Ialibu Station and ends at Seven Corners and has a length of 17.796 km. It is located in Ialibu-Pangia District, SHP whose representative in Parliament is Honorable Peter O'Neil, the current prime minister of PNG.
16. The first section is almost cleared of road obstructions and the road bench widened. Construction works worth K10 million have been undertaken to improve the drainage and re-gravel approximately 7 km of the road section. These construction activities funded by the government are being undertaken by CIVPAC, a local construction company under Contract # 2083 with DOW. The Prime Minister representing the Kagua Pangia District in Parliament was instrumental in providing the initial government funds for this road project. This amount will be deducted from the total contract price to be constructed under the proposed project under HRRIP. Hence, the civil works subject to bidding under the project would involve the re-graveling of the remaining 11 km, base course, and sealing of the whole 18km. In addition, culverts and concrete pipes will be installed for the drainage system. Other ancillary works will also be undertaken.
17. The implementing agency for ongoing government-financed Contract #2083 of CIVPAC is the Department of Works (DOW) Southern Highlands Provincial Office under the Provincial Works Manager. The affected land in this first section is classified as customary land. The Southern Highlands Provincial Office conducted the inventory of losses using a 10-meter corridor from the centerline as the reference to identify whether the assets will be affected. This meant that crops and trees inside the 20-meter corridor were included in the inventory of losses.

18. The listing of affected assets started last year by the personnel of the Southern Highlands Provincial Office of DOW. The crops and trees within 10 meters (20 meters total) from the center line were included in the affected trees and crops. The Valuer's General Compensation Schedule of 2008 were the basis for the valuation of the affected crops and trees. The participation of the APs was to identify the owners of crops and trees affected once the corridor had been delineated.
19. Partial payments have been made to APs as evidenced by the corresponding receipt numbers by DOW amounting to K112,712.90 for the villages of Yarena, Karanas, Kateloma and Kemboli for 356 households. There is also a listing amounting to K250,367.80 for 533 APs from YameYame, Yamba and Yarena/Pandarana Villages and one list for the APs missed out in the first payment. It has been confirmed that these APs have not received their compensation from the Provincial Office of DOW. It is an on-going process wherein compensation on affected assets is paid right before demolition of these obstructions.
20. There were no written agreements in the past between DOW and the customary land owners on the use of the customary land required to upgrade and rehabilitate the road. The clearing a 20 meter corridor and the construction limits was done before the HRRIP detailed design, and hence, the cleared area was wider than the minimum required area to upgrade and rehabilitate the subproject road under HRRIP. The results of the inventory of losses for the first section are with DOW Southern Highlands Provincial Office.
21. In the public consultations conducted from July 4 to 7, 2013, all the affected clans and tribes have signed and entered into Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) for the government's use of customary land in exchange for public infrastructure under Tranche 2 of HRRIP. Hence, whatever legal defects previous activities had on the land, were cured or rendered moot by the signing of their respective MOAs. In addition, the DOW and clans leaders have agreed on a compensation package to address the past activities. Copies of the agreements are attached.
22. In summary, there are 889 APs whose crops and trees that were affected in the past amounted to 363, 080.70 kina based on the Valuer General Schedule of Compensation rates of 2008. Out of this total, 356 households have been paid a total amount of 112, 712.90 kina for their affected crops and trees. There are a total of 533 households who are yet to be paid for their affected crops and trees whose aggregate value amounted to 250, 367.80 kina. The details are shown in the following table. The names of the APs, their affected improvements and the amounts that were already paid are contained in Annex 4, 5, 6 and 7 while names of APs and the amounts that are still to be paid by DOW are found in Annexes 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Summary of Crops and Trees Owners on Ialibu to Seven Corners Section

Village	Number of APs	Value of Affected Assets (Kina)	Already Paid (Kina)	Not Yet Paid (Kina)
Yarena	87	39,023.60	39,023.60	
Karanas	171	46,618.50	46,618.50	
Kateloma	34	11, 101.70	11,101.70	
Kemboli	64	15, 969.10	15,969.10	
Miss out of 1 st payment	31	5,970.00		5,970.00
YameYame	210	98, 154.00		98,154.00
Yamba	98	30, 901.90		30,901.90
Yarena/Pandarana	194	115, 341.90		115,341.90
Total	889	363,080.70	112,712.90	250,367.80

23. There was a previous attempt to conduct an inventory of loss along this road under the government's program to establish a 40-meter road corridor along the Highlands Highway. A private surveyor was allegedly tasked to undertake the delineation of the road corridor but there are no available documents or results of the survey. In addition, the width of 40 meters is significantly wider than the average width of 15 meters based on the detailed design for the subproject and it is not needed in the project context..
24. The conduct of the inventory of losses for crops and trees was undertaken in the past by the DOW Provincial Office in Mendi, SHP. The delineation of the affected crops and trees was made by measuring 10 meters to the left and right of the center line and all crops and trees inside this road corridor were included in the listing. This identified affected corridor is wider by about 5 meters from the minimum width of required land to upgrade and rehabilitate the subproject under HRRIP because the average width of the subproject is 15 meters.
25. The affected persons were informed about the project and most of them were present when the actual measurements and identification of affected assets were listed. The APs were also informed about the principle of compensation for past/ existing activities undertaken by DOW under government funding that the Valuer General Schedule of Compensation would be the basis for the compensation to their crops and trees affected in the past. The APs were also informed about the grievance mechanism within DOW wherein complaints, issues and concerns regarding the identification and valuation of affected assets may be filed and/or be ventilated for the appropriate actions and resolutions.
26. While there was no RP prepared for government-funded construction activities, the following safeguard principles were complied with in varying degrees; (a) consultations with APs ; (b) identification and inventory of affected assets; (c) compensation for affected assets; and (d) recognition of customary ownership of assets. There was no evidence on the presence of poor and vulnerable groups and cut-off date and whether any additional assistance has been paid to such groups. The outstanding issue is the completion of compensation for remaining APs.

4.2 Second Section from Seven Corners to Kagua

27. This road section starts at after Seven Corners and ends at Kagua Station and has a length of 13.992 km. It is located in the Kagua Erave District, SHP whose representative in Parliament is Honorable James Lagea.
28. This section was included under ADB Loan 2242/2243 and the winning contractor (MMK) conducted a detailed measurement survey (DMS) based on a 40-meter road corridor and cleared the minimum area on both sides of the road to upgrade and rehabilitate this section in 2008-09 based on the previous detailed road design. ADB Loan 2242/2243 was the extension or supplementary loan of ADB 1709. The Seven Corners to Kagua road project was under the supplementary loan 2242/2243.
29. After a year of operations, the Department of Works cancelled the contract due to the very poor performance of the contractor. The contractor left the area without paying for its various liabilities to suppliers, sub-contractors and private enterprises and persons. The following paragraphs contain a brief summary of the history of the road project;
 - An Invitation for Bids was published on July 27, 2007 in the Post Courier (newspaper of nationwide circulation) for Loan no. 2242/2243-PNG: Road Maintenance and

Upgrading (Sector) Project for the Seven Corners-Kagua road section. The deadline for the submission of bids was September 7, 2007

- On November ADB sent a no objection letter to DOW to award the contract to MMK Transport Limited for the civil works of Seven Corners-Kagua road for the amount of K8, 239,113.26. This had a contract no. CSTB 1655B: Rehabilitation of Seven Corners to Kagua Road Project and involved earthworks, sub-base, base course works, drainage and bridge works. Sealing was excluded
- The details of the Seven Corners-Kagua road section were as follows:
 - Start Date April 12,2008
 - Completion Date October 11,2009
 - Project Duration 18 months
- On May 15, 2008, the clearing and grubbing works started on the first 500 meters from Kagua Station to Wara Kagua Bridge. Unfortunately, the works could not proceed further because on the 22th May 2008, customary landowners interrupted and forcefully stopped works and asked for compensation for improvements before the clearing and grubbing works were allowed to continue.
- An open public forum was held on May 24 2008 at Kagua Station with concerned landowners living along the road to resolve the compensation issues. The landowners were adamant that some form of assurance for compensation is given either from the local MP or the Provincial authorities, since ADB/DOW strongly indicated of zero funding by ADB or DOW? for compensation. Thus the delay prolonged due to non-commitment by authorities concerned.
- An attempt to commence work was made on 25th June 2008 from Chainage 31+000 to 31+367.156 from the bridge approach at Kagua Station. However, landowners wielding bush knives threatened company personnel from working and the work had to stop again.
- On July 03, 2008, MMK, the contractor informed DOW through a letter that they stopped the clearing and grubbing works due to land compensation issues. On 21th July 2008 and under strong police escort, the fleet and personnel of the contractor were mobilized to Seven Corners to start from that end work towards Kagua Station. Finally, on July 25, 2008 the clearing and grubbing activities resumed.
- DOW wrote a letter to the contractor to explain the slow rate of progress and the negative slippage of the construction works. On September 24, 2008, the contractor replied ascribing the construction delays to land and improvement compensation issues.
- On Nov 25 2008, DOW through its project engineer reminded the contractor that in the event of any landowner problems, the contractor should provide pertinent records indicating specific station limits with concurrence of DOW assigned field personnel.
- After several letters on negative slippages on the project, DOW issued on May 7 2009 a letter of "Termination and Repossession of Site By Employer" citing that 87.38% of the work remaining to be finished in the remaining 5 months duration of the contract.
- On May 25, 2009, the contractor informed DOW through a letter entitled "Stop Work due to nonpayment of improvement payments' that due to non-payment of improvement payments, the landowners of Inerere Village have stopped earthworks and forcefully stood down the machines and trucks to progress any further.

- On June 10 2009, the contractor sent a letter to DOW entitled “Demobilization and Third IPC” stating that “there are lots of outstanding/unsettled claims yet to be settled including outstanding debts for gravel payments, casual labor and contract workers.” In addition, “if the said claims remained unsettled, landowners will heavily resist demobilization in the event that payments are not made, machineries and equipment on site will be a compensation event.”
30. In the meantime, the owners of affected assets were demanding compensation for the crops and trees that they had lost because of the road project. To placate the affected owners, the five clans that were affected from chainage km18 to km 32 were given K30,000.00 each by Member of Parliament Honorable James Lagea, as a form of indemnity for the anxiety and mental anguish that the owners suffered because of the unpaid compensation for losses arising out of the clearing and grubbing activities within the construction limits. It is not very clear on the real purpose of these payments, whether these were payments for damages for anxiety and mental anguish or partial compensation for affected assets.
31. During the detailed measurement survey for Tranche 2 project under HRRIP, the five council wards presented the survey forms entitled “improvement field sheet” that were used in the inventory of losses to the design team undertaken during the implementation of the Seven Corners to Kagua road rehabilitation project under ADB Loan 2242/2243. They were able to keep these forms because the MMK management owed them certain amounts for unpaid house rental and labor for the detailed measurement survey conducted in 2008 and DOW owed them the compensation for their improvement losses. In addition, some of the enumerators of the survey were also owners of affected crops and trees, and they withheld the survey forms because they were not yet paid by MMK. Hence, the survey forms were in their possession and were presented to the study team as proof of the magnitude of impacts to their crops and trees.
32. The following observations arose from a close scrutiny of the survey forms containing the affected crops and trees affected by the project under loan 2242/2243 and the circumstances surrounding these documents;
1. Source of the documents: These documents were submitted by the APs themselves who would directly benefit if some kind of compensation be awarded to previously affected persons. Unlike the first section where the listings of paid and unpaid APs came directly from DOW and had the complete documentation, including the details of each claim.
 2. The survey forms contained entries of other assets such as structures, fences and graves but there is no description or dimensions of the assets affected. There were also no amounts or valuations of the assets listed in the forms.
 3. There are no other copies of the survey forms because of circumstances as explained later in this report. Hence, the reliability of these documents is not as high because of various opportunities to add, subtract, delete or amend or replace information in these documents which would favour these custodians.
 4. The basis for the assets survey in 2008 was a 40 meter road corridor along the existing road bench. The clearing and grubbing activities were based only on the construction limits at the time. Hence, there are crops and trees included in the inventory and valuation of the unpaid crops and

trees that are still standing along the road because these were not cut during the clearing and grubbing activities in 2008.

5. There are an unusual number of crops and trees that were affected compared to the additional affected land. In Kunu Ward, the length of the affected road is 2.65km and if this is multiplied by 6.80 meters, the average width of the required additional land for both sides, the total land area of the affected land is 18,040 square meters. If the number of crops and trees are superimposed over the affected land, there is a physical impossibility that these crops and trees can be accommodated in the 1.8 hectare of affected land.
 6. In addition, there were unconfirmed reports that there were also unpaid amounts incurred by the contractor from the quarry operator located in Kunu Ward. The quarry area is owned by the host tribe/clan in the area. There are suspicions that these unpaid amounts were surreptitiously inserted to recover the amount for the unpaid aggregates. These circumstances may explain the very high value per kilometer in this ward.
33. The five council wards tribes submitted an aggregate claim amounting to K1,881,333.10 representing their improvement losses especially for the crops and trees that they lost in 2008 under the ADB Loan 2242/2243. The main problem with this claim is that it cannot be verified or confirmed by the DMS under HRRIP because these crops and trees were cleared by MMK, the contractor under the project financed by ADB Loan 2242/2243 for this particular road section. The breakdowns of names per ward are contained in Annexes 12 to 16. The summary of the outstanding claims are shown in the following table.

Summary of Outstanding Claims arising out of the Previous Rehabilitation Project

Council Ward	Road Length	Amount	Average
Seven Kona	4.061	369,521.60	90,992.76
Inalere	3.29	214,565.50	65,217.48
Kunu (Ragoma 1)	2.653	1,027,013.90	387,114.17
Ragoma 2	2.277	103,919.20	45,638.65
Marili	1.711	166,312.90	97,202.16
Total	13.992	1,881,333.10	134,457.77

34. There were attempts by some residents to include other matters in the recovery of unpaid compensations for the crops and tree losses such as unpaid house rentals, field expenses and allowances. It was explained that SPS 4, para. 12 covers outstanding issues on environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples and cannot cover contractual obligations incurred by the contractor in the host communities.
35. The study team scheduled an emergency meeting to discuss the issues with the direct stakeholders of the project. The councilors of the six wards (kagua station ward was invited), leaders of the 8 tribes clans, former member of Parliament representing the Kagua Erave District, some affected landowners and some businessmen attended this meeting. The meeting was held on May 21, 2013 and started at around 10:30 in the morning and continued through the working lunch and finally ended at around 3:30 in the afternoon. The wards and clans who attended the meeting are shown in the following table. The individual participants are shown in Annex 1.

Breakdown of Wards and Clans who attended the Meeting

Station	Road Length (Km)	Ward	Clan
17+796 – 21+857	4.061	Seven Kona	Wakorepa
21+857 – 25+147	3.29	Inalere	Rakerepa
25+147 – 27+800	2.653	Ragoma One(Kunu Village)	Kikunarepa
27+800 – 30+077	2.277	Ragoma Two	Wapirepa Keporepa Wakurepa
30+077 – 31+367	1.29	Marili	Wambea Riarepa
31+367 – 31+788	.421	Kagua Station	Wambea Riarepa

36. It was agreed that based on the preponderance of evidence presented and the testimonies of some unaffected persons, the households living along the existing road suffered losses on their improvements especially on crops and trees. The action of the sitting member of Parliament is a public admission that some wrongs were committed against the pecuniary interests of the residents of the affected 5 wards in his district. The exact types, and number of lost crops and trees cannot be determined accurately because the best evidence of loss (standing crops and trees) have been demolished in 2008 under the project funded by ADB Loan 2242/2243. What are available at present are the survey forms used by the enumerators during the detailed inventory done during 2008. DOW does not have a copy of these survey forms because the local contractor MMK was not able to retrieve these forms from the enumerators and submit these forms to DOW because of unpaid salaries, unpaid house rental, unreimbursed field expenses. Hence, when DOW terminated the contract with MMK, the survey forms remained with the enumerators because of some unpaid obligations. There were no copies either with DOW or with MMK.
37. The ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy at that time required that the actual losses be determined on the basis of a DMS conducted immediately prior to any works being undertaken. In this instance, the DMS being presented by the claimants related to the circumstances existing in 2008 after which clearing and grubbing works were undertaken and assets/improvements removed.
38. The conduct of the inventory of losses for crops and trees was undertaken by the local contractor of the project MMK. The delineation of the affected crops and trees was made by using a 40 meter road corridor as the basis to determine the affected assets. All crops and trees inside this road corridor were included in the listing. This identified affected road corridor compared to the latest detailed road design is wider in certain portions and narrower in others. Hence, there were still some portions of this section wherein additional crops and trees were listed under the DMS conducted for the subproject under HRRIP. The study team after due diligence search for project documents revealed that there was no resettlement plan prepared for this road in the past.
39. It is obvious that the past events and activities did not conform to the resettlement principle that civil works would not commence without full payment of all affected persons. In this particular case, preliminary construction activity of clearing and grubbing proceeded without any payment of compensation for the affected crops and trees.

40. The Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB (2009) contains a provision on how to address outstanding claims and this was explained in the meeting. It was further explained that in cases of old loans such as ADB Loan 2242/2243, the previous involuntary resettlement policy of ADB applies. The participants agreed that since it was admitted that there were outstanding claims for loss of improvements, the discussions should focus on the compensation package to indemnify their losses.
41. After several heated exchanges among themselves, the discussions being moderated by the ex-parliament member, the participants have agreed that there should be a development package equally divided among the 5 affected wards. Each ward would be responsible to address the unpaid compensation within their jurisdictions but questions who will receive compensation and how much compensation will each APs receive created turmoil within their ranks.
42. After another round of sharp exchanges, the district administrator suggested that each ward be given a development package as compensation for improvement losses. The earnings of the development package would gradually pay for the losses that each resident suffered, the priorities, and compensation arrangement based on their cultural traditions. He pointed out that cash compensation would be gone in less than a month while the development package would continue to provide long term benefits to the 5 wards and 8 tribes/clans. This last point clinched the argument for the development package.
43. Finally, after several more long discussions among themselves, the participants presented to the team their unanimous internal agreement on the following:

- In lieu of their claims on their unpaid compensation (around K1.881¹ million based on the 2008 inventory) for improvement losses, they are amenable to have a development package consisting of three (3) brand new dump trucks (around K300,000 each).
 - They will establish a company composed of the affected 8 tribes/clans in the five council wards that would operate the trucking business. They plan to participate in the hauling of materials in the Ialibu-Kagua sub-project through these three dump trucks. They emphasized that instead of just watching other persons work on their road and being paid, this development package would enable them, the direct stakeholders, to participate and benefit directly in the construction of their road. They can also lease or enter into a sub-contract agreement with other road projects in the SHP.
 - This will generate employment opportunities by hiring within their wards, tribes and clans the drivers and crews of the dump trucks, create livelihood opportunities by operating the quarries themselves, maintenance and repair crew, etc. The participants are aware of the need of professionals to operate profitably the company and would require qualified managers to make their operations profitably.
 - After separating provisions for maintenance costs, and other expenses, the company will allocate, partial payments for their improvement losses based on the needs of the
-

¹ The reported number of crops and trees in Kunu Ward in 2008 inventory cannot be physically accommodated in the additional area needed to upgrade and rehabilitate the Kunu section. The team's estimate of the value of assets affected is around 1.112 million Kina only and not as 1.881 million Kina as reflected in the 2008 inventory. The amount of affected crops and trees per kilometer for Kuna Ward is almost three times more than the next ward (Marili) or more than 8 times than the lowest ward (Ragoma 2). Hence, assigning the value of the affected crops and trees per km of Marili (97,000/km) to the length of Kunu Ward is more realistic.

residents having outstanding claims. These decisions will be processed through the decision of the board of their company where all the wards and tribes/clans are represented.

- They requested two things from the team; support to push their development package be approved by DOW/ADB and recommend that their potential hauling business be endorsed favorably to the winning bidder of the Ialibu-Kagua sub-project. The resettlement team supported their development package and recommended that their hauling business receives priority in hauling in the Ialibu-Kagua sub-project.
- They have promised to waive their outstanding claims in writing in exchange for the development package that they have envisioned.

44. The agreement for a development package in lieu of cash payment for unquantifiable improvement losses they suffered in 2008 would bring closure on their outstanding claims. They are well aware of the potential of their district to further develop and prosper in view of its part in connecting Port Moresby to the highlands by road transport. The participants are optimistic that in bringing closure to their outstanding claims, they would be better prepared to take advantage of the rapid development in their province and Hela Province in terms of the development of the natural resources.
45. There were attempts to increase the number of affected wards from 5 wards to 6 wards with the addition of Kagua Station ward as the sixth ward. The last 421 meters of the road is under Kagua Station Ward. However, the affected area is classified as state land. In addition, there are three APs in this ward and they were already included in the listing under Marili ward and are included in the two tribes/clans under the ward. Hence, there is no need to include the 6th ward which would in effect dilute the benefits of the 5 wards.

V. CONSULTATIONS, DISCLOSURE AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS

46. DOW and its consultant for this project has consulted local community/landowner groups and other stakeholders during preparation of the proposed project in several ways, including (i) social assessments; (ii) community meetings; (iii) focus group discussions with clan leaders, households and women groups; (iv) public consultations; and (v) site visits and observations.
47. DOW will organise further consultations during project implementation. Participants will include traditional and clan leaders, ward councillors, and all other interested members of the community. Separate meetings will also be organised with women to continue to understand and discuss their preferences and concerns at that stage. DOW will be joined during meetings by representatives from relevant government agencies. The outcome of the further consultations will be reflected in the updated DD/SCAR and other relevant safeguard reports.
48. The actual consultations for this particular DDR/SCAR started on May 21, 2013 when leaders from the affected wards, tribes/clans, LLGs and district were invited to a meeting on the outstanding resettlement issues including unpaid compensation arising out of previous attempts to upgrade and rehabilitate the Seven Corners to Kagua road section. The name of participants are found in Annex 1 of this report.
49. Additional consultations were conducted from July 4 to 7, 2013 along the whole 31.788 km length of the subproject. These were on the occasions on the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement between the customary land owners and the Department of Works on the use of the minimum additional land required to upgrade

and rehabilitate the subproject. These meetings and signings of MOAs became additional consultations on the outstanding resettlement issues because these issues are closely interlinked with their signing of the MOAs.

50. The project will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The details of the GRM are described in the RP. The same GRM will be utilized to address any grievances related to existing facilities as well.
51. In compliance with ADB requirements, DOW will publicly disclose the draft and final DD/SCAR. The draft and final DD/SCAR will be also disclosed on the ADB website upon submission by the DOW.

VI. CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

6.1 Objective

52. The objective of this corrective action plan (CAP) is to engage previous improvement owners/ local communities and provide them with compensation for their losses (in the first road section) or a development package to improve their living standards in lieu of the improvement losses that they suffered in 2008 and close their outstanding claims of unpaid compensation (in the second road section). It is expected that this will also ensure their support to the project, avoid disturbance to project implementation, and avoid other risks. It will also ensure that they can participate in the benefits of the project.

6.2 Scope and Activities

53. In the first section of the subproject, the DMS was not undertaken under the HRRIP because this portion is already devoid of any obstruction because the local contractor CINPAC has already completed the clearing and grubbing operations even for areas outside of the construction limits.
54. Based on the documents retrieved from DOW provincial Office in Mendi. SHP, it is clear that the villages of Yameyame, Yamba, Yarena, Pandarana and some HHs that were missed out of the first payment have yet to receive payment of compensation for their affected crops and trees. DOW will provide payment of compensation based on its listing of affected crops and trees which is contained in Annexes 8, 9, 10 and 11 amounting to kina **250,367.80** for the first section of this subproject.
55. In the second section of this subproject, using realistic parameters, the estimated crops and trees losses amounted to around 1.112 million kina. Based on this estimate, DOW has adopted the development package involving the (a) grant for the purchase of three (3) brand new dump trucks, and supporting equipment, (b) include in the bidding document or in any other document that the winning bidder would utilize this hauling business in the upgrading and rehabilitation of the Ialibu-Kagua sub-project.
56. This package will be further discussed and detailed activities finalized before award of the contract for civil works and the implementation of the CAP. The updated CAP will provide details on the number and types of beneficiaries, specific outputs, detailed activities, implementation schedule, updated cost estimate, and arrangements for implementation and monitoring.

6.3 Stakeholder Consultations and Participation

57. The DOW will further consult with the local communities/landowner groups to solicit their views on and finalize the proposed CAP and its implementation arrangements.

The outcome of the consultations, including any formal memorandum of agreement with the community leaders will be included in the updated report.

6.4 Implementation arrangement

58. DOW as Executing Agency for the project will have overall responsibility of planning, implementation and monitoring of activities related to the the proposed development package as well as the overall project. As the Implementing Agency, HRMG has the responsibility to carry out day-to-day activities related to this. The relevant government agencies will support DOW and HRMG in implementation of the development package.
59. The project will finance consultants, etc. to support the HRMG for implementing the project activities. The consultants will include social/resettlement safeguard specialists, who will assist HRMG to update and implement safeguard plans, including this development package.

6.5 Budget and Financing Plan

60. A tentative cost estimate for the proposed development package amounted to 980,000 kina and presented in Table 2 below. This will be further reviewed and updated during the procurement of the civil works contract and the implementation of the CAP. The funding will come from the counterpart fund of the GoPNG for HRRIP.

Table 2: Estimated Cost of Development Package

ITEM NO:	DESCRIPTION OF ASSISTANCE	COST (Kina)
1	First Road Section	
	Costs of remaining compensation	250,367.80
	Sub-total	
2	Second Road Section	
	Dump trucks (3 units)	900,000
	Insurance/registration	Lump sum 50,000
	Incorporation of hauling company	
	Garage/motor pool	
	Tools/equipment	
	two month operating expenses	30,000
	Sub-total	980,000
	Total	1,230,367.80

6.6 Monitoring and Reporting

61. HRMG will monitor the project activities including the development package. The scope of monitoring includes: (i) performance of the activities; (ii) approval, allocation and disbursements of funds; and (iii) remedial actions, as required. The HRMG will report the progress in implementation of the action plan through its semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports to ADB.

Annex 1 List of Participants Public Consultation Meeting May 21, 2013
Seven Corners to Kagua Station

21/05/2013

JALIBU
STATION

Payment to leaders meeting
@ K30-00/day.

1. Cr MATHEW	Pol.	
2 Cr SIMON		
3. GABRIEL	Pol.	
4. Solomon	Pol.	
5. HENI	Pol.	
6. Noses	Pol.	
7 Cr Martin	Pol.	
8 Cr Mark	Pol.	
9. Roy	Pol.	
10. YAKO KAPPA	Pol.	
11. Cr BUKA	Pol.	
12 Cr RUKI		
13. MUSA YAKOPA		
14. MUSA * CHARLES LUTA		
15. PETER	Pol.	
16. WAKAPE	Pol.	
17. PARI LOMBO	Pol.	
18. WAKURU	Pol.	
19 Fr. MARK (SA)	Pol.	

payment for hire of car 2 vehicles

1. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR - K100-00
FR MARK NANDE
2. JOHN PANDERE K350-00

Annex 2 List of Participants Public Consultation Meeting July 4-5, 2013
Ialibu-Seven Corners

#	Name	Ward	Village	Clan/Sub-Clan
1	Petrus Yapa	Mungaro	Wara Yalo	Painai
2	Losa aipare	Mungaro	Boita	Yapata
3	Luke sumi	Mungaro	Kambeaga	Lunali
4	Ludi turi	Mungaro	Maroro	Maturepa
5	James yako	Mungaro	Maroro	Andaluali
6	Paul Paina	Mungaro	Maroro	Ponarepa
7	Alphonse Andia	Mungaro	Polumita	Painai
8	Boso Mungu	Mungaro	Mungaro	Amberali
9	Raymond Yana	Muli	Kanda	Maita
10	Francis Nema	Muli	Yamita	Sayko
11	Wilipa Katupia	Muli	Kegarawi	Alopea
12	Anton Aiya	Muli	Kanda	Kela
13	Brian Yasa	Muli	Kuligaure	Palua
14	Torca Rema	Muli	Kaita	Kapu
15	Paul Pala	Muli	Yanagare	Kangi
16	Paul Kita	Muli		Kanda
17	Andrew Pileru	Yameyame		Koke
18	Daniel Nakanol	Yameyame		Ekai
19	Mark Oru	Yameyame		Tangiki
20	Nawa Suka	Yameyame		Kapolo
21	Rome Mara	Yameyame		Kuna
22	Patrick Wapea	Yameyame		Welurekari
23	Alu Akena	Yameyame		Welerekari
24	Daniel Komoye	Yameyame		Neru
25	Michael Dupia	Yameyame		Nemela
26	Patrick Rama	Yameyame		Isele Aluna
27	Cathy Dupia	Yameyame		Nemala
28	Joe Nande	Yameyame		Kuna
29	Yari Wapea	Yamba		Rupiali
30	Apana Rumu	Yamba		Keloa
31	Pani Andawi	Yamba		Tapa
32	Ramu Yopene	Yamba		Yamerepa
33	Ware K	Yamba		Wama
34	Wina Awaiya	Yamba		Kawili
35	Max Piu	Yamba		Wakua
36	Lopia Sapulu	Yamba		Perepe
37	Mogen Kande	Yamba		Waluaperepa
38	Lakira Lewe	Yamba		Lewerepa
39	Jip Lindar	Yamba		Karanas
40	Ipuna Palarua	Yarena	Kandupta	
41	Kaipu Rumasi	Yarena	Mandi	
42	Koi Laipu	Yarena	Kayana	
43	Thomas Wala	Yarena	Yapa	
44	Gideon Romo	Yarena	Napa	
45	Petrus Pisa	Yarena	Eka	
46	Yuanis Lapa	Yarena	Pai	
47	Moses Okokaya	Yarena	Alu Moi	
48	Andrew Moke	Yarena	Kapai	
49	Duku Lalipa	Yarena	Yaka	

50	Joseph Nare	Yarena	Kalonda	
51	Lanea Tapa	Yarena	Kia	
52	Pona Nolopa	Yarena	Andayali	
53	Joe Waru	Yarena	Ropoali	
54	Muburu Mapi	Muli	Underi	Moka
55	Yama Yawea	Muli	Mapire	Mambu
56	Michael Raketa	Muli	Randalo	Petemerepa
57	Lucas Yako	Muli	Pone	Napu
58	Garry Pondo	Muli	Pone	Yame
59	Jack Kare	Muli	Kamo	Yapi
60	Michael	Muli	Kambo	Kela
61	Simon Kela	Muli	Napireand	Mano
62	Gabriel	Muli	Napireand	Mano

Annex 3 List of Participants Public Consultation Meeting July 6-7, 2013
Seven Corners to Kagua Station

#	Name	Ward	Village	Clan/Sub-Clan
1	Maria Karayo	Marili	Marili	Wambea
2	Musa Yakopa	Marili	Marili	Wambea
3	Pastor Enoch Kore	Marili	Marili	Riarepa
4	Buka Yapi	Kagua	Kagua	Marili
5	Rorepea Toi	Kaguakagua	Kaguakagua	Marili
6	Moses Mele	Rogoma	Rogoma	Wakurepa
7	Charles Mlru Luther	Rogoma	Rogoma	Keporepa
8	Simon Yana	Rogoma	Rogoma	Wapirepa
9	Olbert Epere	Rogoma	Rogoma	Wapirepa
10	Rogoma Gapi	Rogoma	Rogoma	Wapirepa
11	Thomson Yapina	Kubianda	Kunu	Yamorepa
12	Roy Lucas	Kubianda	Kunu	Elerepa
13	Phllemon Tari	Kubianda	Kunu	Paporepa
14	Joseph Koi	Kubianda	Kunukunu	Koropa
15	Paul Kapolo	Kubianda	Kunu	Kunarepa
16	Mark Kolasu	Kubianda	Kunu	Kunu
17	Pastor Yandi	Tubalere	Inialere	Pamearepa
18	Simon Mari	Tubalere	Inialere	Wainarepa
19	Simon Nandape	Tubalere	Inialere	Wapoyara
20	Lone Wako	Tubalere	Yalu	Malamerepa
21	Mambu Boso	Tubalere	Yalu	Pasalorepa
22	Buka Warolapa	Tubalere	Inialere	Konea Karepa
23	Bali Kusaru	Tubalere	Karanda	Peawe repa
24	Mark Ogane	Tubalere	Kegawe	Kegawerepa
25	Peter Soke	Seven Corner	Kaware	Baiya
26	Martin Manndi	Seven Corner	Kira	Sikapo
27	James Kitaruma	Seven Corner	Waibu	Ropa
28	Isaac Apokas	Seven Corner	Yare	Yareali
29	Heni Rex	Seven Corner	Kati	Kambile
30	Maron Mali	Seven Corner	Kaware	Lunaali
31	Heni Maita	Seven Corner	Kaware	Baiya
32	Peter Makuape	Seven Corner	Kaware	Baiya

Annex 4 List of Crops and Trees Owners Already Paid (Yarena Ward)
Ialibu-Seven Corners Road Section

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
1	KEVIN NICK	YARENA	51.00	811072
2	MATHEW SAMBA	YARENA	300.40	811073
3	WAREA WAMOPEA	YARENA	592.00	811074
4	SIMON WAREA	YARENA	294.60	811075
5	JOE ORAKAE	YARENA	16.00	811076
6	LUCAS IPUNA	YARENA	57.60	811077
7	BANABAS PIPILI	YARENA	82.00	811078
8	SIMON WAREA	YARENA	183.50	811079
9	BINI KAIPU*	YARENA	260.50	811080
10	POKEA KAIPU	YARENA	533.20	811081
11	RONNIE ALO	YARENA	103.20	811082
12	WARU PALARU	YARENA	482.20	811083
13	JOE WARU	YARENA	244.60	811084
14	JOEL WARU	YARENA	47.00	811085
15	KOKAI ALO	YARENA	198.80	811086
16	SULA ANDAWE	YARENA	461.00	811087
17	MURINA YAMA	YARENA	175.00	811088
18	LINTON SULA	YARENA	800.00	811089
19	SOLOMON SULA	YARENA	1392.00	811090
20	COUNCIL ANDAWE	YARENA	822.00	811091
21	MAX ANDAWE	YARENA	97.20	811092
22	PETER ANDAWE	YARENA	688.00	811093
23	SABA MAX	YARENA	1272.00	811094
24	RONA ANDAWE	YARENA	960.00	811095
25	DAVID ANDAWE	YARENA	544.00	811096
26	WALEPE KIBU	YARENA	225.50	811097
27	LUKE KUNUMA	YARENA	50.10	811098
28	KITA KERRY	YARENA	26.00	811099
29	RACHEAL KERU	YARENA	12.00	811100
30	APOT WAPEA	YARENA	138.10	811101
31	SIMON REPO	YARENA	205.40	811102
32	LAMINE MAKEH	YARENA	56.00	811103
33	MULE APA	YARENA	237.20	811104
34	STANLEY ALO	YARENA	189.00	811105
35	WALEA WATU	YARENA	8.00	811106
36	MARK NISA	YARENA	63.70	811107
37	ENOCK WAPA	YARENA	1147.50	811108
38	ENOCK WALA	YARENA	12.60	811109
39	THOMAS WALA	YARENA	3059.80	811110
40	NEWTON WALA	YARENA	282.60	811111
41	THOMAS KERU	YARENA	96.00	811113
42	ELIZAH WARA	YARENA	750.90	811114
43	EMMA WALA	YARENA	205.00	811115

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
44	INOKE SAMBA	YARENA	253.60	811116
45	MATHEW SAMBA	YARENA	166.00	811117
46	MARALI SAMBA	YARENA	14.80	811118
47	MARGRET ISSAC	YARENA	195.00	811119
48	MITCHUM SAMBA	YARENA	2250.50	811120
49	IPUNA PALURUA	YARENA	758.00	811121
50	WILSON IPUNA	YARENA	272.00	811122
51	ROREA SAMBA	YARENA	201.80	811123
52	MECHLIN SAMBA	YARENA	175.00	811124
53	WALA SAPE	YARENA	159.20	811125
54	SAMBA ISSAC	YARENA	471.50	811126
55	KOI KAIPU	YARENA	523.20	811127
56	ELVIS ELE	YARENA	40.80	811128
57	ADINIA MOKA	YARENA	36.00	811129
58	JACOB OROKAIYE	YARENA	202.60	811130
59	RULI DAVID	YARENA	775.00	811131
60	NASOL RAKEPEA	YARENA	75.00	811132
61	WILSON WALA	YARENA	340.00	811133
62	FIRMAN KUTA	YARENA	604.00	811134
63	KADIPIAL. S	YARENA	98.00	811135
64	ELVIS ELE	YARENA	371.00	811136
65	KEPES ELE	YARENA	440.00	811137
66	LUMBIRIDI ELE	YARENA	85.00	811138
67	JOB ELE	YARENA	381.00	811139
68	SAMSON WALEPE	YARENA	49.50	811140
69	TEGE ELE	YARENA	4440.00	811141
70	RINDINU KERU	YARENA	1858.40	811142
71	YAREPA KUTA	YARENA	165.50	811143
72	WANPIS PAPEALI	YARENA	105.90	811144
73	PAUL SUKA	YARENA	169.90	811145
74	MARIA PAUABO	YARENA	161.20	811146
75	RULLY LORA	YARENA	342.10	811147
76	MARK NISA	YARENA	83.50	811148
77	DAVID REKEPEA	YARENA	68.50	811149
78	MARK YORA	YARENA	58.00	811150
79	WALEA YATU	YARENA	390.60	811151
80	PAUL DIWI	YARENA	306.00	811152
81	PAULINE PIPI	YARENA	306.50	811153
82	NANDE PIPI	YARENA	334.30	811154
83	KOYA YARI	YARENA	39.90	811155
84	CHALIE WALEA	YARENA	156.40	811156
85	PAUL ANGULA	YARENA	350.90	811157
86	BALI KALODO	YARENA	1352.00	811158
87	THOMAS KERU	YARENA	1972.30	811159

Annex 5 List of Crops and Trees Owners Already Paid (Karanas Ward)

Ialibu-Seven Corners Road Project (Karanas Ward)

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
1	REBECCA POPE	KARANAS	419.50	810901
2	PAUL RAPA	KARANAS	110.00	810902
3	RUBEN PONA	KARANAS	228.00	810903
4	THOMAS BUKA	KARANAS	237.10	810904
5	PETER PAKASA	KARANAS	98.00	810905
6	JOKIM PAKASA	KARANAS	42.00	810906
7	OLIVER PAKASA	KARANAS	119.30	810907
8	PETRUS PAKASA	KARANAS	274.30	810908
9	DAVID SAA	KARANAS	268.50	810909
10	GIAME DAVID	KARANAS	193.50	810910
11	JAMES DAVID	KARANAS	199.50	810911
12	DENNY DAVID	KARANAS	356.80	810912
13	ASUMA WEREPEA	KARANAS	164.00	810913
14	KONDOWA WEPO	KARANAS	88.00	810914
15	SAKI RAME	KARANAS	163.00	810915
16	GEBI POPE	KARANAS	96.00	810916
17	KOI POPE	KARANAS	178.80	810917
18	NATHAN POPE	KARANAS	298.00	810918
19	PAULINE POPE	KARANAS	84.00	810919
20	JAMES PONA	KARANAS	145.00	810920
21	LOPI SAPULU	KARANAS	131.00	810921
22	UNDI NANDI	KARANAS	635.00	810922
23	WESLEY PONA	KARANAS	263.60	810923
24	KITA PONA	KARANAS	282.90	810924
25	MICHAEL PONA	KARANAS	290.90	810925
26	WAMBI PONA	KARANAS	248.00	810926
27	PAUL PAPONO	KARANAS	116.30	810927
28	LESLEY PONA	KARANAS	255.00	810928
29	BOSONU RUMBE	KARANAS	320.00	810929
30	KITA RUBE	KARANAS	492.50	810930
31	YARI WAPEA	KARANAS	967.20	810931
32	WILLIE RAME	KARANAS	273.00	810932
33	NICK AROGA	KARANAS	250.00	810933
34	DAVID RALI	KARANAS	190.00	810934
35	DICKSON PALE	KARANAS	220.00	810935
36	ISSAC PALE	KARANAS	264.00	810936
37	SENNY SAA	KARANAS	116.00	810937
38	MICHAEL RAME	KARANAS	172.00	810938
39	PHILIP AWAPE	KARANAS	298.00	810939
40	DOMINIC SAA	KARANAS	194.30	810940

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
41	THOMAS HERMAN	KARANAS	342.50	810941
42	JOESLYN AMOS	KARANAS	958.00	810942
43	KUDIPANU AMOS	KARANAS	1236.00	810943
44	MOSES ALO	KARANAS	941.50	810944
45	MALI HERMAN	KARANAS	638.00	810945
46	ISSAC AMOS	KARANAS	494.40	810946
47	JESICA AMOS	KARANAS	1339.30	810947
48	JOES AMOS	KARANAS	1080.00	810948
49	YONDO WARUA	KARANAS	599.50	810949
50	JOHN WARUA	KARANAS	598.40	810950
51	JENNY PALUS	KARANAS	1185.70	810951
52	LORA SIPI	KARANAS	410.00	810952
53	LAINA WEPO	KARANAS	107.00	810953
54	JOSHUA HERMAN	KARANAS	997.10	810954
55	AKANU SIPI	KARANAS	426.60	810955
56	JOHN RAME	KARANAS	78.00	810956
57	JANNET APONA	KARANAS	200.00	810957
58	KENNEDY PAUL	KARANAS	216.00	810958
59	PAUL RAPA	KARANAS	285.00	810959
60	SIMON PANI	KARANAS	557.60	810960
61	NATANIEL PAGASA	KARANAS	72.00	810961
62	BABY PAKASA	KARANAS	64.00	810962
63	NATASHA PAKASA	KARANAS	39.00	810963
64	ROTONU PALE	KARANAS	664.00	810964
65	LUWI SAA	KARANAS	238.60	810965
66	JACK RAME	KARANAS	360.00	810966
67	REGINA SAA	KARANAS	302.00	810967
68	PUKA SAA	KARANAS	129.00	810968
69	JOHN ALO	KARANAS	544.00	810969
70	LINA WARUM	KARANAS	290.50	810970
71	MOSES WEPO	KARANAS	168.00	810971
72	LOBA MEKE	KARANAS	179.50	810972
73	SIMON MOSES	KARANAS	525.50	810973
74	HELEN HERMAN	KARANAS	504.80	810974
75	MICHAEL HERMAN	KARANAS	455.50	810975
76	TODMAS PONA	KARANAS	221.00	810976
77	JAMES DAVID	KARANAS	711.00	810977
78	NOGIA PONA	KARANAS	279.20	810978
79	JUNIOR PONA	KARANAS	206.50	810979
80	MICHAEL ATA	KARANAS	95.50	810980

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
81	JAMES PONA	KARANAS	290.30	810981
82	PIO FAMILY	KARANAS	183.50	810982
83	MEAPA FAMILY	KARANAS	135.60	810983
84	EPERA PAMBA	KARANAS	153.00	810984
85	JACOB ATA	KARANAS	502.00	810985
86	ERICK KUSALO	KARANAS	128.00	810986
87	POKEA KUSALO	KARANAS	277.00	810987
88	PISIMI SOKE	KARANAS	42.00	810988
89	KUMBRA SERESI	KARANAS	45.00	810989
90	SANDRA AMOS	KARANAS	835.00	810990
91	FRIDA AMOS	KARANAS	482.00	810991
92	ANTON AROGA	KARANAS	36.00	810992
93	MICHAEL AROGA	KARANAS	216.20	810993
94	ANTON AROGA	KARANAS	106.00	810994
95	LUKE RIMI	KARANAS	218.00	810995
96	ALFRED EPERA	KARANAS	210.00	810996
97	PHILIP EPERA	KARANAS	330.00	810997
98	ANTON ANDAWI	KARANAS	150.00	810998
99	JERRY FRANCIS	KARANAS	136.00	810999
100	KARANAS P/SCH	KARANAS	353.00	811000
101	SHERON PANI	KARANAS	179.00	811001
102	SAYARI ADAWI	KARANAS	214.00	811002
103	ALO ADAWI	KARANAS	170.00	811003
104	JIMI ADAWI	KARANAS	160.00	811004
105	JEFREY ADAWI	KARANAS	200.00	811005
106	PNG BIBLE CHURCH	KARANAS	235.20	811006
107	MARK POPAI	KARANAS	136.00	811007
108	LISIMI KAPOGO	KARANAS	148.50	811008
109	TIAME KENDE	KARANAS	136.00	811009
110	LEWE KENDE	KARANAS	72.00	811010
111	APE KAPOGO	KARANAS	98.40	811011
112	MONICA KAPOGO	KARANAS	288.50	811012
113	AWI RUDUALI	KARANAS	208.00	811013
114	NORMAN RUDUALI	KARANAS	78.00	811014
115	PATRICK RUDUALI	KARANAS	59.00	811015
116	NATHAN RAME	KARANAS	106.00	811016
117	WANI PANI	KARANAS	141.00	811017
118	SIMON POPAI	KARANAS	174.00	811018
119	LINET LENDA	KARANAS	109.50	811019
120	MICHAEL KEPA	KARANAS	348.60	811020

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
121	PAUL PALE	KARANAS	100.00	811021
122	JENNY PALE	KARANAS	154.00	811022
123	PETER KAPOGO	KARANAS	92.00	811023
124	PERTERSON KAPOGO	KARANAS	60.00	811024
125	PIKSI KAPOGO	KARANAS	56.00	811025
126	KAPUL RUDUALI	KARANAS	91.00	811026
127	JUNIOR RUDUALI	KARANAS	245.00	811027
128	DIEYA RUDUALI	KARANAS	104.00	811028
129	STEVE RUDUALI	KARANAS	120.00	811029
130	DERIC RUDUALI	KARANAS	184.00	811030
131	JEROL ADAWI	KARANAS	150.00	811031
132	JOHN ADAWI	KARANAS	290.00	811032
133	KURUMA KENDE	KARANAS	133.50	811033
134	ALO KENDE	KARANAS	76.00	811034
135	BEN KENDE	KARANAS	244.00	811035
136	KANDE PALA	KARANAS	161.50	811036
137	POPE PALA	KARANAS	171.00	811037
138	AKULA KARO	KARANAS	256.00	811038
139	JOSEPH RARAPI	KARANAS	288.00	811039
140	JORAM REMA	KARANAS	176.00	811040
141	KONDOWA WEPO	KARANAS	404.00	811041
142	ANNA MARIS	KARANAS	208.00	811042
143	YARI FAMILY	KARANAS	327.80	811043
144	LEPO THOMAS	KARANAS	479.50	811044
145	MARITA RAI	KARANAS	519.00	811045
146	NICK PIU	KARANAS	92.20	811046
147	PHILIP PIU	KARANAS	57.00	811047
148	JOE PIU	KARANAS	86.60	811048
149	EMMANUEL PIN	KARANAS	45.00	811049
150	MAX PIUA	KARANAS	84.00	811050
151	RAMBU PIU	KARANAS	25.60	811051
152	LUCAS PIU	KARANAS	255.50	811052
153	RUBEN PIN	KARANAS	46.80	811053
154	ALBERT PIU	KARANAS	261.20	811054
155	MARK PIU	KARANAS	53.60	811055
156	LAGIRA LEWA	KARANAS	389.00	811056
157	MARIS LAGIRA	KARANAS	401.00	811057
158	ANDREW LAGIRA	KARANAS	44.00	811058
159	KARISMA LEWE	KARANAS	229.00	811059
160	LOPIA SAPULU	KARANAS	416.00	811060

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
161	LUCAS MEAPA	KARANAS	374.00	811061
162	REX MEAPA	KARANAS	550.00	811062
163	MATHEW MEAPA	KARANAS	334.00	811063
164	YAKI KENDE	KARANAS	230.00	811064
165	KUNUMA KENDE	KARANAS	94.00	811065
166	RARU KENDE	KARANAS	56.00	811066
167	MATA MAX	KARANAS	156.00	811067
168	YAKO KENDE	KARANAS	94.00	811068
169	ALICE MEAPA	KARANAS	323.00	811069
170	SIMON WINA	KARANAS	111.20	811070
171	WALA WINA	KARANAS	146.00	811071

Annex 6 List of Crops and Trees Owners Already Paid (Kateloma Ward)
Ialibu-Seven Corners Road Project (Kateloma Ward)

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT N0
1	REX AGIMA	KATELOMA	78.00	861901
2	RICHIE KOLE	KATELOMA	323.00	861902
3	ENDI FRED	KATELOMA	129.00	861903
4	HELLI FRED	KATELOMA	245.00	861904
5	MOMAKU PEREAI	KATELOMA	268.00	861905
6	PEAU PEREAI	KATELOMA	136.00	861906
7	JAMES AIYA	KATELOMA	326.40	861907
8	ALFHA FRED	KATELOMA	312.00	861908
9	JEREMY IGAPEA	KATELOMA	386.00	861909
10	JECONIA IGAPEA	KATELOMA	468.40	861910
11	KAPEA KOYAMU	KATELOMA	917.00	861911
12	YANAKA KELEKAI	KATELOMA	1779.50	861912
13	EMA YANEKA	KATELOMA	685.50	861913
14	JULIE YANEKA	KATELOMA	474.20	861914
15	JACOBET YANAKA	KATELOMA	140.00	861915
16	WAREAME YANAKA	KATELOMA	338.00	861916
17	KOME SAKE	KATELOMA	496.00	861917
18	NATHAN SAKE	KATELOMA	265.00	861918
19	NICKSON SAKE	KATELOMA	216.40	861919
20	ENALINE YANAKA	KATELOMA	122.00	861920
21	PAUL LIMU	KATELOMA	15.00	861921
22	GABRIEL LIMU	KATELOMA	51.00	861922
23	MEDELY MASA	KATELOMA	661.70	861923
24	NASON MASA	KATELOMA	92.10	861924
25	GIBSON MASA	KATELOMA	252.50	861925
26	GIBSON MASA	KATELOMA	84.30	861926
27	UNDANA LIMU	KATELOMA	141.20	861927
28	ORBERT LIMU	KATELOMA	137.00	861928
29	YANEKA KELEKAI	KATELOMA	138.00	861929
30	KUNA KELLY	KATELOMA	707.60	861930
31	WILSON KUNA	KATELOMA	70.00	861931
32	MAGRET KUNA	KATELOMA	70.00	861932
33	PAUL LIMU	KATELOMA	97.90	861933
34	JOSHEPHINE MAKI	KATELOMA	478.00	861934

Annex 7 List of Crops and Trees Owners Already Paid (Kemboli Ward)
Ialibu-Seven Corners Road Project (Kemboli Ward)

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
1	SAMUEL TURI	KEMBOLI	113.90	861935
2	JACOB TURI	KEMBOLI	275.00	861936
3	ENOCH TURI	KEMBOLI	418.90	861937
4	JEREMIAH TURI	KEMBOLI	131.60	861938
5	ERIC KUNA	KEMBOLI	130.60	861939
6	KUNA KELLY	KEMBOLI	43.00	861940
7	JACKSON ALE	KEMBOLI	151.20	861941
8	JACK WANE	KEMBOLI	212.50	861942
9	WAGE LAKO	KEMBOLI	265.00	861943
10	MUDU ALE	KEMBOLI	214.00	861944
11	KAPIA MOLE	KEMBOLI	444.00	861945
12	MARTHA KAPIA	KEMBOLI	169.00	861946
13	PETER KAPIA	KEMBOLI	591.00	861947
14	MOSES KAPIA	KEMBOLI	410.00	861948
15	AXAVIA KEPEA	KEMBOLI	108.00	861949
16	MOLE KAPIA	KEMBOLI	140.00	861950
17	ROPANU KAPIA	KEMBOLI	236.00	861951
18	LUTHER KAPIA	KEMBOLI	255.00	861952
19	LOI RAMBU	KEMBOLI	409.00	861953
20	SAMUEL RAMBU	KEMBOLI	504.00	861954
21	NELSON KAPIA	KEMBOLI	114.50	861955
22	RIALO KAPIA	KEMBOLI	64.00	861956
23	KAPIL KAPIA	KEMBOLI	61.00	861957
24	JACKSON ALE	KEMBOLI	32.00	861958
25	JACK WANE	KEMBOLI	96.00	861959
26	MUNDU ALE	KEMBOLI	4.00	861960
27	JUNIOR YAKUKS	KEMBOLI	35.00	861961
28	MOSES RAMBU	KEMBOLI	416.00	861962
29	BARNABAS AME	KEMBOLI	94.00	861963
30	RICHARD YALA	KEMBOLI	468.50	861964
31	MOYALI AME	KEMBOLI	300.00	861965
32	KOTA AME	KEMBOLI	130.50	861966
33	PETER KOTIA	KEMBOLI	105.00	861967
34	PETRUS KANDE	KEMBOLI	266.00	861968
35	BUKA KOTA	KEMBOLI	99.00	861969
36	WAGE LAKO	KEMBOLI	48.90	861970
37	JOSEPH PILA	KEMBOLI	390.00	861971
38	EZEKIAL YALA	KEMBOLI	602.40	861972
39	AME YALA	KEMBOLI	38.50	861973
40	MANASA YALA	KEMBOLI	137.50	861974
41	ESTHER PILA	KEMBOLI	337.00	861975
42	JORDON PILA	KEMBOLI	135.00	861976
43	JENNIFER RAMBU	KEMBOLI	30.00	861977

44	JORDAN PILA	KEMBOLI	67.80	861978
No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
45	RICHARD AME	KEMBOLI	164.50	861979
46	ERIC PILA	KEMBOLI	77.50	861980
47	KOMBRI KAPIA	KEMBOLI	93.00	861981
48	NEMIAY MOLO	KEMBOLI	164.10	861982
49	RYAN MOLO	KEMBOLI	309.70	861983
50	DERRICK MOLO	KEMBOLI	136.50	861984
51	KEREME SERE	KEMBOLI	148.20	861985
52	PASTOR JOHN	KEMBOLI	804.50	861986
53	PAUL PILA	KEMBOLI	742.50	861987
54	WILLIE MOLO	KEMBOLI	301.00	861988
55	SOLO KANDE	KEMBOLI	475.00	861989
56	ALBI AME	KEMBOLI	140.00	861990
57	JOE PILA	KEMBOLI	494.00	861991
58	BRENDON PILA	KEMBOLI	431.00	861992
59	JEPHERT WENEMA	KEMBOLI	442.50	861993
60	BEN KOTA	KEMBOLI	204.20	861994
61	PISIMI MOLO	KEMBOLI	413.90	861995
62	JEFREY MOLO	KEMBOLI	423.30	861996
63	TERE MOLO	KEMBOLI	405.80	861997
64	IAU MOLO	KEMBOLI	303.60	861998

Annex 8 List of Crops and Trees Owners Yet to be Paid (Miss Out)
Ialibu-Seven Corners Road Project (Miss Out)
IMPROVEMENT OWNERS WHO MISSED OUT ON THE FIRST IMPROVEMENT PAYMENT FOR
YARENA, KARANAS, KATELOMA AND KEMBOLI VILLAGES

NO.	IMPROVEMENT OWNER	VILLAGE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
1	RAYMOND REPO	YARENA	200.00	
2	REPO CHARLIE	YARENA	200.00	
3	MITA PALARU	YARENA	300.00	
4	MITA PALARU 1	YARENA	150.00	
5	MITA PALARU 2	YARENA	200.00	
6	BABY PAKASA	KARANAS	120.00	
7	NATHASA PAKASA	KARANAS	120.00	
8	FERMAN PAKASA	KARANAS	150.00	
9	RIKA DAVID	KARANAS	200.00	
10	LAGIRA LEWE	KARANAS	450.00	
11	RALI SONS	KARANAS	200.00	
12	DON RALI	KARANAS	200.00	
13	VINCENT POPAI	KARANAS	150.00	
14	LENDIA POPAI	KARANAS	200.00	
15	PAUL THOMAS	KARANAS	150.00	
16	KAPU FAMILY	KARANAS	200.00	
17	SIMON SIPI	KARANAS	200.00	
18	JOEL GIDA	KARANAS	100.00	
19	ASI PAPOGO	KARANAS	230.00	
20	KAPOGO LEWE	KARANAS	200.00	
21	ROMBE PIU	KARANAS	150.00	
22	PAITA DAVID	KARANAS	150.00	
23	STEVEN MOSES	KARANAS	150.00	
24	RUMBAME TURI	KEMBOLI	200.00	
25	MARTIN KEPE	KEMBOLI	250.00	
26	DON KEPEA	KEMBOLI	300.00	
27	LYN KANDE	KEMBOLI	150.00	
28	PILA ANDOLI	KEMBOLI	200.00	
29	KASA MASA	KEMBOLI	150.00	
30	FRANCIS NEMBU	KARANAS	200.00	
31	BETTY MASA	KEMBOLI	150.00	

Annex 9 List of Crops and Trees Owners Yet to be Paid (Yameyame Ward)

Ialibu-Seven Corners Road Section

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
1	NATHANIEL NAKANOL	YAMEYAME	709.00	
2	NOPIE NATHAN	YAMEYAME	432.00	
3	RONDA NATHAN	YAMEYAME	316.00	
4	NATHINA NATHAN	YAMEYAME	609.00	
5	BEBI KUNO	YAMEYAME	207.00	
6	CRUMEL NATHAN	YAMEYAME	686.00	
7	JOHN TORO	YAMEYAME	384.00	
8	TORO WAREA	YAMEYAME	600.00	
9	TAKAME WAREA	YAMEYAME	378.00	
10	RACHEAL TORO	YAMEYAME	395.00	
11	JACKSON TORO	YAMEYAME	513.00	
12	DELMA KAWAPO	YAMEYAME	639.00	
13	MEKE DUPIA	YAMEYAME	1240.00	
14	CATHY DUPIA	YAMEYAME	757.00	
15	LIMBI DUPIA	YAMEYAME	480.00	
16	LEA KELEGAI	YAMEYAME	701.00	
17	JEREMY KELEGAI	YAMEYAME	225.00	
18	WENDI LOUISE	YAMEYAME	354.00	
19	DAVID LOUISE	YAMEYAME	114.00	
20	LOUISE WAPEA	YAMEYAME	768.00	
21	VERO KOI	YAMEYAME	531.00	
22	OLE KONDA	YAMEYAME	512.00	
23	PAUL KOI	YAMEYAME	303.00	
24	MARK KOI	YAMEYAME	351.00	
25	REX KOI	YAMEYAME	315.00	
26	JIX KOI	YAMEYAME	331.00	
27	YAX KOI	YAMEYAME	324.00	
28	SIMON GARU	YAMEYAME	244.00	
29	ROY KOI	YAMEYAME	550.00	
30	MOROMO KOMBOIE	YAMEYAME	1368.00	
31	DANIEL KOMOIE	YAMEYAME	1443.00	
32	ALU AKENA	YAMEYAME	354.00	
33	SMITH POPE	YAMEYAME	938.00	
34	SOTIE KOMBIE	YAMEYAME	270.00	
35	HENRY LOSIMI	YAMEYAME	839.00	
36	NAKANOL GULI	YAMEYAME	581.00	
37	CHRISTOLINE DANIEL	YAMEYAME	465.00	
38	MARIA DANIEL	YAMEYAME	554.00	
39	SOLOMON NAKANOL	YAMEYAME	580.00	
40	RUTHY NAKANOL	YAMEYAME	963.00	
41	OIYEP PHILIP	YAMEYAME	103.00	
42	JOESINA PHILIP	YAMEYAME	125.00	
43	PHILMA PHILIP	YAMEYAME	127.00	

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
44	NATHAN PHILIP	YAMEYAME	155.00	
45	WESLEY PHILIP	YAMEYAME	182.00	
46	IYE PHILIP	YAMEYAME	172.00	
47	ROTE SUKA	YAMEYAME	560.00	
48	YALIAMBAL NAWA	YAMEYAME	716.00	
49	URINO WAMBU	YAMEYAME	230.00	
50	ALTON SUKA	YAMEYAME	148.00	
51	DICKSON GEBBY	YAMEYAME	77.00	
52	PETER KARUAME	YAMEYAME	92.00	
53	GABBY SUGA	YAMEYAME	402.00	
54	NATHAN ELIAS	YAMEYAME	170.00	
55	NANDI NAWA	YAMEYAME	71.00	
56	ELIAS SUKA	YAMEYAME	243.00	
57	NOEL ELIAS	YAMEYAME	166.00	
58	JACKY NAWA	YAMEYAME	271.00	
59	RUBEN NAWA	YAMEYAME	326.00	
60	YAKILI NAWA	YAMEYAME	223.00	
61	NAWA SUKA	YAMEYAME	640.00	
62	PETER KOPOLO	YAMEYAME	180.00	
63	REGINA KAPOLO	YAMEYAME	347.00	
64	ROKI KAPOLO	YAMEYAME	313.00	
65	KOLMEN KAPOLO	YAMEYAME	257.00	
66	ANDONA KAPOLO	YAMEYAME	217.00	
67	JOHN BOBO	YAMEYAME	711.00	
68	WALTER BOBO	YAMEYAME	604.00	
69	LILLIAN BOBO	YAMEYAME	293.00	
70	REGINA BOBO	YAMEYAME	168.00	
71	WARE KEPA	YAMEYAME	294.00	
72	KEPA KILIGE	YAMEYAME	349.00	
73	WAPINAWA KEPA	YAMEYAME	765.00	
74	MOSES MONBOYA	YAMEYAME	321.00	
75	YORE MOSES	YAMEYAME	344.00	
76	PAUL MOSES	YAMEYAME	372.00	
77	JULIANA MOSES	YAMEYAME	203.00	
78	PRICILA MOSES	YAMEYAME	291.00	
79	LOCAL ADDRESS SERVICE STATION	YAMEYAME	1960.00	
80	YALIAMBOI NAWA	YAMEYAME	368.00	
81	SERON SUGAR	YAMEYAME	406.00	
82	PETER PIPIL	YAMEYAME	749.00	
83	PINJE PIPILI	YAMEYAME	652.00	
84	TELEK PIPILI	YAMEYAME	393.00	
85	SIMON PIPILI	YAMEYAME	991.00	
86	TONY PIPILI	YAMEYAME	413.00	

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
87	ROSE PIPILI	YAMEYAME	579.00	
88	PIPILI PEPE	YAMEYAME	997.00	
89	MOSES LIEMBO	YAMEYAME	1092.00	
90	LOPEKE LIEMBO	YAMEYAME	813.00	
91	NANCY LIEMBO	YAMEYAME	367.00	
92	LOPEKE LIEMBO	YAMEYAME	825.00	
93	MARI LIEMBO	YAMEYAME	650.00	
94	KOLANDI LIEMBO	YAMEYAME	351.00	
95	JAMES MONA	YAMEYAME	323.00	
96	NIMBO YOKE	YAMEYAME	1060.00	
97	LUKE YOKE	YAMEYAME	863.00	
98	YOKE PEPE	YAMEYAME	1197.00	
99	MONA YOKE	YAMEYAME	799.00	
100	JOHN YOKE	YAMEYAME	462.00	
101	MATHEW KUJEYE	YAMEYAME	1160.00	
102	MARK KUNJEYE	YAMEYAME	498.00	
103	WESLEY KUNJEYE	YAMEYAME	282.00	
104	CHARLES KUNJEYA	YAMEYAME	528.00	
105	ROME MARA	YAMEYAME	315.00	
106	SAMUEL MARA	YAMEYAME	244.00	
107	NASON MARA	YAMEYAME	728.00	
108	OKENU MARA	YAMEYAME	222.00	
109	RURI MARA	YAMEYAME	633.00	
110	KARI MARA	YAMEYAME	224.00	
111	AMOS MARA	YAMEYAME	284.00	
112	JOE NANDE	YAMEYAME	551.00	
113	RICHY WAPEA	YAMEYAME	199.00	
114	NANU WAPEA	YAMEYAME	231.00	
115	WEPO WAPEA	YAMEYAME	338.00	
116	MERCY WAPEA	YAMEYAME	420.00	
117	JOEY PAT WAPEA	YAMEYAME	1654.00	
118	KEVIN WAPEA	YAMEYAME	209.00	
119	MERCY WAPEA	YAMEYAME	828.00	
120	AMANDA WAPEA	YAMEYAME	424.00	
121	BENCY WAPEA	YAMEYAME	838.00	
122	MIRIAM WAPEA	YAMEYAME	979.00	
123	PATRICK WAPEA	YAMEYAME	1028.00	
124	JOYCE KAWAPO	YAMEYAME	443.00	
125	LUKE KUTA	YAMEYAME	410.00	
126	RICHARD PILERU	YAMEYAME	1464.00	
127	JOSEPH PILERU	YAMEYAME	70.00	
128	JONATHAN PILERU	YAMEYAME	325.00	
129	JOSEPH PILERU	YAMEYAME	266.00	

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
130	CATHOLIC MISSION C/JOSEPH PILERU IALIBU	YAMEYAME	831.00	
131	JEFFREY OLE	YAMEYAME	194.00	
132	AIYE OLE	YAMEYAME	92.00	
133	STEPHEN OLE	YAMEYAME	326.00	
134	MAPELE OLE	YAMEYAME	100.00	
135	SIMON OLE	YAMEYAME	145.00	
136	ERIC PERA	YAMEYAME	99.00	
137	JOAS RUNGULA	YAMEYAME	252.00	
138	SHERRA ORU	YAMEYAME	531.00	
139	ST. CLARE SCHOOL C/LAWRENCE KEKEA	YAMEYAME	278.00	
140	AIPAT NANDE	YAMEYAME	421.00	
141	CATHOLIC MISSION C/JOSEPH PILERA IALIBU	YAMEYAME	482.00	
142	KURUME PILERU	YAMEYAME	69.00	
143	JONATHAN PILERU	YAMEYAME	484.00	
144	KURUKE PILERU	YAMEYAME	150.00	
145	PILERU YALEA	YAMEYAME	74.00	
146	MAYA ANDREW	YAMEYAME	125.00	
147	LEONY ORU	YAMEYAME	441.00	
148	KIRIKU ORU	YAMEYAME	192.00	
149	MAGERET WAREA	YAMEYAME	66.00	
150	NOMA TAISA	YAMEYAME	56.00	
151	ATA TAISA	YAMEYAME	51.00	
152	MICHEAL TAISA	YAMEYAME	56.00	
153	EMI MICHEAL	YAMEYAME	160.00	
154	KELLY YAPA	YAMEYAME	299.00	
155	ROSE ORU	YAMEYAME	292.00	
156	KELLY YAPA	YAMEYAME	537.00	
157	GIBSON ORU	YAMEYAME	990.00	
158	EWA ORU	YAMEYAME	833.00	
159	JAN TAISA	YAMEYAME	77.00	
160	AKELOS TAISA	YAMEYAME	154.00	
161	LAPEX TAISA	YAMEYAME	450.00	
162	GIBSON MARKINTIL	YAMEYAME	221.00	
163	DICKSON MARKINTIL	YAMEYAME	218.00	
164	NICKSON MARKINTIL	YAMEYAME	126.00	
165	MARKINTIL WAREA	YAMEYAME	278.00	
166	FRANCIS MAIYO	YAMEYAME	321.00	
167	PRISCILLA MAIYO	YAMEYAME	163.00	
168	APRA MARKINTIL	YAMEYAME	235.00	

169	MANAMAN MARKINTIL	YAMEYAME	83.00	
170	WILMA MARKINKIL	YAMEYAME	101.00	
171	ZOZO MARKINKIL	YAMEYAME	125.00	
172	MARKENZII MAIYO	YAMEYAME	73.00	

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
173	LIGORI MARKINTIL	YAMEYAME	119.00	
174	MISS MARKINTIL	YAMEYAME	236.00	
175	RUNGLA AKENA	YAMEYAME	697.00	
176	KAMANO WAMBU	YAMEYAME	698.00	
177	LAZARUS KOI	YAMEYAME	131.00	
178	ROY KOI	YAMEYAME	231.00	
179	YAGOME KOI	YAMEYAME	280.00	
180	SERA KOI	YAMEYAME	442.00	
181	SINAI KOI	YAMEYAME	435.00	
182	KENNY KOI	YAMEYAME	587.00	
183	MOXMAN KOI	YAMEYAME	846.00	
184	DANNY KOI	YAMEYAME	615.00	
185	THOMAS TOPE	YAMEYAME	260.00	
186	JENNY TOPE	YAMEYAME	328.00	
187	YUPI KOI	YAMEYAME	813.00	
188	CIRO YUPI	YAMEYAME	120.00	
189	JAMES REPO	YAMEYAME	462.00	
190	RAPEAME REPO	YAMEYAME	80.00	
191	JOHN REPO	YAMEYAME	699.00	
192	MOTI REPO	YAMEYAME	2000.00	
193	LINNET REPO	YAMEYAME	808.00	
194	PIELE KEPE	YAMEYAME	253.00	
195	LINA KEPE	YAMEYAME	713.00	
196	WARI KEPE	YAMEYAME	219.00	
197	KUMBIA KEPE	YAMEYAME	237.00	
198	KORA KEPE	YAMEYAME	361.00	
199	WINDFORD KEPE	YAMEYAME	220.00	
200	ANA KEPE	YAMEYAME	195.00	
201	CICIL PEALE	YAMEYAME	191.00	
202	DINA PEALE	YAMEYAME	249.00	
203	CLEMENT MARA	YAMEYAME	749.00	
204	CLETUS MARA	YAMEYAME	1194.00	
205	JOSEPH MARA	YAMEYAME	1000.00	
206	JIMMY MARA	YAMEYAME	1068.00	
207	PATRICK RAMA	YAMEYAME	1253.00	
208	RUMANO WAREA	YAMEYAME	458.00	
209	YAPI KAPOLO	YAMEYAME	1500.00	
210	YORE KASUP	YAMEYAME	500.00	

Annex 10 List of Crops and Trees Owners Yet to be Paid (Yamba Ward)

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
1	PATRICK RAMA	YAMBA	2847.70	
2	ABLE RAMA	YAMBA	432.50	
3	JOSHUA RAMA	YAMBA	919.00	
4	NATHAN RAMA	YAMBA	571.00	
5	JORDON RAMA	YAMBA	762.70	
6	JESON RAMA	YAMBA	236.00	
7	GRAHAM RAMA	YAMBA	550.00	
8	JAPHET RAMA	YAMBA	841.00	
9	EMMANUEL RAMA	YAMBA	344.80	
10	RAYMOND RAMA	YAMBA	577.25	
11	KAIPU RENU SI	YAMBA	825.50	
12	LAWRENCE KEPEA	YAMBA	2153.25	
13	JOSEPH LA	YAMBA	789.50	
14	GIE MOLE	YAMBA	80.00	
15	RUTH MYRON	YAMBA	110.00	
16	AITA PHILIP	YAMBA	80.00	
17	VAIDA MYRON	YAMBA	63.00	
18	PHILIP RAMA	YAMBA	243.25	
19	BRUCE RAMA	YAMBA	60.00	
20	EVERLYN MYRON	YAMBA	66.00	
21	ROBERT RAPULA	YAMBA	164.00	
22	MORGAN RAPULA	YAMBA	124.00	
23	KEN RAPULA	YAMBA	68.00	
24	NERO RAMA	YAMBA	289.00	
25	MYRON RAPULA	YAMBA	400.00	
26	DOMINIC RAMA	YAMBA	91.00	
27	EMELDA MYRON	YAMBA	108.00	
28	ROSLYN RAPULA	YAMBA	80.00	
29	AROW RAPULA	YAMBA	138.00	
30	TINA RAPULA	YAMBA	151.50	
31	JANET LEA	YAMBA	827.50	
32	PAUL RAPULA	YAMBA	424.00	
33	TUNAME RAPULA	YAMBA	205.00	
34	DEVENNY PAUL	YAMBA	140.00	
35	BOB RAPULA	YAMBA	242.00	
36	NIMROD PAUL	YAMBA	258.00	
37	ATEA RAPULA	YAMBA	61.00	
38	RAPULA LEA	YAMBA	342.50	
39	KOGE YOKO	YAMBA	72.00	
40	KEGE JACOB	YAMBA	66.00	
41	JACOB ATA	YAMBA	316.00	
42	RALawe KOGE	YAMBA	301.00	
43	RIKA KOGE	YAMBA	116.00	

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
44	YAWE KOGE	YAMBA	80.00	
45	REMA KONGE	YAMBA	127.20	
46	LUCY KOGE	YAMBA	100.00	
47	ALPO RAPULA	YAMBA	646.00	
48	VINCENT PERE	YAMBA	541.50	
49	LUKE RAGE	YAMBA	81.00	
50	DAVID NARE	YAMBA	184.50	
51	DENIAL PERE	YAMBA	235.00	
52	MEKTOD PERE	YAMBA	147.00	
53	JOSSY NARE	YAMBA	245.00	
54	WIRU EPOA	YAMBA	590.00	
55	DANO EPOA	YAMBA	178.00	
56	DESMON SAU	YAMBA	176.00	
57	ABO SAU	YAMBA	192.00	
58	YAREPA PIRIWI	YAMBA	146.50	
59	GIDION PIRIWI	YAMBA	143.00	
60	JONNA EPOA	YAMBA	154.00	
61	WILLIAM EPOA	YAMBA	183.00	
62	JASON PISA	YAMBA	77.00	
63	JERIC PISA	YAMBA	73.00	
64	JEROD PISA	YAMBA	90.00	
65	JARALYN PISA	YAMBA	99.00	
66	ANA PISA	YAMBA	102.50	
67	ROSLYN PISA	YAMBA	230.00	
68	SLAIDA PISA	YAMBA	86.50	
69	SHANON JACOB	YAMBA	74.00	
70	ISSAC PISA	YAMBA	94.00	
71	APO YANO	YAMBA	167.00	
72	JOAN LALE	YAMBA	262.75	
73	KAPIL ALE	YAMBA	59.90	
74	ALE LAKO	YAMBA	56.95	
75	PETER LUKE	YAMBA	205.55	
76	MUNDU ALE	YAMBA	91.60	
77	PULUA LEKE	YAMBA	317.85	
78	MANTUA ORI	YAMBA	57.00	
79	ANNA PUKE	YAMBA	64.00	
80	JOSHUA PULUA	YAMBA	196.50	
81	REX PURI	YAMBA	223.65	
82	LEVI PIRIWI	YAMBA	457.20	
83	PORENDIA NARE	YAMBA	317.60	
84	RODNEY PIRUI	YAMBA	513.75	
85	DEIA NARE	YAMBA	187.00	
86	JAMES RALE	YAMBA	249.00	

No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
87	MICHAEL KIKI	YAMBA	176.80	
88	MISAK LUMBRINDI	YAMBA	254.70	
89	REMANU MANDA	YAMBA	358.30	
90	PASTOR SIMON	YAMBA	84.95	
91	PETER EPO	YAMBA	112.00	
92	JAMES LALE	YAMBA	240.00	
93	DAMIEN IPUKE	YAMBA	312.05	
94	CHARLIE DAMIEN	YAMBA	500.30	
95	MERY REX	YAMBA	452.90	
96	SESIN PAUL	YAMBA	743.35	
97	NATHAN DAMIEN	YAMBA	1024.00	
98	TERRY DAMIEN	YAMBA	602.60	

Annex 11 List of Crops and Trees Owners Yet to be Paid (Yarena Ward)

. #	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
1	LUCAS JOSEPH	YARENA	431.70	
2	OLE YOKO	YARENA	789.50	
3	SENY ANDAWE	YARENA	482.50	
4	KILION KAIPU	YARENA	464.00	
5	WALAPE KIMBU	YARENA	32.00	
6	NORMAN KOI	YARENA	264.30	
7	ALBERT ANDAWE	YARENA	535.00	
8	EPELEA KUBURA	YARENA	293.30	
9	ANDAWE RABUA	YARENA	452.85	
10	LINKON NANDE	YARENA	452.50	
11	REX NANDE	YARENA	498.00	
12	PETER RANA	YARENA	453.05	
13	YAMO NANDE	YARENA	527.50	
14	RERO YANO	YARENA	329.00	
15	NANDE KAIPA	YARENA	457.50	
16	MULUA KIMBU	YARENA	268.50	
17	JOSHUA MULUA	YARENA	218.60	
18	PHILLIMON BANABAS	YARENA	166.00	
19	LUKE REKA	YARENA	257.45	
20	MATHEW RIKA	YARENA	360.60	
21	STEVEN AMOS	YARENA	414.65	
22	KIMBU SOWI	YARENA	431.60	
23	MIRIAM AMOS	YARENA	350.10	
24	ELCCY KIMBU	YARENA	456.20	
25	FRANCIS WAPA	YARENA	89.90	
26	PHILLIMON BANABAS	YARENA	398.40	
27	TOM NOEL	YARENA	573.15	
28	LUCAS WAKA	YARENA	385.95	
29	PAUL RALE	PANDARANA	1016.80	
30	NICK KIRA	PANDARANA	534.65	
31	MARY TOM	PANDARANA	725.00	
32	PALUA RALE	PANDARANA	1207.10	
33	BOSCO YAWI	PANDARANA	1109.80	
34	RALAWA KURUMA	PANDARANA	1023.00	
35	LUCAS PISA	PANDARANA	1079.20	
36	JUNIOR TOM	PANDARANA	1445.00	
37	GRACE PISA	PANDARANA	253.40	
38	KONI PISA	PANDARANA	380.85	
39	PR JAMES ORKEA	PANDARANA	174.20	
40	ASI KAPONGO	PANDARANA	202.00	
41	TOM BOSO	PANDARANA	1305.80	
42	MAGARET PISA	PANDARANA	470.00	

43	PETRUS PISA	PANDARANA	877.00	
44	ODILA PISA	PANDARANA	801.90	
45	TERRY PISA	PANDARANA	304.60	
46	TOM WAKA	PANDARANA	978.80	
47	MOSES KANDE	PANDARANA	216.00	
48	HAYALI	PANDARANA	187.00	
49	WAMI POLOPEA	PANDARANA	209.00	
50	WAREA MUPI	PANDARANA	502.00	
51	DICKSON YANDA	PANDARANA	390.00	
52	KEPAS NEMA	PANDARANA	437.00	
53	LAPUA KIPAME	PANDARANA	384.00	
54	MICK KUMBI	PANDARANA	387.00	
55	DAVID MUPI	PANDARANA	431.00	
56	FRANCIS AGU	PANDARANA	737.00	
57	NADE MUMBRU	PANDARANA	450.00	
58	MANU DAVID	PANDARANA	390.00	
59	EMMANUEL KONY	PANDARANA	251.00	
60	AGULA MARA	PANDARANA	257.00	
61	MARLIN SIMON	PANDARANA	1810.00	
62	AMU YONDO	PANDARANA	368.00	
63	SAMSON POPE	PANDARANA	471.00	
64	POPE PUNDEA	PANDARANA	321.00	
65	REX REGEPEA	PANDARANA	343.00	
66	MICHAEL RAKETA	PANDARANA	266.00	
67	LISIMI NAPA	PANDARANA	1794.00	
68	YAKALI TOBO	PANDARANA	1257.00	
69	JOHN KUNA	PANDARANA	321.00	
70	TOM YAKEMA	PANDARANA	102.00	
71	TOMBO FERMAN	PANDARANA	416.00	
72	KUNI PIPILI	PANDARANA	2178.00	
73	BUKA RADUPALI	PANDARANA	175.00	
74	JAMES AME	PANDARANA	151.00	
75	KEAPO YAPA	PANDARANA	220.00	
76	JONATHON KEAPO	PANDARANA	220.00	
77	PETER KEAPO	PANDARANA	265.00	
78	THOMAS KEAPO	PANDARANA	262.00	
79	RAIKOS PURIGI	PANDARANA	968.00	
80	TOM RAMISA	PANDARANA	330.00	
81	GEBI ELE	PANDARANA	638.00	
82	NOEL ELE	PANDARANA	968.00	
83	ZUL MITA	PANDARANA	492.00	
84	ELIZAH WALA	PANDARANA	644.00	
85	SARA RERO	PANDARANA	488.00	
86	SAMBAI SAKE	PANDARANA	644.00	
87	BETWEEN PALARUA	PANDARANA	660.00	

88	NEWTON SAKE	PANDARANA	527.00	
89	ALLIAL MESU	PANDARANA	1689.00	
90	EMA PILA	PANDARANA	336.00	
No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
91	JULIE ELE	PANDARANA	368.00	
92	BOBY SIPENO	PANDARANA	432.00	
93	PAWA HAWISA	PANDARANA	225.00	
94	MABOLO HENRY	PANDARANA	203.00	
95	CLEA YUANIS	PANDARANA	242.00	
96	YAKI WANE	PANDARANA	247.00	
97	STOI LEWE	PANDARANA	990.00	
98	ANDREW SIMON	PANDARANA	1252.00	
99	BONNY YUANIS	PANDARANA	518.00	
100	REBECA YUANIS	PANDARANA	172.00	
101	RVIL REKERE	PANDARANA	141.00	
102	MERLNY SIMON	PANDARANA	279.00	
103	ALO KALE	PANDARANA	1295.00	
104	JOSEPH AIYO	PANDARANA	229.00	
105	ELARE REPONA	PANDARANA	710.00	
106	PAUL LOGO	PANDARANA	1435.00	
107	JUNIOR KALO	PANDARANA	593.00	
108	LUKE RAMBUA	PANDARANA	310.00	
109	FRANCIS TONE	PANDARANA	1512.00	
110	ELVIS RANA	PANDARANA	163.00	
111	UNCLE TOBO	PANDARANA	1464.00	
112	IPUNA PALALU	PANDARANA	1314.00	
113	RECAL PALUA	PANDARANA	291.00	
114	BANABAS RALE	PANDARANA	1647.00	
115	JANET UNAS	PANDARANA	201.00	
116	FRANCIS WAPA	PANDARANA	407.00	
117	ALFRED AME	PANDARANA	109.00	
118	JACAN KONDO	PANDARANA	168.00	
119	TERRY REPONA	PANDARANA	423.00	
120	KORENA PIPILE	PANDARANA	2230.00	
121	WIMA LOKO	PANDARANA	572.00	
122	MELO KUMBU	PANDARANA	273.00	
123	HUMUNU REPONA	PANDARANA	534.00	
124	SIMON YUANIS	PANDARANA	2516.00	
125	HENRY TAU	PANDARANA	884.00	
126	BOSO WAPA	PANDARANA	953.00	
127	MATHEW KUMBU	PANDARANA	231.00	
128	BONNY YANNIS	PANDARANA	1421.00	
129	WINTER RUMBE	PANDARANA	2296.00	
130	OLE PAUL	PANDARANA	973.00	
131	JACOB HENRY	PANDARANA	647.00	
132	JULI ALO	PANDARANA	760.00	

133	NOEL MANDA	PANDARANA	166.00	
134	MATHEW PISA	PANDARANA	1527.00	
135	INOK PAUL	PANDARANA	832.00	
136	MATHEW PAUL	PANDARANA	755.00	
No.	NAMES	PLACE	AMOUNT (K)	RECEIPT NO
137	BUKA YAPA	PANDARANA	865.00	
138	ISMAEL PAUL	PANDARANA	631.00	
139	AMOS KEBU	PANDARANA	857.00	
140	PAUL KEBU	PANDARANA	646.00	
141	TOMBO KALE	PANDARANA	1903.00	
142	JOCAS OLE	PANDARANA	198.00	
143	WINTER SIMON	PANDARANA	1800.00	
144	KORENA BALE	PANDARANA	1338.00	
145	KEMBU AMOS	PANDARANA	415.00	
146	PAUL AIYA	PANDARANA	246.00	
147	FERMEN AME	PANDARANA	469.00	
148	SAMUEL KADU	PANDARANA	351.00	
149	KALE MOMBEA	PANDARANA	391.00	
150	GRACE PALEA	PANDARANA	1396.00	
151	SIMON PALEA	PANDARANA	1153.00	
152	MARGRET PETRUS	PANDARANA	1307.00	
153	YAKI PALEA	PANDARANA	1378.00	
154	PAUL LOGO	PANDARANA	160.00	
155	MICHAEL YUANIS	PANDARANA	688.00	
156	YUANIS LAPA	PANDARANA	1068.00	
157	SOTY LAPA	PANDARANA	208.00	
158	ROSER YUANIS	PANDARANA	178.00	
159	MUMBRU MUPI	PANDARANA	607.00	
160	LEA PHLIMON	PANDARANA	416.00	
161	TODYAS YUANIS	PANDARANA	297.00	
162	WINTERFORD	PANDARANA	579.00	
163	REALI PILA	PANDARANA	672.00	
164	GILPAS LAPA	PANDARANA	806.00	
165	CATHY YUANIS	PANDARANA	185.00	
166	CAMERON JAMES	PANDARANA	884.00	
167	ANDREW AIYA	PANDARANA	212.00	
168	BENJAMIN PATIAWA	PANDARANA	346.00	
169	WESLEY WERE	PANDARANA	400.00	
170	JACOB TEKE	PANDARANA	352.00	
171	JOSEPH KELA	PANDARANA	163.00	
172	ROBIN NANDE	PANDARANA	105.00	
173	LEONARD MOKANAGI	PANDARANA	101.00	
174	NORMAN WANE	PANDARANA	107.00	
175	TOMORTY AISAC	PANDARANA	115.00	
176	JOEL HENRY	PANDARANA	103.00	

177	NANDEX MUBURU	PANDARANA	121.00	
178	BRIAN PASA	PANDARANA	105.00	
179	JOSEPH AMBUYAKO	PANDARANA	149.00	
180	JOB JOSHUA	PANDARANA	102.00	
181	FRANCIS MINEPA	PANDARANA	101.00	
182	SAMUEL KANDA	PANDARANA	106.00	

183	ELIAS NASON	PANDARANA	103.00	
184	LOMBA PORARAWI	PANDARANA	100.00	
185	SIMON KUNIPA	PANDARANA	103.00	
186	SIMON TAPA	PANDARANA	109.00	
187	DESI PETRUS	PANDARANA	851.00	
188	JORDAN PETRUS	PANDARANA	883.00	
189	ROBERT PETRUS	PANDARANA	836.00	
190	JEREMY PETER	PANDARANA	992.00	
191	INORE KALIBA	PANDARANA	1750.00	
192	BENZAMIN MAX	YARENA	300.00	
193	BULA MAX	YARENA	250.00	
194	MAX ANDAWE	YARENA	100.00	

Annex 12 Outstanding Claims Seven Corners Ward

Outstanding Claims (Seven Corners Ward)			
#	Affected Person	Ward	Amount (K)
1	Nancy maita	Seven Cona	200.00
2	Henny Maita	Seven Cona	4,822.50
3	Cathy Holede	Seven Cona	1,111.30
4	Yanga Boso	Seven Cona	1,011.40
5	Pombora Konda	Seven Cona	1,480.00
6	Alo Awa	Seven Cona	87.30
7	Peki Supi	Seven Cona	705.00
8	Nathan Molo	Seven Cona	802.00
9	Mary Wesley & Philip	Seven Cona	864.00
10	Pero Roy	Seven Cona	1,392.00
11	Philip Manda Were	Seven Cona	937.00
12	Ezekiel Awai	Seven Cona	842.00
13	Benny Apa	Seven Cona	790.00
14	Keware Yapi Waiba	Seven Cona	2,909.00
15	Mach Giea	Seven Cona	347.00
16	Ruth Hennie	Seven Cona	854.00
17	Anna Yapa	Seven Cona	640.00
18	Wanega Wape	Seven Cona	165.00
19	Esmael Andania	Seven Cona	800.00
20	Issach Yapa	Seven Cona	810.00
21	Bote Yapa	Seven Cona	721.00
22	Benjamin Apa	Seven Cona	800.00
23	Richard Mark	Seven Cona	350.00
24	Yapi Apele	Seven Cona	1,050.00
25	Paul Kusa	Seven Cona	725.00
26	Gabriel Randa	Seven Cona	3,800.00
27	Cecilia Gabriel	Seven Cona	540.00
28	Lemson Gabriel	Seven Cona	427.00
29	Roasa Gabriel	Seven Cona	598.00
30	Jellian Gabriel	Seven Cona	574.00
31	Rose Richard	Seven Cona	3,500.00
32	Stallone Jerimiah	Seven Cona	668.00
33	Jerimiah Yapi	Seven Cona	6,214.00
34	Githa Jerimiah	Seven Cona	660.00
35	Waiba Yapi	Seven Cona	2,439.00
36	Delcy Jerimiah	Seven Cona	368.00
37	Saina Waiba	Seven Cona	912.00
38	Lazarus Mandali	Seven Cona	594.00
39	Wapa Yako	Seven Cona	820.00
40	Benny Yano	Seven Cona	845.00
41	Waiba Keapu	Seven Cona	501.00
42	Wai Pipia	Seven Cona	400.00
43	Stanley Thomas	Seven Cona	654.00

44	Yako Pipia	Seven Cona	875.00
45	Fieminton Yano	Seven Cona	326.00
46	Benny Waiba	Seven Cona	935.00
47	Esther Jerimiah	Seven Cona	1,200.00
48	Justin Kumba	Seven Cona	875.00
49	Michael Kuta	Seven Cona	520.00
50	Mark Rombo	Seven Cona	880.00
51	Paita More	Seven Cona	873.00
52	Marali Kawa	Seven Cona	933.00
53	Tame Solomon	Seven Cona	5,209.00
54	Jonathan Magita	Seven Cona	644.00
55	Joel Magita	Seven Cona	418.50
56	Samu Moses	Seven Cona	625.00
57	Rum Pakupi	Seven Cona	599.00
58	Melon Heni	Seven Cona	535.40
59	Sam Wapa Narali	Seven Cona	740.00
60	Joseph Suka	Seven Cona	699.00
61	Inna Nali	Seven Cona	599.00
62	Lucy Alisi	Seven Cona	616.00
63	Palame Rachael	Seven Cona	522.00
64	Presley Lapa	Seven Cona	724.00
65	Heni Kambe	Seven Cona	837.00
66	Tialo Keapu	Seven Cona	560.00
67	Jeffery Pono	Seven Cona	744.00
68	Wasape Molo	Seven Cona	850.00
69	Wii Kenoa	Seven Cona	763.00
70	Poline Wapia	Seven Cona	800.00
71	Yala Suka	Seven Cona	684.00
72	Walisa Karia	Seven Cona	647.00
73	Samuel Epo	Seven Cona	756.00
74	Elis Miamo	Seven Cona	590.00
75	Dani Miamo	Seven Cona	400.00
76	Junior Karia	Seven Cona	552.00
77	Tim Kalawe	Seven Cona	660.00
78	Ruben Koki	Seven Cona	400.00
79	Kati Raita	Seven Cona	671.00
80	Ruth Apelea	Seven Cona	456.00
81	Justin Pali	Seven Cona	720.00
82	Nathan Walema	Seven Cona	683.00
83	Eric Krisa	Seven Cona	1,548.00
84	Jenny Peter	Seven Cona	472.00
85	Meapu Magita	Seven Cona	519.00
86	Hobert Paul	Seven Cona	1,746.00
87	Peter Rembare	Seven Cona	918.00
88	Pias Pisimi	Seven Cona	881.00

89	Noinu Kombea	Seven Cona	499.00
90	Alo Bali	Seven Cona	695.00
91	Lina Nondo	Seven Cona	435.00
92	Malina Rami	Seven Cona	507.00
93	Alphonse Lapa	Seven Cona	616.00
94	Leven Lapa	Seven Cona	1,150.00
95	Mairon Dii	Seven Cona	1,850.00
96	Dorothy Boss	Seven Cona	471.00
97	Over Take	Seven Cona	671.00
98	Moses Kuta	Seven Cona	650.00
99	Evelyn Martin	Seven Cona	681.00
100	Lucy Puame	Seven Cona	443.00
101	Kagu Kalepe	Seven Cona	938.00
102	Richard Lomba	Seven Cona	973.00
103	Kageno Riata	Seven Cona	406.00
104	Meggi Richard	Seven Cona	6,150.00
105	Adam Ressi	Seven Cona	820.00
106	Ware Kangu	Seven Cona	570.00
107	Dopo Wilson	Seven Cona	433.00
108	Andrew Turi	Seven Cona	391.00
109	Jackson Pako	Seven Cona	540.00
110	Philimon Nandawa	Seven Cona	680.00
111	William Puki	Seven Cona	517.00
112	Cathy Ruben	Seven Cona	408.00
113	Betty Epame	Seven Cona	672.00
114	Jaralyn Ware	Seven Cona	566.00
115	Johnly Hola	Seven Cona	379.00
116	Josica Hithi	Seven Cona	263.00
117	Samson Molo	Seven Cona	571.00
118	Lamaiti Eric	Seven Cona	463.00
119	Ken Kela	Seven Cona	559.00
120	Adam Wesley	Seven Cona	645.00
121	Robin Gie	Seven Cona	567.00
122	Gregory Mandali	Seven Cona	382.00
123	Paul mandali	Seven Cona	260.00
124	Samuel Kitali	Seven Cona	153.00
125	Kariame Mandali	Seven Cona	472.00
126	Mark Mandali	Seven Cona	457.00
127	Enoch Mandali	Seven Cona	457.00
128	Paipago Mandali	Seven Cona	442.00
129	Daniel Soke	Seven Cona	80.00
130	Luke Mandali	Seven Cona	340.00
131	Yona Joshua	Seven Cona	343.00
132	Hessiga Paul	Seven Cona	302.00
133	Liaina Kalepoe	Seven Cona	302.00
134	Rolape Robin	Seven Cona	220.00

135	James Wamili	Seven Cona	562.00
136	Bung Puriele	Seven Cona	438.00
137	Jim Lapa Sumi	Seven Cona	476.00
138	Lucas Wamo	Seven Cona	467.00
139	Kudipa Makuape	Seven Cona	200.00
140	Paul Kusa	Seven Cona	200.00
141	Kirape Pawa	Seven Cona	720.00
142	Norman Kirape	Seven Cona	100.00
143	Yawi Kirape	Seven Cona	532.00
144	Stanley Kirape	Seven Cona	425.00
145	Pale Gia	Seven Cona	539.00
146	Giasimi Okapinai	Seven Cona	472.00
147	Mairon Sumi	Seven Cona	264.00
148	Leme Pawa	Seven Cona	234.00
149	Lino Gia	Seven Cona	340.00
150	Lion Pawa	Seven Cona	416.00
151	Joseph Suka	Seven Cona	435.00
152	Pombora Konda	Seven Cona	1,311.00
153	Luke Sumi	Seven Cona	300.80
154	Henny Maita	Seven Cona	4,287.90
155	Cathy Holede	Seven Cona	994.00
156	Yanga Boso	Seven Cona	746.00
157	Marali Kawa	Seven Cona	442.00
158	Regal Palame	Seven Cona	442.00
159	Getty Lucy	Seven Cona	345.00
160	Peggy Supi	Seven Cona	427.00
161	Simon Yapa	Seven Cona	60.00
162	Benny Samson	Seven Cona	458.00
163	Pilipus Yandi	Seven Cona	437.00
164	Joshua Keapu	Seven Cona	452.00
165	Philip Mikire	Seven Cona	381.00
166	Iru Wareapu	Seven Cona	366.00
167	Kakunu Nelson	Seven Cona	359.00
168	Nelson Warea	Seven Cona	442.00
169	Isa Kawala	Seven Cona	448.00
170	Paul Isa	Seven Cona	400.00
171	Yama Isa	Seven Cona	459.00
172	Mark Isa	Seven Cona	220.00
173	Polina Yapa	Seven Cona	243.00
174	Jonathan Wainman	Seven Cona	375.00
175	Yako Wai	Seven Cona	307.00
176	Apkas Raita	Seven Cona	274.00
177	Jeffery Peter	Seven Cona	282.00
178	Serah Pagasame	Seven Cona	241.00

179	Robin Wamili	Seven Cona	250.00
180	Wai Kera	Seven Cona	100.00
181	Jacob Makuape	Seven Cona	60.00
182	Lawrance Yapa	Seven Cona	104.00
183	William Puki	Seven Cona	179.00
184	Lus Wape	Seven Cona	196.00
185	John Perea	Seven Cona	496.00
186	Ari Perea	Seven Cona	389.00
187	Perea Makirae	Seven Cona	2,230.00
188	Pereanu Perea	Seven Cona	348.00
189	Jeffery Puki	Seven Cona	258.00
190	Philip Makirae	Seven Cona	400.00
191	Wesley Perea	Seven Cona	507.00
192	Rombame Wesley	Seven Cona	283.00
193	Turi Nondo	Seven Cona	342.00
194	William Parea	Seven Cona	268.00
195	Konilius Koya	Seven Cona	1,114.00
196	Kupia Koya	Seven Cona	238.00
197	Palami Konilius	Seven Cona	150.00
198	Nancy Kupia	Seven Cona	208.00
199	Joseph Kuli	Seven Cona	265.00
200	Loasa Yana	Seven Cona	239.00
201	Robin Kuli	Seven Cona	280.00
202	Kokeanu Mandi	Seven Cona	226.00
203	Joe Mandi	Seven Cona	222.00
204	Jeneth Lopame	Seven Cona	185.00
205	Leneth Mandi	Seven Cona	234.00
206	Tigea Yali	Seven Cona	229.00
207	Trout Kela	Seven Cona	225.00
208	Simon Kelly	Seven Cona	300.00
209	Benny Raita	Seven Cona	360.00
210	Paul Pilira	Seven Cona	394.00
211	Tai Paul	Seven Cona	353.00
212	Lano Rema	Seven Cona	330.00
213	Simon Moke	Seven Cona	365.00
214	Yaka Kakenogo	Seven Cona	218.00
215	Rema Mama	Seven Cona	442.00
216	Molo Yakipu	Seven Cona	410.00
217	Pisa Simon	Seven Cona	412.00
218	Nande Keapu	Seven Cona	439.00
219	Tomba Pare	Seven Cona	161.00
220	Martin Kirape	Seven Cona	261.00
221	Koko Rema	Seven Cona	369.00
222	Boso Margret	Seven Cona	287.00

223	Ruth Boso	Seven Cona	211.00
224	Lalisan Narali	Seven Cona	300.00
225	Boso Ririma	Seven Cona	371.00
226	Falcon Mandi	Seven Cona	382.00
227	Martin Mandi	Seven Cona	423.00
228	Jacob Andia	Seven Cona	425.00
229	Boss Ten	Seven Cona	361.00
230	Jenny Peter	Seven Cona	293.00
231	Ruben Andia	Seven Cona	237.00
232	Cecilia Kusa	Seven Cona	320.00
233	Bara Sumasi	Seven Cona	416.00
234	Nancy Lapua	Seven Cona	289.00
235	Kale Bali	Seven Cona	355.00
236	Pisimi Koke	Seven Cona	300.00
237	Daniel Makuape	Seven Cona	700.00
238	Dickson Nali	Seven Cona	150.00
239	Nathan Lapua	Seven Cona	388.00
240	Supi Alo	Seven Cona	559.00
241	Judy Biali	Seven Cona	251.00
242	Charlie Andrew	Seven Cona	196.00
243	Peter Duni	Seven Cona	308.00
244	Esther Lumbi	Seven Cona	206.00
245	Papo Yakipu	Seven Cona	331.00
246	Ruben Molo	Seven Cona	477.00
247	Alex logo	Seven Cona	312.00
248	Timothy Moses	Seven Cona	429.00
249	Rala Pawa	Seven Cona	174.00
250	Melere Pawa	Seven Cona	254.00
251	Junior Leke	Seven Cona	305.00
252	Hessie Lopia	Seven Cona	162.00
253	Pulupa Lopia	Seven Cona	197.00
254	Rombame Lopia	Seven Cona	146.00
255	Wapia Gie	Seven Cona	284.00
256	Benny Simon	Seven Cona	266.00
257	Yata Yapa	Seven Cona	258.00
258	Alo Rema	Seven Cona	292.00
259	Palus Willie	Seven Cona	203.00
260	Kenof Luta	Seven Cona	398.00
261	Yali Random	Seven Cona	388.00
262	Peter Walepa	Seven Cona	328.00
263	Doris Peter	Seven Cona	200.00
264	Yama Peter	Seven Cona	340.00
265	Able Peter	Seven Cona	318.00
266	Loale Rundu	Seven Cona	115.00

267	Maglyn Dopo	Seven Cona	151.00
268	Stanford Eka	Seven Cona	261.00
269	Ipa Apela	Seven Cona	328.00
270	Akera Apela	Seven Cona	357.00
271	Samata Epa	Seven Cona	264.00
272	Boso Wapa	Seven Cona	115.00
273	Steward Epa	Seven Cona	349.00
274	Moses Yasi	Seven Cona	357.00
275	Lopiambo Andrew	Seven Cona	323.00
276	Papu Yasi	Seven Cona	280.00
277	Papua Kapo	Seven Cona	402.00
278	Julae Raita	Seven Cona	200.00
279	Rex Apele	Seven Cona	1,043.00
280	Regina Pukai	Seven Cona	274.00
281	Elis Kusame	Seven Cona	238.00
282	Jopi Jani	Seven Cona	328.00
283	Joe Eka	Seven Cona	396.00
284	Nancy Mata	Seven Cona	326.00
285	Lusmangi Riri	Seven Cona	354.00
286	Jacklyn Norman	Seven Cona	319.00
287	Stephany	Seven Cona	319.00
288	Philip Bara	Seven Cona	327.00
289	Max Manda	Seven Cona	384.00
290	Nanega Wape	Seven Cona	123.00
291	Samson Koke	Seven Cona	354.00
292	Elly Koke	Seven Cona	439.00
293	Betty Epame	Seven Cona	275.00
294	Bill Kima	Seven Cona	389.00
295	Pagawa Kima	Seven Cona	409.00
296	Mirriam Ropo	Seven Cona	236.00
297	Marthil Clan	Seven Cona	226.00
298	Jop Paporali	Seven Cona	257.00
299	Yare Komea	Seven Cona	350.00
300	Sulai Raita	Seven Cona	422.00
301	Ruth Andena	Seven Cona	363.00
302	Mathew Kota	Seven Cona	318.00
303	Felix Kuta	Seven Cona	318.00
304	Mathew Andanai	Seven Cona	216.00
305	Felix Andanai	Seven Cona	149.00
306	Andania Pombere	Seven Cona	242.00
307	Rodney Andania	Seven Cona	248.00
308	Palus Andania	Seven Cona	233.00
309	Koke Lesi	Seven Cona	403.00
310	Eliza Koke	Seven Cona	223.00

311	Issaiah Koke	Seven Cona	172.00
312	Jonah Koke	Seven Cona	273.00
313	Simon Kopa	Seven Cona	417.00
314	Okari Rarama	Seven Cona	359.00
315	Simu Epea	Seven Cona	417.00
316	Ririma Epea	Seven Cona	356.00
317	Julie Jerimiah	Seven Cona	200.00
318	Yapi Apele	Seven Cona	903.00
319	Epelyn Yapi	Seven Cona	419.00
320	Peter Lapana	Seven Cona	806.00
321	Lapan Wambi	Seven Cona	428.00
322	Ken Wambi	Seven Cona	441.00
323	Yasi Yapa	Seven Cona	133.00
324	Jetro Wambi	Seven Cona	504.00
325	Justin Lapana	Seven Cona	426.00
326	Nancy Peter	Seven Cona	312.00
327	Maria Rombame	Seven Cona	458.00
328	Bale Pulare	Seven Cona	325.00
329	Buka Balasi	Seven Cona	440.00
330	Dickson Apele	Seven Cona	437.00
331	Lyn Waita	Seven Cona	387.00
332	Nicky Apele	Seven Cona	395.00
333	Lyna Wambi	Seven Cona	294.00
334	Kware School	Seven Cona	743.00
335	Francis Yano	Seven Cona	299.00
336	Junior Lapana	Seven Cona	406.00
337	Pandex Melele	Seven Cona	50.00
338	Jon Minipa,Brian Yasi	Seven Cona	514.00
339	Michael Kawala	Seven Cona	257.00
340	Kristal Peter	Seven Cona	276.00
341	Lina Peter	Seven Cona	250.00
342	Doris Peter	Seven Cona	187.00
343	Rambuli Dupia	Seven Cona	261.00
344	Gabriel Yama	Seven Cona	209.00
345	John Minape	Seven Cona	816.00
346	Jonathan John	Seven Cona	424.00
347	Joel Jack	Seven Cona	1,185.00
348	Stanley Minapa	Seven Cona	449.00
349	Susan Jon	Seven Cona	449.00
350	Jon Rebare	Seven Cona	261.00
351	Jeremy Soke	Seven Cona	301.00
352	Regi Adiam	Seven Cona	235.00
353	Dickson Lewe	Seven Cona	142.00
354	Meggi Raita	Seven Cona	228.00

355	James Rumu	Seven Cona	217.00
356	Betty Kuta	Seven Cona	157.00
357	Komonau Kende	Seven Cona	147.00
358	Ellie Nelson	Seven Cona	53.00
359	Alice Narali	Seven Cona	254.00
360	Yaga Narali	Seven Cona	240.00
361	Fidiles Ape	Seven Cona	348.00
362	Joseph Ambu	Seven Cona	474.00
363	Yandi Ape	Seven Cona	472.00
364	Rodney Rodea	Seven Cona	274.00
365	Cathy Mairon	Seven Cona	399.00
366	Wagalu Andania	Seven Cona	337.00
367	Palus Weli	Seven Cona	189.00
368	Magret Joel, Jack Melret	Seven Cona	347.00
369	Nande Magita	Seven Cona	327.00
370	Ria Reta	Seven Cona	137.00
371	Sebastin Micah	Seven Cona	145.00
372	Macklyn Lucas	Seven Cona	200.00
373	Papo Jackson	Seven Cona	329.00
374	Malakai Pima	Seven Cona	401.00
375	Dairus Makabi	Seven Cona	236.00
376	Raphael Maya	Seven Cona	377.00
377	Jacklyn Maya	Seven Cona	400.00
378	Wilson Paul	Seven Cona	312.00
379	Kumana Yaa	Seven Cona	390.00
380	Kevin Kibata	Seven Cona	368.00
381	Lyn Alice	Seven Cona	296.00
382	Yaa Yakipu	Seven Cona	284.00
383	Alex Yaa	Seven Cona	359.00
384	Jonah Kura	Seven Cona	376.00
385	Malu Yaa	Seven Cona	300.00
386	Jenifer Alo	Seven Cona	308.00
387	Ware Apo	Seven Cona	389.00
388	Lamina Lapakai	Seven Cona	317.00
389	William Alphonse	Seven Cona	375.00
390	Paul Ghay	Seven Cona	327.00
391	Paul Kura	Seven Cona	377.00
392	Peter Makuape	Seven Cona	1,564.00
393	Michael Torea	Seven Cona	200.00
394	Wareame Michael	Seven Cona	295.00
395	Regina Michael	Seven Cona	116.00
396	Junior Kolosu	Seven Cona	416.00
397	Luke Huguma	Seven Cona	485.00
398	Howan Yana	Seven Cona	466.00

399	Peter Koni	Seven Cona	1,200.00
400	James Tai	Seven Cona	427.00
401	Jeofina Peter	Seven Cona	607.00
402	Ken Kuta	Seven Cona	596.00
403	Tu Paul	Seven Cona	253.00
404	Epo Soke	Seven Cona	610.00
405	Willie Wilson	Seven Cona	396.00
406	Monica Mandi	Seven Cona	197.00
407	Wendi Mandi	Seven Cona	171.00
408	Anna Mandi	Seven Cona	220.00
409	Alu Mandi	Seven Cona	220.00
410	Martin Mandi	Seven Cona	100.00
411	Muma Kari Ako	Seven Cona	50.00
412	James Epo	Seven Cona	305.00
413	Minale Joel	Seven Cona	270.00
414	Kita Yago	Seven Cona	100.00
415	Paina Lewe	Seven Cona	300.00
416	David Wami	Seven Cona	207.00
417	Malodia Wami	Seven Cona	209.00
418	Roda Lewe	Seven Cona	309.00
419	Kulu Lewe	Seven Cona	309.00
420	Kende Lewe	Seven Cona	309.00
421	Keapu Mealo	Seven Cona	307.00
422	Rediwi Kearu	Seven Cona	287.00
423	Moses Kearu	Seven Cona	301.00
424	Macklodian Mark	Seven Cona	172.00
425	Jackson Losia	Seven Cona	217.00
426	Alupemia Yana	Seven Cona	254.00
427	Ken Wami	Seven Cona	236.00
428	Andy Taitus	Seven Cona	227.00
429	Siwe Lewe	Seven Cona	100.00
430	Jackbeth Taitus	Seven Cona	311.00
431	Wami Yana	Seven Cona	255.00
432	Taitus Wami	Seven Cona	351.00
433	Mark Wami	Seven Cona	385.00
434	Kuta Wami	Seven Cona	391.00
435	Catherina Lewe	Seven Cona	120.00
436	Raita Wami	Seven Cona	442.00
437	Waria Wami	Seven Cona	153.00
438	Ruth wami	Seven Cona	203.00
439	Hiv Waiba	Seven Cona	408.00
440	Ema Apeli	Seven Cona	345.00
441	Nelson Gipi	Seven Cona	441.00
442	Anton Ben	Seven Cona	335.00

443	Holi Saina	Seven Cona	323.00
444	Felix Kuta	Seven Cona	150.00
445	Luwis Lewe	Seven Cona	206.00
446	Safaniah Lewe	Seven Cona	178.00
447	Puki Lewe	Seven Cona	50.00
448	Rami Soke	Seven Cona	65.00
449	Meape Raku	Seven Cona	163.00
450	Luwi Soke	Seven Cona	50.00
451	Andalia Soke	Seven Cona	150.00
452	Regii Soke	Seven Cona	52.00
453	Jacob Maku	Seven Cona	228.00
454	Rachael Maku	Seven Cona	189.00
455	Seri Maku	Seven Cona	50.00
456	Magret Wasupa	Seven Cona	135.00
457	Jon Yako	Seven Cona	189.00
458	Upanu Aina	Seven Cona	211.00
459	Magdala Melele	Seven Cona	121.00
460	Cathy Melele	Seven Cona	80.00
461	Ugu Melele	Seven Cona	50.00
462	Ora Melele	Seven Cona	100.00
463	Burns Wasupa	Seven Cona	264.00
464	Epe Wasupa	Seven Cona	164.00
465	Sipora Wasupa	Seven Cona	50.00
466	Issaiah Waiba	Seven Cona	1,185.00
467	Junior Keagu	Seven Cona	527.00
468	Nancy Martha	Seven Cona	297.00
469	Epo Mealo	Seven Cona	2,091.00
470	Jefery Yoko	Seven Cona	360.00
471	Abraham Yoko	Seven Cona	400.00
472	Ive Waiba	Seven Cona	258.00
473	Bali Waiba	Seven Cona	489.00
474	Kuta Rorea	Seven Cona	280.00
475	Andano Waiba	Seven Cona	451.00
476	Ben Mambo	Seven Cona	621.00
477	Marthias Pima	Seven Cona	1,704.00
478	Cr. Marthin Mura	Seven Cona	719.00
479	Robin Lagare	Seven Cona	520.00
480	Jeneth Kuta	Seven Cona	525.00
481	Moses Lumbi	Seven Cona	1,300.00
482	Luke Sumi	Seven Cona	309.00
483	Marali Kawa	Seven Cona	1,304.80
484	Richie Emm	Seven Cona	3,555.50
485	Jonathan Magata	Seven Cona	686.00
486	Joel Magata	Seven Cona	547.00

487	Samu Moses	Seven Cona	1,989.00
488	Rom Pakupi	Seven Cona	1,497.70
489	Mellon Henny	Seven Cona	1,276.30
490	Sam Wapa Narali	Seven Cona	1,033.00
491	Joseph Suka	Seven Cona	2,684.50
492	Inna Nali	Seven Cona	894.00
493	Lucy Alisi	Seven Cona	1,902.30
494	Palame Rachael	Seven Cona	813.60
495	Alo Awa	Seven Cona	50.00
496	Peki Supi	Seven Cona	858.40
497	Nathan Molo	Seven Cona	1,236.00
498	Mark Wesley & Philip	Seven Cona	2,106.00
499	Pero Roy	Seven Cona	723.90
500	Philip Manda Were	Seven Cona	1,131.50
501	Ezekiel Awai	Seven Cona	2,326.80
502	Benny Apa	Seven Cona	1,055.10
503	Kaware Yapi	Seven Cona	2,826.00
504	Mach Giea	Seven Cona	532.50
505	Ruth Hennie	Seven Cona	781.50
506	Junior Karia	Seven Cona	902.90
507	Jim Walawe	Seven Cona	902.90
508	Ruben Koki	Seven Cona	902.90
509	Kali Raita	Seven Cona	771.90
510	Ruth Apelea	Seven Cona	902.90
511	Daniel Soke	Seven Cona	379.30
512	Luke Mandali	Seven Cona	372.90
513	Yona Joshua	Seven Cona	723.90
514	Hessiega Paul	Seven Cona	379.30
515	Liuina Kalepoe	Seven Cona	379.30
516	Rolape Robin	Seven Cona	379.30
517	Gregory Mandali	Seven Cona	379.30
518	Paul mandali	Seven Cona	379.30
519	Samu Kitali	Seven Cona	153.00
520	Kariame Mandali	Seven Cona	379.30
521	Mark Mandali	Seven Cona	379.30
522	Inock Mandali	Seven Cona	379.30
523	Paipago Mandali	Seven Cona	379.30
524	Josica Hithi	Seven Cona	280.30
525	Samson Molo	Seven Cona	379.30
526	Lamati Eric	Seven Cona	379.30
527	Ken Kela	Seven Cona	379.30
528	Adam Wesley	Seven Cona	379.30
529	Robbin Gie	Seven Cona	379.30
530	Philimon Nandawa	Seven Cona	533.00

531	Cathy Reben	Seven Cona	481.00
532	William Puki	Seven Cona	368.90
533	Betty Epame	Seven Cona	496.40
534	Jerelyn Ware	Seven Cona	496.40
535	Johnly Hola	Seven Cona	496.40
536	Kagenogo Raita	Seven Cona	738.00
537	Maggie Richard	Seven Cona	1,065.00
538	Adam Ressi	Seven Cona	580.00
539	Nare Kagu	Seven Cona	612.00
540	Dopo Wilson	Seven Cona	368.90
541	Andrew Turi	Seven Cona	368.90
542	Jackson Pako	Seven Cona	368.90
543	Over Take	Seven Cona	1,036.00
544	Mose Kuta	Seven Cona	946.00
545	Everlyn Martin	Seven Cona	1,016.00
546	Lucy Puame	Seven Cona	986.00
547	Kagu Kalepe	Seven Cona	1,053.00
548	Richard Lomba	Seven Cona	1,381.00
549	Jackson Meamo	Seven Cona	300.00
550	Dunstand Waiya	Seven Cona	370.00
551	Lina Mondo	Seven Cona	902.50
552	Malina Rami	Seven Cona	886.00
553	Alphonse Lapa	Seven Cona	906.00
554	Leven Lapa	Seven Cona	906.00
555	Mairon Dii	Seven Cona	1,036.00
556	Dorothy Boss	Seven Cona	986.00
557	Obert Palu	Seven Cona	927.00
558	Peter Rembare	Seven Cona	954.00
559	Pias Pisimi	Seven Cona	816.00
560	Noinu Kombea	Seven Cona	920.00
561	Alo Bali	Seven Cona	920.00
562	Justin Pali	Seven Cona	906.00
563	Nathan Walema	Seven Cona	901.00
564	Eric Krisa	Seven Cona	1,075.00
565	Jenny Peter	Seven Cona	786.00
566	Keapu Magita	Seven Cona	936.00
567	Anna Yapa	Seven Cona	1,166.20
568	Wanega Wape	Seven Cona	193.70
569	Esmael Andania	Seven Cona	1,162.20
570	Issach Yapa	Seven Cona	1,689.00
571	Bote Yapa	Seven Cona	1,200.00
572	Benjamin Apa	Seven Cona	1,683.00
573	Richard Mark	Seven Cona	382.60
574	Yapi Apele	Seven Cona	2,407.30

575	Paul Kusa	Seven Cona	127.90
576	Gabriel Kanda	Seven Cona	3,168.50
577	Cecelia Gabriel	Seven Cona	1,345.00
578	Lemson Gabriel	Seven Cona	867.00
579	Roasa Gabriel	Seven Cona	1,084.20
580	Jullian Gabriel	Seven Cona	1,483.80
581	Rose Richard	Seven Cona	891.00
582	Stallonne Yapi Jerimiah	Seven Cona	1,879.00
583	Jerimiah Yapi Waiba	Seven Cona	2,270.30
584	Githa Jerimiah	Seven Cona	742.00
585	Waiba Yapi	Seven Cona	2,011.00
586	Delcy Jerimiah	Seven Cona	284.00
587	Saina Waiba	Seven Cona	730.20
588	Lazarus Mandali	Seven Cona	568.50
589	Yala Suka	Seven Cona	905.20
590	Walisa Karia	Seven Cona	1,181.00
591	Samuel Epo	Seven Cona	1,126.90
592	Elis Miamo	Seven Cona	902.90
593	Dany Miamo	Seven Cona	902.90
594	Junior Karia	Seven Cona	902.90
595	Jim Walawe	Seven Cona	902.90
596	Ruben Koki	Seven Cona	902.90
597	Kali Raita	Seven Cona	771.90
598	Ruth Apelea	Seven Cona	902.90
599	Tialo Keapu	Seven Cona	1,072.00
600	Jeffrey Pono	Seven Cona	794.00
601	Wasape Molo	Seven Cona	977.00
602	Wii Kenoa	Seven Cona	722.80
603	Poline Wapia	Seven Cona	675.70
604	Mark Rombo	Seven Cona	1,014.40
605	Paita More	Seven Cona	1,586.30
606	Presley Lapa	Seven Cona	842.50
607	Heni Kambe	Seven Cona	1,904.80
608	Flementon Yano	Seven Cona	265.30
609	Benny Waiba	Seven Cona	1,249.60
610	Esther Jerimiah	Seven Cona	809.10
611	Justin Kumba	Seven Cona	1,093.00
612	Michael Kuta	Seven Cona	384.80
613	Wapa Yoko	Seven Cona	1,044.50
614	Benny Yano	Seven Cona	646.80
615	Waiba Keapu	Seven Cona	396.00
616	Wai Pipia	Seven Cona	446.90
617	Stanley Thomas	Seven Cona	320.30
618	Yoko Pipia	Seven Cona	938.10
			369,521.60

Annex 13 Outstanding Claims Inalere Ward

Outstanding Claims (Inalere Ward)			
#	Affected Person		Amount
619	Buka Yapi	Inalere	1,168.00
620	Ruki Wasape	Inalere	637.00
621	Wala Mane	Inalere	808.00
622	Regina Pombere	Inalere	523.00
623	Lopa Leo	Inalere	1,003.00
624	Busu Yapi	Inalere	19,500.00
625	James Rimbu	Inalere	2,370.00
626	Rambo Nande	Inalere	1,176.00
627	Wasape Yandi	Inalere	5,237.00
628	Anna Lopsy	Inalere	665.00
629	Bruce Graham	Inalere	8,590.00
630	Yawa Yamala	Inalere	942.00
631	Pilly Rika	Inalere	813.00
632	Paul Kore	Inalere	328.00
633	Nane Hiru	Inalere	1,497.00
634	Merolyn Parts	Inalere	757.00
635	Henry Fuluba	Inalere	962.00
636	Yawinu Lumbi	Inalere	257.00
637	Alfred Karayo	Inalere	843.00
638	Buka Karayo	Inalere	819.00
639	Dono Uasi	Inalere	1,015.00
640	Peter Pagi	Inalere	12,313.00
641	Steven Sogao	Inalere	12,420.00
642	Steven Nanbe	Inalere	456.00
643	Serth Painaki	Inalere	366.00
644	Lora Yapi	Inalere	1,957.00
645	Musa Yagopa	Inalere	9,581.00
646	Walega Kole	Inalere	2,925.00
647	Gramam Noyo	Inalere	3,028.00
648	Samuel Painaki	Inalere	560.00
649	Soti James	Inalere	544.00
650	Den Painaki	Inalere	893.90
651	Topias Painaki	Inalere	658.00
652	Jackson Meamo	Inalere	300.00
653	Dunstain waiya	Inalere	370.00
654	Anna Yapa	Inalere	1,166.00
655	Wanega Wape	Inalere	193.60
656	Samuel Andania	Inalere	1,162.00
657	Issaac Yapa	Inalere	1,689.50
658	Bore Yapa	Inalere	1,200.00
659	Benjamin Apa	Inalere	1,683.00
660	Richard Mark	Inalere	382.60

661	Yapi Apele	Inalere	2,407.00
662	Paul Kusa	Inalere	127.90
663	Gabriel Kanda	Inalere	3,168.00
664	Cecellia Gabriel	Inalere	1,345.00
665	Lemson Gabriel	Inalere	867.00
666	Rosa Gabriel	Inalere	1,084.00
667	Jullian Gabriel	Inalere	1,483.00
668	Rose Richard	Inalere	891.00
669	Stallcon Yapi	Inalere	1,879.00
670	Jeremiah Yapi Waiba	Inalere	2,270.30
671	Githa Jeremiah	Inalere	742.00
672	Waiba Yapi	Inalere	2,011.00
673	Delcy Jeremiah	Inalere	284.00
674	Saina Waiba	Inalere	730.00
675	Lazarus Mandali	Inalere	568.00
676	Wapa Yako	Inalere	1,044.00
677	Benny Yano	Inalere	646.80
678	Waiba Keapu	Inalere	396.00
679	Wai Pipia	Inalere	446.00
680	Stankey Thomas	Inalere	320.00
681	Yoko Pipia	Inalere	938.00
682	Flementon Yano	Inalere	265.00
683	Benny Ywaiba	Inalere	1,249.00
684	Esther Jeremiah	Inalere	809.00
685	Justin Kumba	Inalere	1,093.00
686	Michael Kumaba	Inalere	384.00
687	Mark Rombo	Inalere	1,014.00
688	Paitya More	Inalere	1,586.00
689	Presley Lapa	Inalere	842.00
690	Heni Kambe	Inalere	1,904.00
691	Taialo Keapu	Inalere	1,072.00
692	Jeffrey Pano	Inalere	794.00
693	Wasape Molo	Inalere	977.00
694	Wii Kenoa	Inalere	722.80
695	Polin Wapia	Inalere	675.00
696	Yala Suka	Inalere	905.00
697	Walisa Karia	Inalere	1,181.00
698	Samuel Epo	Inalere	1,126.00
699	Elis Maiano	Inalere	902.00
700	Danny Maiano	Inalere	902.00
701	Junior Karia	Inalere	902.00
702	Jim Walaue	Inalere	902.00
703	Ruben Koki	Inalere	902.90
704	Kai Raita	Inalere	771.00

705	Ruth Apelea	Inalere	902.90
706	James Namili	Inalere	379.00
707	Bung Piriele	Inalere	379.00
708	Jim Lapa Sumi	Inalere	379.00
709	Lucas Wamo	Inalere	379.00
710	Kundipa Makuape	Inalere	379.00
711	Paul Kusa	Inalere	300.00
712	Kirape Pawa	Inalere	500.00
713	Norman Kirape	Inalere	100.00
714	Yawi Kirape	Inalere	300.00
715	Stanley Kirape	Inalere	360.00
716	Pale Gia	Inalere	360.00
717	Giasimi Okapinai	Inalere	350.00
718	Mairon Sumi	Inalere	300.00
719	Leme Pawa	Inalere	300.00
720	Lion Gia	Inalere	250.00
721	Lion Pawa	Inalere	350.00
722	Joseph Suka	Inalere	350.00
723	Marali Kawa	Inalere	300.00
724	Rachael Palame	Inalere	250.00
725	Getty Lucy	Inalere	250.00
726	Peggy Suppy	Inalere	250.00
727	Simon Yapa	Inalere	200.00
728	Benny Samson	Inalere	300.00
729	Pilipus Yandi	Inalere	300.00
730	Joshua Keapu	Inalere	300.00
731	Philip Makirae	Inalere	250.00
732	Iru Wareapu	Inalere	250.00
733	Kakunu Nelson	Inalere	200.00
734	Nelson Warea	Inalere	250.00
735	Isa Kawala	Inalere	250.00
736	Paul Isa	Inalere	250.00
737	Yama Isa	Inalere	250.00
738	Mark Isa	Inalere	250.00
739	Polina Yapa	Inalere	200.00
740	Johnathon Wain Man	Inalere	250.00
741	Yako Wai	Inalere	250.00
742	Apkas Raita	Inalere	250.00
743	Jeffery Peter	Inalere	360.00
744	Pulupa Lopia	Inalere	200.00
745	Rombame Lopia	Inalere	200.00
746	Lopia Gie	Inalere	200.00
747	Benny Simon	Inalere	200.00
748	Yata Yapa	Inalere	250.00

749	Alo Rema	Inalere	250.00
750	Palus Willie	Inalere	250.00
751	Renouf Luther	Inalere	300.00
752	Yali Randoma	Inalere	250.00
753	Peter Wapea	Inalere	250.00
754	Doris Peter	Inalere	200.00
755	Yama Peter	Inalere	250.00
756	Abel Peter	Inalere	250.00
757	Loale Rundu	Inalere	250.00
758	Meglyn Dopo	Inalere	200.00
759	Stanford Eka	Inalere	250.00
760	Epa Apela	Inalere	250.00
761	Akera Apela	Inalere	200.00
762	Samata epa	Inalere	300.00
763	Bosso Wapa	Inalere	250.00
764	steward Epa	Inalere	250.00
765	Moses Yasi	Inalere	250.00
766	Lopiambo Andrew	Inalere	250.00
767	Papu Yasi	Inalere	250.00
768	Papua Kapo	Inalere	250.00
769	July Paita	Inalere	0.30
770	Rex Apela	Inalere	200.00
771	Regina Pukai	Inalere	200.00
772	Elis kusame	Inalere	250.00
773	Joppy yani	Inalere	250.00
774	Joe Eka	Inalere	200.00
775	Nancy Mata	Inalere	200.00
776	LusMangi Ruri	Inalere	200.00
777	Jacklyn Noman	Inalere	300.00
778	Stephanie	Inalere	250.00
779	Philip Bara	Inalere	250.00
780	Max Manda	Inalere	300.00
781	Wanega Wapea	Inalere	200.00
782	Samson Koke	Inalere	200.00
783	elly Koke	Inalere	250.00
784	Betty Epame	Inalere	250.00
785	BILL Kime	Inalere	200.00
786	Pagawa Kima	Inalere	200.00
787	Miriam Ropo	Inalere	200.00
788	Mathy Clan	Inalere	350.00
789	Jop Paporali	Inalere	350.00
790	Yare komea	Inalere	200.00
791	Sulae raita	Inalere	250.00
792	Kuta etna	Inalere	250.00

793	Mathew kota	Inalere	250.00
794	Felix kuta	Inalere	250.00
795	Mathew andania	Inalere	300.00
796	Felex andania	Inalere	250.00
797	Andania pombere	Inalere	250.00
798	Rodney andania	Inalere	200.00
799	Paulus andalia	Inalere	350.00
800	Loke jessie	Inalere	350.00
801	Elizah loke	Inalere	300.00
802	Isaiah loke	Inalere	250.00
803	Jonah loke	Inalere	250.00
804	Simon kopa	Inalere	550.00
805	Okara rarama	Inalere	250.00
806	Simu epea	Inalere	200.00
807	Julie jeremiah	Inalere	250.00
808	Yapi epele	Inalere	200.00
809	Evelyn jeremiah	Inalere	300.00
810	Peter lapana	Inalere	200.00
811	Lapan wambi	Inalere	700.00
812	Ken wambi	Inalere	250.00
813	Yasi yapa	Inalere	250.00
814	Peter lapana	Inalere	100.00
815	Llapan wambi	Inalere	250.00
816	Yasi yapa	Inalere	250.00
817	Jetro yamba	Inalere	250.00
818	Peter lapana	Inalere	250.00
819	Justin lapana	Inalere	200.00
820	Nancy peter	Inalere	250.00
821	Marty rombane	Inalere	200.00
822	Bali pulare	Inalere	300.00
823	Buka balasi	Inalere	250.00
824	Dickson aapele	Inalere	250.00
825	Lyn waita	Inalere	200.00
826	Nicky apele	Inalere	250.00
827	Lyna wambi	Inalere	200.00
828	School kaware	Inalere	500.00
829	Francis yano	Inalere	200.00
830	junior lapana	Inalere	200.00
831	pandex mele	Inalere	200.00
832	john minapa	Inalere	300.00
833	michael kawala	Inalere	300.00
834	crystal peter	Inalere	250.00
835	lyna peter	Inalere	200.00
836	Doris Peter	Inalere	200.00

837	rambuli dupia	Inalere	250.00
838	gabriel yama	Inalere	250.00
839	john minapa	Inalere	250.00
840	johnathon john	Inalere	250.00
841	Joel jack	Inalere	1,200.00
842	reggie adam	Inalere	200.00
843	susanjohn	Inalere	200.00
844	john rembare	Inalere	250.00
845	jeremy soke	Inalere	200.00
846	Stanley minapa	Inalere	200.00
847	Dickson lewe	Inalere	250.00
848	megii raita	Inalere	200.00
849	james rumu	Inalere	250.00
850	betty kuta	Inalere	200.00
851	komonu kende	Inalere	150.00
852	ellie nelson	Inalere	200.00
853	alice narali	Inalere	200.00
854	yaga narali	Inalere	200.00
855	fidiles ape	Inalere	200.00
856	joseph ambu	Inalere	250.00
857	yandi ape	Inalere	250.00
858	Rodney rorepa	Inalere	250.00
859	nagalu andalia	Inalere	250.00
860	paulus weli	Inalere	100.00
861	magrel joel	Inalere	200.00
862	nande magita	Inalere	250.00
863	ria reta	Inalere	150.00
864	sebastin micah	Inalere	100.00
865	macklin lucas	Inalere	300.00
866	papo jackson	Inalere	250.00
867	malakai pima	Inalere	250.00
868	Dairus maka	Inalere	250.00
869	Raphael maya	Inalere	500.00
870	Jacklyn maya	Inalere	200.00
871	wilson paul	Inalere	200.00
872	Kumana yaa	Inalere	300.00
873	Kevin kibita	Inalere	200.00
874	lyn alice	Inalere	200.00
875	yaa yakibu	Inalere	250.00
876	alex ya	Inalere	250.00
877	jonah kura	Inalere	250.00
878	malu yaa	Inalere	250.00
879	jeniffer alo	Inalere	200.00
880	ware apo	Inalere	250.00

881	lamina lapakali	Inalere	250.00
882	william alphonse	Inalere	250.00
883	paulus ghaay	Inalere	250.00
884	paulus kura	Inalere	250.00
885	Peter makuape	Inalere	1,200.00
886	michael torea	Inalere	250.00
887	Waramé michael	Inalere	200.00
888	Regina michael	Inalere	200.00
889	JuniorKolosu	Inalere	200.00
890	Luke ugumah	Inalere	250.00
891	Howan	Inalere	300.00
892	Peter	Inalere	1,200.00
893	James tai	Inalere	250.00
894	Jeofina peer	Inalere	300.00
895	Ken kuta	Inalere	250.00
896	Tu paul	Inalere	250.00
897	EpoSoke	Inalere	300.00
898	Willie nelson	Inalere	200.00
899	Muma kariago	Inalere	100.00
900	James epo	Inalere	200.00
901	Menali joel	Inalere	200.00
902	Monica mandi	Inalere	200.00
903	Wendi mandi	Inalere	200.00
904	Edna mandi	Inalere	150.00
905	Martin mandi	Inalere	100.00
906	Kita yago	Inalere	100.00
907	Paina lewe	Inalere	500.00
908	David wani	Inalere	300.00
909	Malodia wami	Inalere	150.00
910	Kopa lewe	Inalere	200.00
911	Kende lewe	Inalere	150.00
912	Kulu lewe	Inalere	200.00
913	Kearu mealo	Inalere	200.00
914	Rediwi kearu	Inalere	200.00
915	Moses kearu	Inalere	200.00
916	Makloedian mark	Inalere	200.00
917	Jackson Losia	Inalere	250.00
918	Alupema Yana	Inalere	250.00
919	Ken wami	Inalere	250.00
920	Anis Taitus	Inalere	200.00
921	Siwi Lewe	Inalere	200.00
922	Jackbeth Taitus	Inalere	200.00

923	Wami Yana	Inalere	700.00
924	Taitus Wami	Inalere	200.00
925	Mark Wami	Inalere	200.00
926	Kuta Wami	Inalere	150.00
927	Catrina Lewe	Inalere	150.00
928	Raita Wami	Inalere	150.00
929	Waria Wami	Inalere	150.00
930	Ruth Wami	Inalere	100.00
931	hn waiba	Inalere	200.00
932	EmaApeli	Inalere	150.00
933	Nelson gipil	Inalere	150.00
934	Anton ben	Inalere	200.00
935	Holy sana	Inalere	450.00
936	Faelix kuta	Inalere	150.00
937	LewisLewe	Inalere	300.00
938	Safanata lewe	Inalere	250.00
939	PukiLewe	Inalere	200.00
940	Rami sioke	Inalere	300.00
941	Meape maku	Inalere	150.00
942	LuwiSoke	Inalere	150.00
943	Andalua soke	Inalere	100.00
944	Regisoke	Inalere	100.00
945	Jacob maku	Inalere	100.00
946	Rachael maku	Inalere	150.00
947	Seri maku	Inalere	100.00
948	Mageret wasupa	Inalere	100.00
949	John yoko	Inalere	150.00
950	Upanu aina	Inalere	100.00
951	Magdala mele	Inalere	100.00
952	Ugei mele	Inalere	50.00
953	Cathy mele	Inalere	100.00
954	Oramelele	Inalere	100.00
955	Burns wasupa	Inalere	100.00
956	Epe wasupa	Inalere	100.00
957	Sipora wasupa	Inalere	100.00
958	Isaiah waiba	Inalere	1,500.00
959	Junior keagu	Inalere	300.00
			214,565.50

Annex 14 Outstanding Claims Kunu (Ragoma 1) Ward

Outstanding Claims (Kunu Ward)			
#	Affected Person		Amount
960	Moses Pua	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	43,000.00
961	Kela Yana	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	7,318.00
962	Elies Nasli	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	21,700.00
963	Yapatia	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	7,251.90
964	Ezron Patia	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	27,759.90
965	Topies Pepena	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	28,993.00
966	Kurame Pairoko	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	16,753.00
967	Pisa Yonobali	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	5,031.30
968	Rambuli Nane	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	13,022.00
969	Jack Yambia	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	2,624.00
970	Mairon Mali	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	10,443.00
971	Agula Pamba	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	6,258.10
972	Warea Pamba	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	2,315.00
973	Peter Pamba	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	3,298.60
974	Seni pereke	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	2,665.30
975	Pale Pereke	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	4,791.80
976	Yakili Pera	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	1,568.00
977	Yapi Kundipa	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	26,319.80
978	Kepa Rusa	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	3,702.00
979	Lusman Kepa	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	1,507.30
980	Samuel Kiru	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	23,265.20
981	Brian Yari	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	1,732.50
982	Philip Karanas	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	4,829.10
983	Kenberg Paul	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	3,693.00
984	Paul Remosi	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	3,026.30
985	Bob Yapa	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	29,554.00
986	Willson Kolosu	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	30,935.00
987	Job David	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	40,240.00
988	Jackson Wambi	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	717.40
989	Jecob Wape	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	13,908.80
990	Joel Wape	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	17,742.40
991	Wambi Andawa	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	14,065.00
992	Jack Wambi	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	3,898.50
993	Warea Yawi	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	25,666.20
994	Kalenai Lamali	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	28,046.00
995	Anton Lopia	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	9,217.40
996	Lep Anton	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	4,801.00
997	Samu Yakili	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	6,058.00
998	Yapiame Kundiri	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	3,498.10
999	Elvis Paul	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	4,212.60
1000	Lawerence Anton	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	7,272.80

1001	Steven Muta	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	4,250.80
1002	Gabriel Pondo	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	13,038.10
1003	Gabriel Kupia	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	19,227.40
1004	Pale Pereke	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	22,424.90
1005	Kunuma Rekeke	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	29,037.50
1006	Kambutu Napona	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	30,609.20
1007	Atupia Ipiri	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	19,493.00
1008	Nalu Iria	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	282.30
1009	Erick Kase	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	12,019.70
1010	Napere Karayoali	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	2,098.40
1011	Yawi Rami	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	11,517.80
1012	Malu &Asae	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	20,974.00
1013	Wayo Kepe	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	5,176.00
1014	Yapu Ame	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	8,424.80
1015	Kunolipa Pambo	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	4,473.10
1016	Bote Kakuma	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	4,979.00
1017	Ropanda Malo	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	4,190.80
1018	Gebi Anton	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	6,994.00
1019	Vincent Walami	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	5,437.80
1020	Nelson Rake	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	3,186.10
1021	Nelson Rake	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	166.90
1022	Tony Rake	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	2,210.80
1023	Felix Madi	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	4,269.90
1024	Justin Ale	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	4,347.80
1025	Clement Lapa	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	5,278.80
1026	Paul Kisik	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	3,093.00
1027	Kepson Seni	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	36,390.00
1028	Francis Peawe	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	38,740.00
1029	Warea Buka	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	13,336.00
1030	Su Nandoma	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	3,683.00
1031	Keri Lamali	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	2,375.00
1032	Vincent Jobo	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	4,610.00
1033	Steven Paul	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	3,086.00
1034	Michael Kaipa	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	5,342.00
1035	Plus Buka	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	4,400.00
1036	Mathew Wambi	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	3,232.00
1037	Lern Lisa	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	8,612.00
1038	Kuruma Wakuma	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	3,743.00
1039	Poreli Pisa	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	4,459.00
1040	Elias Nasu	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	6,607.00
1041	Lope Kunalipa	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	3,223.90
1042	Kerman Kula	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	6,247.70

1043	Siwi Ipiri	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	12,537.40
1044	John Ipiri	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	15,806.60
1045	Mane Pendo	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	19,899.70
1046	Wami Yapaqyo	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	6,129.40
1047	Gorge Wata	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	28,584.00
1048	Nuwa Wambi	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	10,295.00
1049	Benny Patu	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	4,441.60
1050	Lano Kadupia	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	5,929.90
1051	Wape Muniyo	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	12,077.70
1052	Philip Lamali	Kunu (Ragoma 1)	3,322.80
			1,027,013.90

Annex 15 Outstanding Claims Ragoma 2 Ward

Outstanding Claims (Ragoma 2 Ward)			
#	Affected Person		Amount
1053	Brian Bali	Ragoma 2	2,089.00
1054	Paul Para Mandali	Ragoma 2	3,106.90
1055	Wagoyo Piapo	Ragoma 2	2,635.00
1056	Yana Piapo	Ragoma 2	2,177.80
1057	Kuniga Piapo	Ragoma 2	1,929.00
1058	Issac Luther	Ragoma 2	3,521.00
1059	Charles Luther	Ragoma 2	18,800.00
1060	Lope Epere	Ragoma 2	3,045.00
1061	Rogoma Gapi	Ragoma 2	4,782.00
1062	Michael Lomba	Ragoma 2	3,505.00
1063	Apira Oge	Ragoma 2	1,909.00
1064	Sali Bun	Ragoma 2	304.00
1065	Danny Warea	Ragoma 2	681.00
1066	Samson Warea	Ragoma 2	574.00
1067	Esther Koi	Ragoma 2	638.00
1068	Kala Ruma	Ragoma 2	649.00
1069	Den Luia	Ragoma 2	1,071.70
1070	Rebecca Pagasa	Ragoma 2	3,915.00
1071	Joe Thomas	Ragoma 2	1,107.00
1072	Lepeame Ani	Ragoma 2	1,140.00
1073	Meame Yanakillu	Ragoma 2	1,476.00
1074	Rambue Ramula	Ragoma 2	1,245.00
1075	Esikiel Levi	Ragoma 2	901.00
1076	Sarah Ismael	Ragoma 2	614.00
1077	Okey Lope	Ragoma 2	1,071.00
1078	Ria Epere	Ragoma 2	998.00
1079	Eric Mandali	Ragoma 2	3,225.00
1080	Moses Ronny	Ragoma 2	1,339.00
1081	Rose Jerry	Ragoma 2	1,434.00
1082	Rimbu Rawae	Ragoma 2	2,214.00
1083	Paul Karepa	Ragoma 2	1,645.40

1084	Karepa Mali	Ragoma 2	935.00
1085	Luther Boso	Ragoma 2	839.00
1086	Joshua Koke	Ragoma 2	1,326.00
1087	Douglas Kalepa	Ragoma 2	1,925.00
1088	John Boso	Ragoma 2	357.00
1089	Polin Warea	Ragoma 2	579.00
1090	Ruki Lewe	Ragoma 2	1,420.00
1091	Lopsen Pagasa	Ragoma 2	855.90
1092	Wanpis Ismael	Ragoma 2	722.00
1093	Hellen Epere	Ragoma 2	2,236.00
1094	David N Mali	Ragoma 2	1,208.00
1095	Keven Makopa	Ragoma 2	1,712.60
1096	Simon Makopa	Ragoma 2	1,496.00
1097	Aka Obert	Ragoma 2	2,086.00
1098	Solomon Obert	Ragoma 2	3,439.90
1099	Mamani Rigina	Ragoma 2	1,360.00
1100	Obert Benjamin	Ragoma 2	1,577.00
1101	Mata Makopa	Ragoma 2	1,070.00
1102	David Warea	Ragoma 2	5,033.00
			103,919.20

Annex 16 Outstanding Claims Marili Ward

Outstanding Claims (Marili Ward)			
#	Affected Person		Amount
1103	Rebecca Paul	Marili	919.00
1104	Ani Rekapa	Marili	1,378.00
1105	Ezron Micha	Marili	1,796.00
1106	Ronny Philimon	Marili	1,161.00
1107	Keven Pagasa	Marili	1,124.00
1108	Frinda Misi	Marili	2,428.00
1109	David Warea	Marili	1,335.00
1110	Danny Karavo	Marili	2,725.00
1111	Musa Yagopa	Marili	4,761.00
1112	Musa Yagopa	Marili	25,500.00
1113	More Thomas	Marili	605.00
1114	Akeanu Leo	Marili	633.00
1115	Kenedi Yapi	Marili	2,327.00
1116	Lapun Omae	Marili	507.00
1117	Mali Bobi	Marili	660.00
1118	Bobby Tapa	Marili	1,364.00
1119	Moses Wata	Marili	903.00
1120	Miriam Alcan	Marili	675.00
1121	Pepna Missimi	Marili	191.00
1122	Pona Kopa	Marili	955.00
1123	Bali Paki	Marili	431.00
1124	Rodney Yama	Marili	4,767.00
1125	Miriam Walega	Marili	800.00
1126	Basua Nonde	Marili	898.00
1127	Aba Karay	Marili	1,390.00
1128	Jeremaih Mali	Marili	797.90
1129	Willie Yaina	Marili	663.00
1130	Ete Kalenaki	Marili	2,792.00
1131	Mackquina Andrew	Marili	2,151.00
1132	Docus Yoko	Marili	594.00
1133	Dorcas Kore	Marili	1,953.00
1134	Mathew Mane	Marili	783.00
1135	Koyo Pagi	Marili	1,080.00
1136	Anna Nandisua	Marili	537.00
1137	Walenu Pagi	Marili	557.00
1138	Pokea Malua	Marili	2,253.00
1139	Andy-Boy Henry	Marili	260.00
1140	Noel Noyo	Marili	2,511.00
1141	Danniel Kore	Marili	806.00
1142	Toi Walega	Marili	513.00
1143	Buka Pombere	Marili	1,274.00
1144	Rimba Komea	Marili	13,331.00

1145	Joseph Mali	Marili	829.00
1146	Saminta Joseph	Marili	254.00
1147	Jessie Steven	Marili	531.00
1148	Gordon Paki	Marili	643.00
1149	Irix Paki	Marili	483.00
1150	Marcus Kuru	Marili	533.00
1151	Kata Mane	Marili	957.00
1152	Andrian Stanley	Marili	704.00
1153	Mathan Bali	Marili	1,144.00
1154	Yapi Pole	Marili	411.00
1155	Warume Bopi	Marili	253.00
1156	Kale Yasi	Marili	569.00
1157	Alo Nanae	Marili	974.00
1158	Royo Hiru	Marili	2,052.00
1159	Mary Bali	Marili	737.00
1160	Yari Rami	Marili	706.00
1161	Serth Painaki	Marili	1,805.00
1162	Leonard Yano	Marili	17,674.00
1163	Moses Mele	Marili	1,725.00
1164	Wesley Pombere	Marili	737.00
1165	Mapu & Wasano Toyo	Marili	2,796.00
1166	Rombo Konombo	Marili	636.00
1167	Amos Sogao	Marili	1,100.00
1168	Paul Karepa	Marili	944.00
1169	Ps. Enoch Kore	Marili	1,039.00
1170	Stanley Ropopa Kore	Marili	4,650.00
1171	Supi Pumbu	Marili	1,563.00
1172	Sam Kandipi	Marili	1,132.00
1173	Hiru Pisa	Marili	2,579.00
1174	Pumbu Yape	Marili	2,065.00
1175	Wata Walua	Marili	1,661.00
1176	Kenneth Noel	Marili	3,365.00
1177	Benny Noel	Marili	3,020.00
1178	Musa Malega	Marili	1,529.00
1179	Gardon Musa	Marili	3,091.00
1180	Lanea Warania	Marili	8,333.00
			166,312.90