

Resettlement Plan

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Papua New Guinea: Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Security and Resilience Improvement Project (UWSSSRIP)

Vanimo Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject (Outputs 1A and 2A)

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 1 July 2025)

| | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Currency Unit | – | Papua New Guinea Kina (PGK) |
| PGK 1.00 | = | \$0.24 |
| \$1.00 | = | PGK4.13 |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AP | Affected Person |
| CBO | Community-Based Organization |
| CLO | Community Liaison Officer |
| DLPP | Department of Lands and Physical Planning |
| DPR | Detailed Project Report |
| FSV | Family Sexual Violence (Unit) |
| GRM | Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| GRC | Grievance Redress Committee |
| IA | Implementing Agency |
| IC | Individual Consultant |
| ICT | Information and Communications Technology |
| LIR | Landowner Identification Report |
| LRO | Local Requisition Order |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MOA | Memorandum of Agreement |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NCD | National Capital District |
| NPC | National Project Coordinator |
| PPA | Project Procurement Arrangements |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| PPP | Public-Private Partnership |
| PSC | Project Steering Committee |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| SPS | Safeguard Policy Statement |
| SIA | Social Impact Assessment |
| TAP | Technical Assistance Program |
| TASF | Technical Assistance Special Fund |
| TWG | Technical Working Group |
| WBG | World Bank Group |
| WPNG | Water PNG Limited |
| WPNGL | Water PNG Limited (including 'L' for Limited) |

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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| Affected Persons | A term used to describe all people that are affected by the project impacts. In the context of an RP, it refers to those that are economically or physically displaced by the project. It is increasingly being replaced by the term "Displaced Person" following ADB Safeguard Policy 2009 – but is still in common use in the field. The terms of affected persons (APs) and displaced persons (DPs) are used interchangeably in this document. |
| Affected Household | Refers to all individuals residing together as a single social unit. They are identified through a census, which serves as the instrument for recognizing and legitimizing their eligibility to receive compensation, rehabilitation, and assistance under the project. |
| Compensation | Means payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value. |
| Cut-off-date | Means the date after which people will NOT be considered eligible for compensation i.e., they are not included in the list of APs as defined by the census. Normally, the cut-off date is the date of the detailed measurement survey. |
| Displaced Persons | Sometimes referred to as Affected Persons (APs). In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods). This is a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. |
| Detailed Measurement Survey | Entails the utilization of approved detailed engineering drawings. This activity involves finalizing and/or validating the results of the Inventory of Losses, severity of impacts, and list of Affected Persons conducted during the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) preparation. The final resettlement cost will be determined based on the results of the Detailed Measurement Survey and Resettlement Cost Survey. |
| Economic Displacement | Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. |
| Encroachers | Mean those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project. |
| Entitlement | means the range of measures comprising cash or in-kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, |

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| | transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to /business restoration due to APs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base. |
| Income Restoration | The process of re-establishing the income sources and livelihoods of APs to their pre-project levels. |
| Inventory of losses | It means the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets. Also referred to as the detailed measurement survey (DMS). |
| Indigenous Peoples | A broad term used to denote a distinct, vulnerable social and cultural group possessing varying degrees of the following characteristics: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group, recognized as such by other groups; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories within the project area and natural resources therein; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions distinct from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region. In Papua New Guinea (PNG), almost all groups are considered indigenous peoples, comprising the majority and not experiencing specific discrimination or disadvantage compared to other citizens. |
| Land acquisition | It means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation. |
| Meaningful Consultation | A process that: (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. |
| Non-leased (non-titled) | It means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e., those people without legal lease to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied compensation. |

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| Physical Displacement | Refers to relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter resulting from either (i) involuntary acquisition of land or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. |
| Relocation | Refers to the physical displacement of an Affected Person (AP) from their pre-project place of residence and/or business. |
| Physical Displacement | Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. |
| Replacement cost | Means the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, or its nearest equivalent, and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged. |
| Resettlement Plan | A time-bound action plan that includes a budget and outlines resettlement objectives, strategies, entitlements, activities, and responsibilities. Additionally, it incorporates resettlement monitoring and evaluation processes. |
| Right of way | The designated area allocated for use as a road, encompassing not only the travel portion of the road but also the shoulders, curbs, gutters, and parkways. |
| Significant impact | It means 200 people or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as: (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). |
| Vulnerable Groups | It means any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes; (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households (within the meaning given previously); (iv) landless; (v) elderly households with no means of support; (vi) households without security of tenure; (vii) ethnic minorities; and (viii) marginal farmers (with landholdings of five acres or less). |

NOTES

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars unless otherwise stated.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Vanimo Water Supply Subproject, implemented under the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Security and Resilience Improvement Project (UWSSRIP) and financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), aims to enhance access to reliable and safe water in Vanimo, West Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea. The project is designed to benefit a rapidly growing population that faces significant water insecurity, particularly during dry seasons, and is a key component of national efforts to improve water infrastructure in provincial urban centers.

This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared to comply with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) and is classified as Involuntary Resettlement Category B, indicating that while the project may involve land acquisition and temporary restrictions on land use, it is not expected to cause significant physical or economic displacement. The RP identifies anticipated land impacts, proposes mitigation strategies, outlines institutional responsibilities, and sets out a financing and implementation framework.

Project Scope and Land Requirements

The subproject includes the construction and installation of water production boreholes, a water treatment plant, transmission and reticulation pipelines, transfer pump stations, reservoirs, and associated infrastructure. Most of the infrastructure is to be built on state land or within existing road easements, minimizing direct displacement. However, several project components may require access to customary land, such as at Wara Boil and Stoney Cave, necessitating careful coordination with local landowners and customary institutions.

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Limited physical relocation of households is expected; however this is not to create economic displacement. Nonetheless, the subproject may also temporarily affect:

- (i) Access to customary water sources during borehole drilling and pipeline installation.
- (ii) Roadside vendors or informal livelihood activities near construction zones.
- (iii) Gardens, economic trees, or cultivated areas, particularly if construction deviates from planned easements.

If future design adjustments lead to additional unanticipated land or livelihood impacts, this RP will be updated accordingly to reflect required compensation and livelihood restoration measures.

Socioeconomic Context

Vanimo's population relies heavily on informal livelihoods and subsistence farming, with limited access to piped water and sanitation. Women, girls, and elderly individuals bear a disproportionate burden during water shortages. The RP incorporates gender and vulnerability considerations, emphasizing inclusive participation, prioritization of vulnerable households for support, and culturally appropriate engagement processes.

Stakeholder Consultation and Participation

Extensive consultations were held with affected communities, land leaseholders, local government representatives, business owners, and civil society stakeholders. Communities expressed strong support for the project, provided that:

- (i) they are kept informed and consulted during implementation;

- (ii) land acquisition is conducted transparently and respectfully;
- (iii) opportunities are created for local employment, especially for youths and women; and
- (iv) there are mechanisms to address complaints and grievances.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is in place, ensuring that complaints are systematically documented, reviewed, and resolved through community-based and institutional channels.

Legal and Policy Framework

The RP is based on a gap analysis between PNG national legislation—including the Land Act 1996, Constitution, and Land Groups Incorporation Act—and ADB SPS 2009 requirements. Where discrepancies exist, ADB standards will prevail to ensure compliance with international best practice on involuntary resettlement, compensation at full replacement cost, and the avoidance or minimization of impacts.

Institutional Arrangements

Kumul Consolidated Holdings (KCH) acts as the Executing Agency (EA), responsible for oversight, strategic direction, and inter-agency coordination.

Water PNG Limited (WPNG) is the Implementing Agency (IA), supported by a Project Management Unit (PMU). It is responsible for day-to-day implementation, safeguards compliance, stakeholder engagement, and compensation disbursement.

The Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP) plays a key role in verifying land tenure, processing land access, and facilitating agreements with landowners.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by DNPM with Treasury, KCH and DLPP as core members ensures alignment with national priorities and oversees high-level coordination.

Livelihood Restoration and Vulnerability Measures

Where income-generating activities are affected, the project will provide cash compensation at full replacement cost, and where needed, livelihood restoration measures such as skills training, micro-enterprise support, or job placement during construction. Special provisions will be made for vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and those without formal land tenure.

The Restoration Plan, included within the RP, outlines preventive and remedial actions to safeguard livelihoods, mobility, safety, and access to water during construction. It also addresses community health and gender-based violence risks by mandating contractor Codes of Conduct and targeted awareness programs.

Budget and Financing

The Government of Papua New Guinea, through counterpart financing, will bear all resettlement costs. These include compensation payments, livelihood restoration, consultation activities, grievance redress, and safeguard monitoring. A detailed resettlement budget is included, with contingency provisions for unforeseen costs. A Compensation Completion Report will be submitted once all disbursements are finalized.

Monitoring and Reporting

Given the Category B classification, external monitoring is not required. However, WPNG will conduct internal monitoring, including semi-annual safeguard progress reports to ADB. Monitoring will track indicators such as compensation delivery, grievance resolution, consultation effectiveness, and restoration outcomes. A participatory monitoring approach will be adopted to ensure that affected persons are meaningfully involved.

Conclusion

The Vanimo Water Supply Subproject is expected to bring substantial health, social, and economic benefits to the community. Through this Resettlement Plan, the project commits to minimizing involuntary resettlement impacts, ensuring that affected people are compensated fairly, and restoring or enhancing livelihoods, with a particular focus on inclusion, equity, and compliance with ADB safeguards and national law. The RP will be updated prior to implementation based on the finalized detailed design and verification of land and asset impacts.

I. Project Description

1. The project aims to significantly enhance water and sanitation services in Port Moresby and Vanimo, with a strong emphasis on inclusion, climate resilience, and sustainability. It prioritizes equitable and safe access for vulnerable communities—particularly those living in informal settlements—through integrated technical and institutional measures.

2. In Vanimo, the project will deliver notable improvements to water and sanitation services, boosting resilience to climate change, strengthening social inclusion, and promoting operational sustainability. A new groundwater supply system will be constructed to service at least 80% of the town's urban population. This system will comprise production bores, spring development, storage reservoirs, a treatment plant, pumping stations, trunk and reticulation pipelines, household connections, and meters. By relying on groundwater, the system will reduce dependence on climate-sensitive rainwater and enhance water security against drought and saline intrusion. The infrastructure will be designed with climate-resilient operational protocols, monitoring tools, and early warning systems to manage supply disruptions during extreme conditions.

3. The Project aims to deliver three key outputs through a series of activities, with significant interventions planned for implementation in Vanimo.

4. The first output focuses on enhancing access to a water supply system that is resilient, inclusive, and sustainable. Output 1A will involve the construction and commissioning of a new piped water supply system in Vanimo. Designed to serve at least 80% of the town's urban population, the system will comprise production bores, spring development, reservoirs, a treatment facility, pumping stations, primary and reticulation pipelines, household connections, and water meters. Diversifying water sources will reduce reliance on rainwater—highly susceptible to climate impacts—and improve long-term water security. A new Water PNG office will also be established in Vanimo, with staff trained to manage and maintain services independently.

5. Outputs 1B and 1C will focus on Port Moresby. Output 1B involves upgrading the city's water supply and treatment system, including optimization of the Mt. Eriama treatment plant and repairs to major water mains. Output 1C will reduce non-revenue water (NRW) and augment existing capacity of storage and distribution system through refurbishment of trunk mains, construction of 4 new storage reservoirs, installing meters, formalizing customer connections—including within informal settlements—and digitizing billing and monitoring systems.

6. Alongside this, a pilot sanitation program will be rolled out, integrating both on-site and off-site solutions. This initiative will be underpinned by a city-wide sanitation management plan that establishes a functional service chain for the collection, transport, treatment, and safe disposal or reuse of fecal sludge. To further strengthen the regulatory function of the Provincial Administration, fecal sludge management and wastewater treatment will be reinforced and local communities will be trained in safe sanitation practices, with the intent to replicate successful models across other towns in the province.

7. A new Water PNG office will be established in Vanimo, staffed with personnel trained to manage the systems independently. This institutional investment will involve the rollout of digital platforms for system management, billing and monitoring, complemented by a detailed plan for technical and operational capacity development. A locally-based training centre will be created to support the long-term viability of service delivery. The program will further assist with tariff reviews,

the rollout of Water PNG's 2025–2027 Corporate Action Plan, and the advancement of strategic initiatives including public–private partnerships and gender and leadership reforms.

8. To mitigate adverse impacts, the project will embed environmental and social safeguards, accessible grievance redress mechanisms, and resettlement planning. It will foster community participation and address gender disparities, acknowledging the vital role of women in managing and accessing water resources. Collectively, these interventions aim to improve the well-being of around 18,000 residents in Vanimo, delivering measurable outcomes in public health, inclusion, and sustainable urban development.

9. The program has an estimated total cost of USD 63.9 million, funded through a blend of concessional and regular loans from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), alongside technical assistance to support institutional reform and digital system upgrades.

10. Delivery is scheduled from January 2026 to February 2031, with oversight provided by national agencies including the Department of National Planning and Monitoring, the Department of Treasury, Kumul Consolidated Holdings, and Water PNG. A dedicated Project Management Unit within Water PNG will coordinate procurement, capacity-building, construction and governance activities, with backing from both international and local consultants.

11. The map in Figure 1 delineates the designated area for a transformative water supply and sanitation project focused on creating a resilient, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable system. The plan involves developing diverse water sources, including spring recharge and groundwater extraction, complemented by new storage, treatment, and distribution infrastructure in the township of Vanimo in West Sepik Province of Papua New Guinea. This approach aims to enhance overall water security and community resilience by reducing dependence on rainwater harvesting and addressing climate-related challenges in the urban and peri-urban population. Complementing sanitation interventions will run in parallel with the commissioning of the new water supply system to provide quality sanitation services in Vanimo.

12. The Vanimo Water Supply project aims to deliver substantial benefits to at least 1,500 households in Vanimo Town by ensuring access to a reliable, safe, and sustainable water service. The Implementation Agency (WPNG), along with Technical and Safeguard Consultants and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), have collaborated to follow a project site selection process that considers government's protocols and standard best practices. A key focus has been to avoid acquiring customary lands whenever feasible, and there is a strong commitment to not relocating dwellings or other structures if such relocations can be avoided. These principles have been integrated into the project's design to reduce resettlement impacts. Nevertheless, minor impacts on land, properties, and agricultural assets are anticipated during the construction phase.

13. Studies conducted between 2019 and mid-2025 indicate that the physical relocation of households or informal settlements along planned routes is unlikely, as dwellings and land tenure will generally remain unaffected. Similarly, while some small vendors and informal enterprises situated near pipeline alignments could experience short-term disruptions, the proposed infrastructure locations—such as the Waraboil Borefield, Wara Boil Spring Source, and Reservoir Sites 1, 2, and 3—do not currently host such businesses, as verified by recent site assessments.

14. Public or communal land used for social or cultural purposes is also not expected to be permanently impacted, as most infrastructure will be built away from these areas. Still, temporary restrictions to access may occur in locations like Stoney Cave and Reservoir Site 2, west of Tower Hill, due to civil works. Reservoir Site 3 is located on land formally designated for public utilities

by the West Sepik Provincial Government, while Reservoir Site 1 sits on a disused transmitter site leased by the state. The majority of pipeline corridors and pump stations occupy state-owned land, limiting the risk of permanent displacement.

15. Lastly, construction may temporarily affect roads, pedestrian pathways, utility connections, and access to shops or public offices within Vanimo's central business district, potentially disrupting daily movement and local services during the works.

Figure 1: Vanimo Town (Located within Papua New Guinea)



II. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

A. Physical displacement

16. The construction of the new water infrastructure-including pipelines, pumping stations, treatment facilities, storage tanks, and distribution networks- require land acquisition or temporary use within Vanimo Township. The potential physical displacement impacts based on the initially selected sites and road reserves include:

17. **Relocation of residential structures.** The construction of the reticulation network and related infrastructure will be carried out within existing road reserves, easements, and public land. In most areas, no households or structures are expected to require relocation as a result of the infrastructure installation. However, in the Stoney Cave Spring Source area, some houses are located near the catchment, and the need to build an access road to the spring may necessitate the relocation of affected households. Additionally, some households that currently rely on Waraboil and Stoney Cave Springs for water may experience temporary disruptions or reduced access during construction, particularly when pipelines or construction activities intersect or are near these water sources. Measures will be implemented to minimize disruptions, and alternative water sources or support will be provided to affected households where necessary.

18. **Displacement of commercial or informal enterprises.** Some small businesses and vendors operating near pipeline routes may experience temporary disruptions that impact their operations and livelihoods during construction. However, the proposed sites such as Waraboil Borefield, Wara Boil Spring Source, Reservoir Sites 1, 2, and 3 do not currently host such structures, as confirmed by recent field surveys.

19. **Impact on public or community land.** Public spaces, community facilities, and communal lands used for social or cultural purposes are not expected to be permanently affected since the infrastructure sites and pipelines are located away from these areas. Nonetheless, there may be temporary access restrictions around construction sites like Stoney Cave and Reservoir Site 2, located west of Tower Hill, due to civil works requiring temporary land use. Reservoir Site 3 is situated on land allocated by the West Sepik Provincial Government for public utilities, while Reservoir 1 is on an abandoned transmitter field owned by the National Broadcasting Corporation on a state-leased area. Most pipeline routes and the two pump stations are on state-owned land, with minimal impact anticipated aside from temporary restrictions on pedestrian and vehicle access during construction.

20. **Disruption to local infrastructure.** Construction activities may temporarily disrupt roads, footpaths, utility services, and access to businesses and government offices within Vanimo's central business district, affecting movement and daily activities.

B. Economic Displacement

21. Some residents, particularly those in informal settlement clusters such as West Deco, Transmitter, and Palai, as well as some landowners adjacent to Vanimo Airport, will face various economic impacts. Many local residents rely on informal sector activities-such as small-scale vending, market stalls, or cultivating personal gardens on road reserves-that could be affected. These impacts include:

- (i) **Loss of income from affected businesses.** Vendors operating along pipeline routes or near construction zones may experience reduced customer access, might need to relocate, or temporarily cease operations, leading to income loss.
- (ii) **Agricultural or livelihood disruptions.** A small number of gardens located near pipeline routes or on residential land used for small-scale food production will face temporary or permanent loss of crops, affecting household food resources.
- (iii) **Disruption of livelihoods for vulnerable groups.** Informal workers, daily wage earners, and urban farmers who depend on land or resources in affected areas may encounter livelihood challenges during construction.
- (iv) **Increased costs or economic burdens.** Since residential areas are not expected to be displaced, there will be no relocation costs for households or businesses. The project's approach aims to avoid such displacement altogether, minimizing additional financial burdens.

22. Mitigation strategies outlined in the Resettlement Plan will focus on minimizing displacement, ensuring fair compensation, and supporting the restoration of livelihoods for those affected.

C. Land Requirements, Status, and Acquisition

23. Stemming from the current scope including design of the Vanimo Water Supply Sub-Project, the project requires multiple land parcels to accommodate its infrastructure needs. The total area needed is approximately 8.76 hectares (about 21.65 acres). This measurement excludes potential road access that may be necessary during construction but includes several key components presented in **Table 1** below.

24. All land acquisition activities under the project must comply with the provisions of the PNG Land Act 1996 and other relevant national laws governing both customary and state land. Early engagement with the Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP) is essential to verify land tenure status, particularly for sites where there may be conflicting reports regarding land ownership or classification. For customary land, it is imperative that landowner identification, consent, and formal agreements are secured and appropriately documented in accordance with PNG's customary land legislation. Additionally, all Certificates of Occupancy (CAOs) and relevant land use approvals must be validated and recorded prior to the commencement of any construction or development activities to ensure legal compliance and minimize potential disputes.

Table 1: Acquisition Status of Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Sites

| Component | Description | Estimated Size (ha) | Land Ownership Type | Acquisition Status | Next Steps |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water Treatment Facility Site | Located within the Transmitter Well Field – 6.74 ha | Co-located within NBC Transmitter Field | Held under a state issued License Number 2046 issued to National Broadcasting Commission (NBC). Refer to Land Verification and Investigation Report in Appendix 6 | The Acting Provincial Administrator of West Sepik, exercising powers under Section 73(2) of the Organic Law on Provincial and Local-Level Government (OLPLG) (2002), has issued a Certificate of Authorizing Occupancy to WPNG as of 19 June 2025, authorizing use of the land for the Water Supply Project. Refer to Appendix 3. | Consult NBC for consent. Conduct Land Boundary Survey and Register Survey Plan. Submit consolidated Physical Planning Application for Development Consent to the Physical Planning Board covering all proposed development on Transmitter Wellfield. Title or CAO for the transmitter field need to be forfeited and granted to WPNG – WPNG to purpose this process with DLPP and or Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs. |
| Waraboil Wellfield | Situated on Portion 52 Millinch, Oenaka Fourmil, Vanimo; owned by Vanimo Forest Products, serving as a groundwater source | 4.25 | Private Land (under a 99-year State Lease) | Consent to access the site engineering investigations work given by Vanimo Forest Products, current leaseholder to WPNG – refer to Appendix 2D. Refer to Appendix 5 showing the verification and investigative report from DLPP on Landholder, Vanimo Forest Products. | Conduct Land Boundary Survey and Register Survey Plan. Prepare and sign Land Access Agreement; reports. Submit applications for Planning Consent and subsequent Building Board Permit. WPNG to follow due process within DLPP to acquire the site. |

| Component | Description | Estimated Size (ha) | Land Ownership Type | Acquisition Status | Next Steps |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|---|--|--|
| Waraboil Spring Source | Located outside the fence of Vanimo Forest Products, on Krisa Village land | 0.09 | Customary Land | Consent Letter received from customary landowners dated 16/06/25 (Refer to Appendix 2-B). Subject catchment area verified by DLPP preliminary investigations as Customary Land held by clans from Krisa Village, Vanimo. Refer Appendix 5 for the Land Status Brief (note complete LIR will be completed after land demarcation) | Conduct land boundary survey/survey plan registration and then Complete landowner identification; compile LIR; valuation of crops and land needs; final Valuation Report will be submitted to WPNG from DLPP after boundary survey. WPNG to utilize DLPP to acquire the land using existing legal mechanism employed by DLPP and reflected in this RP. |
| Stoney Cave Spring Source | Situated on Portion 15 Millinch, Oenaka Fourmil, Vanimo | 0.09 | Government Land (refer to Appendix 3), however disputed and potentially relinquish to customary landowners who are pursuing through the legal system (refer to Appendix 5 the Land Verification and Investigation Report and Appendix 3 Preliminary Report from Physical Planning concluding the preliminary findings that the land is customarily owned. | Per Site Inspection Report (19 June 2025) in Appendix 3 indicates land is on customary land; previous memo (15 Oct 2019) as shown in Appendix 4 suggests it may be state land but requires verification. The land status brief in Appendix 5 also concludes that uncertain on whether the land is customary as claimed by the Krisa Village (indigenous customary landowners of the area) and the State through the West Sepik | Conduct land boundary survey/survey plan registration and then Complete landowner identification; compile LIR; valuation of crops and land needs; final Valuation Report will be submitted to WPNG from DLPP after boundary survey and LIR completed. Land Access Agreement to be executed by WPNG. |

| Component | Description | Estimated Size (ha) | Land Ownership Type | Acquisition Status | Next Steps |
|---|---|---------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | Provincial Administration. The customary landowners are pursuing re-possession of the land. WSPA gave consent and acknowledged that the land is state-owned as shown in Appendix 2: C. Customary landowners consented to site access by WPNG to conduct further engineering investigations as shown in Appendix 2A. | |
| Stoney Cave Spring Source – Access Road | Connecting the main highway to at Waseki Village (hamlet), at Stoney Cave | 0.36 | Customary Land held by Krisa Village (location of access road is at Waseki hamlet); land owning group Krisa Village Clans | Improvement and structure valuation completed | Land demarcation survey needs to be conducted, and subsequent Land Investigation Report (LIR) completed. WPNG to enter into a temporary Land Use Agreement. |
| Transmitter Wellfield | On land held by the government | 6.74 | Held under a Certificate Authorizing Occupancy (CAO); License Number 2046 issued to National Broadcasting Commission (NBC). Refer to Land Verification and Investigation Report in Appendix 6. | Certificate Authorizing of Occupancy (CAO) consent issued to WPNG by Acting Provincial Administrator on 19 June 2025 (Appendix 2-C). Also refer to Appendix 5 on DLPP investigative findings that NBC has the License No. 2046 issued by the State for information and | Confirm land status via file search; verify previous CAO for NBC use. Submit consolidated Physical Planning Application for Development Consent to the Physical Planning Board covering all proposed development on Transmitter Wellfield. Title or CAO for the transmitter field need to be forfeited and granted to WPNG – WPNG to purpose |

| Component | Description | Estimated Size (ha) | Land Ownership Type | Acquisition Status | Next Steps |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | | | communication development purposes. | this process with DLPP and or Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs. |
| Raw Water Trunk Mains | From Waraboil to Transmitter Wellfield (1.5m x 3400m) | 0.051 | Government / State Road Reserve | Preliminary Site Inspection completed. Refer to Appendix 3 Site Inspection Report from the Office of the Chief Physical Planner. | Prepare comprehensive planning case report covering in-depth land file searches per DLPP records; WPNG to submit for Physical Planning Consent |
| Clean Water Trunk Mains | From treatment plant to distribution points (1.5m x 4350m) | 0.6525 | Government / State Land / Customary Land | Preliminary Site Inspection completed; detailed planning report pending. Refer to Appendix 3 Site Inspection Report from the Office of the Chief Physical Planner. | Complete detailed planning case report; submit application for planning approval. |
| Pumping Stations & Facilities | Two stations (at Tower Hill and Transmitter Wellfield), each approx. 144 sq.m | 0.0144 | NBC Licensed Area where Transmitter Field is located and Aunis Kamaso holds the state title where the other site is located on Tower Hill. Refer to Appendix 5 showing report reflecting land holding by Aunis Kamaso. | CAO issued for Tower Hill station; Transmitter Wellfield station covered under same CAO. Refer to Appendix 2:C showing consent issued to WPNG by West Sepik Provincial Administration. | Confirm land availability; conduct file search; prepare and submit detailed planning reports and permits. Consent required from Aunis Kamaso and NBC. State acquisition process to be undertaken by WPNG with the assistance from DLPP. |
| Reservoir Storage Site 1 | Co-located with treatment plant in Transmitter Wellfield (0.45 ha) | Co-located with Wellfield, Pump Station 1 | Government / State Land | CAO issued as of 19 June 2025. Refer to Appendix 2:C showing consent issued to WPNG | Submit consolidated Physical Planning Application for Development Consent to the Physical Planning Board covering all proposed |

| Component | Description | Estimated Size (ha) | Land Ownership Type | Acquisition Status | Next Steps |
|--------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | and Treatment Plant on Transmitter Field | | by West Sepik Provincial Administration. | development on Transmitter Wellfield. Title or CAO for the transmitter field need to be forfeited and granted to WPNG – WPNG to purpose this process with DLPP and or Department of Provincial and Local Level Government Affairs. |
| Reservoir Storage Site 2 | Located at West Tower Hill, overlooking Vanimo General Hospital | 0.016 | Government / State Land | Larger Land Portion is not rezoned or subdivided – currently a vacant state land undergoing Subdivision initiated by West Sepik Provincial Lands Division. CAO from West Sepik Provincial Administration issued to WPNG as of 19 June 2025. Refer to Appendix 2:C for the Consent from West Sepik Provincial Administration. | WPNG to follow up with DLPP on subdivision currently going on the larger portion undergoing subdivision. – Apply for a Direct Grant through the Office of the Secretary for issuance of Title; prepare detailed planning case report for planning consent application. Submit Building Board Permit with support of Physical Planning Consent. |
| Reservoir Storage Site 3 | Situated at East Tower Hill, designated for public infrastructure | 0.09 | State granted Certificate Authorizing Occupancy (CAO) to West Sepik Provincial Administration | CAO consent issued by West Sepik Provincial Administration issued as of 19 June 2025 (Refer Appendix 2:C Consent from West Sepik Acting Provincial Administrator) | WPNG to submit planning application and subsequent building permit application prior to construction. |
| Distribution Network Pipelines | Pipelines laid along easements and | 1.05 | Government / State Road Reserve | Site Physical Inspection Report Completed. Refer to Appendix 3 Site | Lodge intent to utilize road reserve (easement) with Physical Planning Board; |

| Component | Description | Estimated Size (ha) | Land Ownership Type | Acquisition Status | Next Steps |
|-----------|---|---------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| | road reserves (~1.5m corridor), crossing private, customary, and state land | | | Inspection Report from the Office of the Chief Physical Planner. | prepare and submit planning application. Final Case Report to be submitted by DLPP office of the Physical Planner prior to lodgment of planning application. |

25. All land acquisition activities under the project must comply with the provisions of the Papua New Guinea (PNG) Land Act 1996 and other relevant national laws governing both customary and state land. Early engagement with the Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP) is essential to verify land tenure status, particularly for sites where there may be conflicting reports regarding land ownership or classification. For customary land, it is imperative that landowner identification, consent, and formal agreements are secured and appropriately documented in accordance with PNG's customary land legislation. Additionally, all Certificates of Occupancy (CAOs) and relevant land use approvals must be validated and recorded prior to the commencement of any construction or development activities to ensure legal compliance and minimize potential disputes.

III. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

A. Source of Data

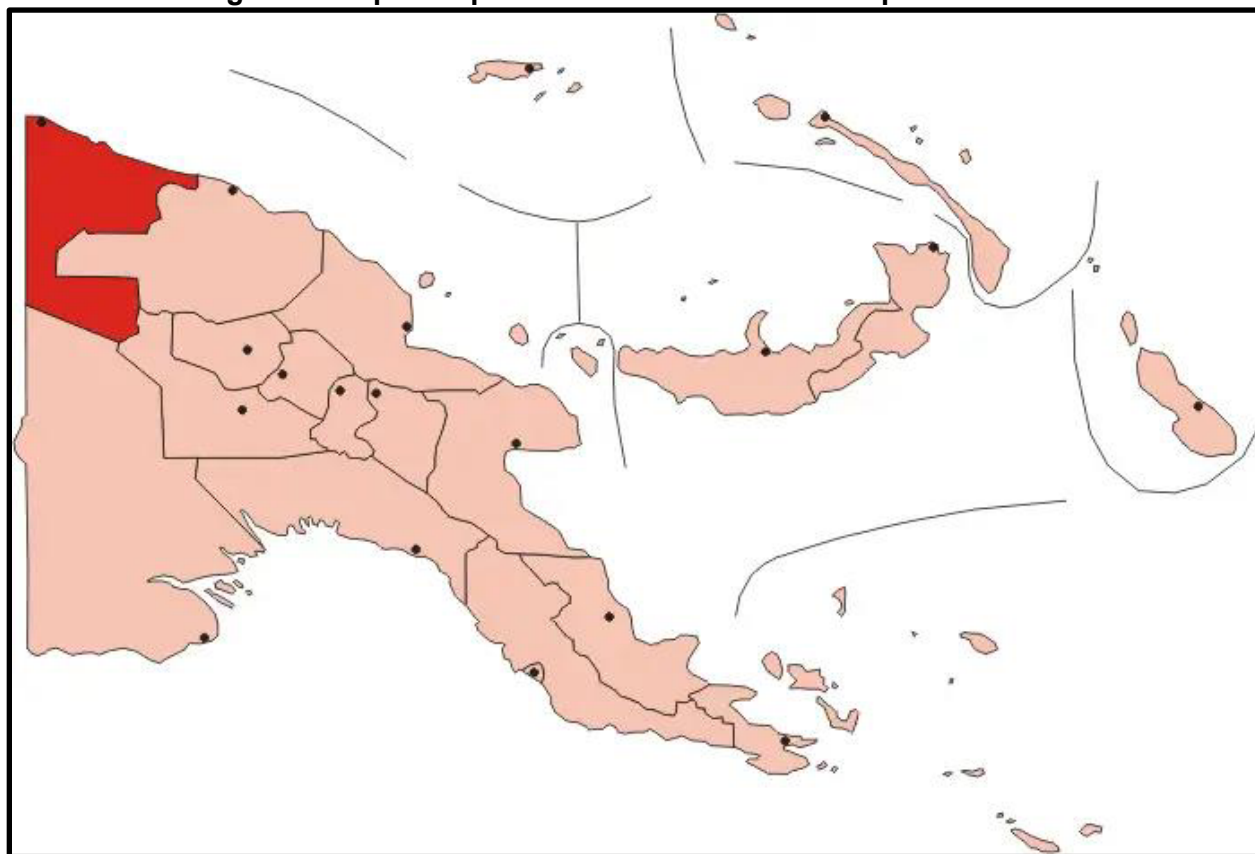
26. The data presented has been obtained from primary sources through surveys, focus groups, and fieldwork. It has been complemented with secondary sources obtained from documents prepared by the ADB, such as poverty, social and gender analysis, previous resettlement records, publications, and official public data from sources including the PNG Government, United Nations Agencies, and other international organizations.

B. Geography and Weather

27. West Sepik Province, also known as Sandaun, is among the largest and most geographically varied provinces in Papua New Guinea. Spanning roughly 36,300 square kilometres, it features tropical rainforests, mountain ranges, coastal plains and extensive river systems. It shares its western border with Indonesia and is adjacent to East Sepik and Enga provinces.¹ Figure 2 presents a map of Papua New Guinea, the red-highlighted area in the northwest marks the extent of West Sepik (Sandaun) Province.

¹ Papua New Guinea National Research Institute. district Profiles at <https://www.wsp.gov.pg/districts/> Accessed 25 June 2025.

Figure 2: Map of Papua New Guinea and West Sepik Province



28. The province's interior includes the Bewani and Torricelli Mountain ranges in the north and part of the Central Cordillera in the south, which give rise to several tributaries of the Sepik River. Vanimo, the provincial capital, is located near the border with Indonesia on Papua New Guinea's northern coast. Covering about 5,164 square kilometers, Vanimo lies on a peninsula that extends into the Bismarck Sea, providing ample coastal access and natural harbors. This strategic setting enhances its role in regional trade and transport, especially with Indonesia.

Figure 3: Map of West Sepik Province Showing Vanimo



29. Situated near the Sepik River—one of the largest and most pristine freshwater ecosystems in the Asia-Pacific—the region supports surrounding communities through its vital role in transport and subsistence.² The province is also heavily forested, with rich biodiversity that plays a central role in the livelihoods of local residents.³

30. Vanimo and the broader West Sepik region experience a humid tropical climate (Köppen classification: Af), marked by consistently warm to hot temperatures and abundant rainfall throughout the year.⁴ Average daytime highs range between 30 and 32 °C, with overnight lows typically between 23 and 25 °C. High humidity often increases the perceived temperature.⁵

31. Vanimo receives over 2,600 millimetres of rainfall annually.⁶ Most households rely on natural water sources—primarily rivers, rainwater and surface catchments. However, these sources are frequently compromised by environmental degradation and insufficient sanitation infrastructure, heightening health risks and impacting community wellbeing.

C. Population

32. According to the 2011 Census, the population of the province was recorded at 248,841. Based on 2021 projections from the National Statistics Office, the population of West Sepik Province was estimated at 421,470, comprising 52% men and 48% women. The age distribution showed that 60.8% of the population were aged between 15 and 64, 21.8% were aged 0 to 14, and 2.3% were aged 65 and over.⁷

33. In the same 2021 projection, the population of the Vanimo-Green River District was estimated at 118,053, with the Vanimo Urban area accounting for 26,495 residents. According to the Government of West Sepik Province, the population of Vanimo is expected to reach approximately 30,000 by 2025.⁸

D. Life Expectancy and Health

34. Life expectancy in Papua New Guinea has gradually improved over recent decades, though it remains well below the global average. By 2025, life expectancy at birth is projected to be between 65.3 and 66.5 years—approximately 63.4 to 64.5 years for men and 67.4 to 68.5 years for women.⁹

35. There is no disaggregated data available for Vanimo specifically. However, given the persistent burden of infectious diseases, limited access to healthcare, and challenges related to infrastructure and sanitation, local life expectancy may be somewhat lower than the national average.

² IDEM.

³ Papua New Guinea National Research Institute. district Profiles at <https://www.wsp.gov.pg/districts/> Accessed 27 June 2025.

⁴ Climate Data, <https://en.climate-data.org/oceania/papua-new-guinea-55/> Accessed 27 June 2025.

⁵ Climate Data, <https://en.climate-data.org/oceania/papua-new-guinea/sandaun/vanimo-lido-555506/>. Accessed 27 June 2025.

⁶ Climate Data, Accessed 26 June 2025.

⁷ National Population Estimate 2021. National Statistical Office, Australian Government and AusPNG Partnership and (UNFPA), 2021.

⁸ National Population Estimate 2021. National Statistical Office, Australian Government and AusPNG Partnership and (UNFPA), 2021.

⁹ World Life Expectancy . Life expectancy in Papua New Guinea. <https://www.worldlifeexpectancy.com/new-guinea-life-expectancy> . Accessed 27 June 2025.

36. Health outcomes in Vanimo and across West Sepik Province should be viewed within the broader national context, as available statistics for provincial or municipal levels are scarce. The region continues to grapple with high prevalence rates of malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, diarrhoeal illnesses, and other vector-borne diseases. Maternal and infant mortality rates remain elevated—largely driven by malnutrition, limited prenatal care, and a shortage of skilled birth attendants. While communicable diseases are dominant, non-communicable conditions such as diabetes and hypertension are also steadily on the rise.¹⁰

37. Malaria is endemic to the Sepik region. In 2023, more than 800,000 confirmed cases and over 300 deaths were reported nationwide. In 2021,¹¹ the Sepik region recorded a malaria incidence rate of 162.7 cases per 1,000 people at risk.¹²

38. Tuberculosis is the second leading cause of death in PNG, with 432 cases per 100,000 population in 2021—including drug-resistant strains. It remains the leading cause of death among men and the second among women.¹³

39. As of 2024, an estimated 77,000 people were living with HIV nationwide, comprising 44,000 women, 28,000 men, and 4,500 children—women representing around 57% of known cases.¹⁴ A report released in November 2024 by the PNG Department of Health confirmed that West Sepik was among 13 provinces where the HIV prevalence rate had reached the national average of 1%, suggesting a concerning trend likely reflected in Vanimo.¹⁵

40. Waterborne diseases remain a critical concern. In 2019, the mortality rate from diarrhoeal illness linked to unsafe drinking water and poor sanitation was estimated at 24.9 deaths per 100,000 people.¹⁶ Cholera has also recurred periodically in the region.¹⁷

41. Maternal mortality remains high, with a national estimate of 188.6 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2023.¹⁸ Nearly half of all children under five suffer from stunting caused by chronic malnutrition, exacerbated by poor access to prenatal services and skilled birth assistance.¹⁹

42. Health funding remains a major limitation. In 2021, per capita health expenditure stood at just USD 61.41. Access to healthcare in rural areas like Vanimo is particularly constrained, as clinics and hospitals often face critical shortages of staff, equipment, essential medicines, and

¹⁰ World Health Organization (WHO) . Papua New Guinea - NCD Country Profiles 2018. https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/country-profiles/ncds/png-es.pdf?sfvrsn=d0c2b16f_38&download=true Accessed 27 June 2025.

¹¹ iO Foundation . Malaria in Papua New Guinea. <https://fundacionio.com/malaria-en-papua-nueva-guinea/> Accessed 27 June 2025.

¹² iO Foundation . Local Risks in Papua New Guinea. <https://fundacionio.com/viajarseguro/paises/papua-nueva-guinea/riesgos-locales-papua-nueva-guinea/>

¹³ World Health Organization Data. <https://data.who.int/countries/598> . Accessed 27 June 2025.

¹⁴ NBC News PNG. Alarming cases of HIV/AIDS in PNG. (Published: November 14, 2024).

¹⁵ National AIDS Council Secretariat (NACS) Papua New Guinea. HIV/AIDS Factsheet. <https://www.nacs.org.pg/> Accessed June 27, 2025.

¹⁶ World Health Organization Data. <https://data.who.int/countries/598> . Accessed 27 June 2025.

¹⁷ Fides Agency. https://www.fides.org/en/news/28040-OCEANIA_PAPUA_NEW_GUINEA_A_cholera_epidemic_is_threatening_the_country_in_February_only_45_people_have_died . (Published: 15 February 2010).

¹⁸ World Health Organization Data. <https://data.who.int/countries/598> . Accessed 27 June 2025.

¹⁹ UNICEF. E/ICEF/2023/PL.18 Economic and Social Council - Papua New Guinea. <https://www.unicef.org/executiveboard/media/18341/file/2023-PL18-Papua-New-Guinea-CPD-ES-ODS.pdf> .

facilities. Less than half the national population has access to safe drinking water, and sanitation conditions remain inadequate, further contributing to the spread of preventable disease.²⁰

E. Education

43. Education in Papua New Guinea, particularly in rural areas like the Sepik region, continues to face significant challenges in both access and quality. The rollout of the new education system is hindered by poor infrastructure, a shortage of trained teachers, limited classroom resources, inadequate sanitation facilities, and underinvestment in teacher development. Due to low levels of public funding, these issues have a direct impact on learning outcomes.

44. Nationwide, more than 70% of 10-year-olds are unable to demonstrate age-appropriate reading comprehension. Early childhood education remains largely inaccessible, placing many children at a disadvantage before even entering primary school. Additionally, high rates of teacher absenteeism and weak school leadership further undermine the effectiveness of the system.²¹

45. In West Sepik Province, there are 531 elementary schools and 255 primary schools, operated either by the government or faith-based organisations known as Agency Schools. While some schools are located in more accessible areas, others—such as those on isolated islands in the Kandrian area—remain difficult to reach.²²

46. According to the National Research Institute's Universal Basic Education in 2019 report, approximately 64% of six-year-olds in West Sepik were enrolled in elementary prep, meaning only about six in ten children entered the education system at the expected age. The same report notes that just 55% of students who begin Year 1 complete the basic education cycle through to Year 8, indicating a high dropout rate. The average pass rate for Year 8 exams is only 36%, well below the national average of 49%, pointing to persistent learning gaps.²³

47. In 2025, Vanimo Secondary School saw 67 students successfully selected for tertiary studies in areas such as agriculture, nursing, education and trades. Don Bosco Vanimo also achieved strong results, with 44 of its students admitted into higher education institutions.²⁴

F. Employment

48. Based on estimates from the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations and the Papua New Guinea National Statistical Office, fewer than 15% of the economically active population in West Sepik are engaged in formal employment. This is largely concentrated in the public sector—particularly in education, health, and provincial administration—as well as in retail trade in Vanimo and the forestry sector, notably with companies such as Vanimo Forest Products.²⁵

²⁰ UN News. Seeing health 'opportunities' in post-pandemic Papua New Guinea. <https://unsdg.un.org/latest/blog/seeing-health-opportunities-post-pandemic-papua-new-guinea> . (Published: April 26, 2021).

²¹ World Vision Australia. Our approach to education in Papua New Guinea. <https://www.worldvision.com.au/global-issues/work-we-do/poverty/our-approach-to-education-in-papua-new-guinea>. Consulted on 27 June 2025.

²² PNG National Research Institute (NRI). West Sepik Province Universal Basic Education in 2019. <https://pngnri.org/atlasNRI/index.php/ube-status/momase-region/2-uncategorised/17-west-sepik-province> Accessed June 27, 2025.

²³ IDEM.

²⁴ PNG Online School, Tertiary Selections Report for West Sepik Province 2025 <https://school.pngfacts.com/2025/01/tertiary-selections-report-for-west.html> (Published : January 21 , 2021).

²⁵ Department of Finance. <https://www.finance.gov.pg/about-us-2/provincial-and-district-finance-office/momase-region/west-sepik-sandaun/> Accessed June 27, 2025.

49. Over 70% of the population rely on subsistence agriculture, small-scale fishing and informal trading. In Vanimo, many residents earn a living as street vendors, transport operators, sawmill labourers or through small family-run businesses.²⁶

G. Household Income and Expenditure

50. The most recent available data on household income and expenditure in West Sepik Province and Vanimo comes from the 2009 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). According to this survey, average monthly household income in rural areas across the northern region—including West Sepik—is estimated at around PGK 580 to PGK 620. A large portion of this income is non-monetary, derived from subsistence farming, bartering, and small-scale fishing.²⁷

51. Average monthly household expenditure is estimated at between PGK 500 and PGK 550, with spending mainly directed towards staple foods, informal transport services, and school-related costs. More than 60% of households reported struggling to meet essential expenses at least once a month.²⁸

H. Poverty

52. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Papua New Guinea's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in 2019–2020 was 0.263. At that time, around 37.8% of the population were classified as multidimensionally poor, facing deprivation across key areas such as health, education and living standards.²⁹

53. The 2009 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) reported that roughly 37% of the population lived below the national income poverty line. No more recent income-specific data are available at the provincial or Vanimo level.³⁰

54. Poverty in PNG is largely a rural issue, with most people relying on subsistence agriculture. In West Sepik Province, many residents live in remote communities along the Sepik River, in mountainous regions or informal settlements. These households often face limited access to safe drinking water, proper sanitation, electricity, quality education and health care—conditions that place them in a state of high vulnerability. Overall, poverty remains widespread, with an estimated 23% of households living below the basic need's threshold.³¹

I. Housing

55. Vanimo has an estimated population of around 13,000, with a considerable proportion residing in informal settlements. These communities face ongoing challenges in accessing

²⁶ IDEM.

²⁷ National Statistical Office – PNG Household Income and Expenditure Survey, <https://www.nso.gov.pg/census-surveys/household-and-income-expenditure-survey/> . Consulted on June 27, 2025.

²⁸ IDEM.

²⁹ UNDP. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) <https://hdr.undp.org/content/2024-global-multidimensional-poverty-index-mpi#/indicies/MPI> . Accessed 27 June 2025.

³⁰ National Statistical Office – PNG Household Income and Expenditure Survey, <https://www.nso.gov.pg/census-surveys/household-and-income-expenditure-survey/> . Consulted on 27 June 2025.

³¹ World Bank Group. Papua New Guinea Economic Update . <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/316811468146072921/pdf/PID-Appraisal-Print-P155087-04-05-2016-1459829496403.pdf> . Accessed 27 June 2025.

adequate water and sanitation services. Vulnerable groups—including women, children, Indigenous peoples and those living in informal housing—are disproportionately affected by these service gaps, which contribute to elevated rates of waterborne illness and limit broader socioeconomic development.

56. The 2024 Household Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Survey, which gathered data from more than 400 residents across formal housing and select informal areas in Vanimo, offers valuable insights into current conditions. The findings reveal constrained access to reliable water sources, safety risks when collecting water, and shortcomings in sanitation infrastructure. While some households receive piped water—mainly from protected spring sources—approximately 15.5% still rely on unprotected sources like dug wells.

57. Most households spend under five minutes collecting water; however, more than half report safety concerns for women and girls during this task, highlighting serious risks to personal security and dignity. Many families store water in containers, with over half using covered vessels. Boiling and chlorination are the most common treatment methods. Nonetheless, nearly 20% of households report experiencing water service interruptions at least once a month, affecting daily routines and posing potential health risks.

58. Sanitation arrangements differ widely. Nearly half of all households use flush toilets linked to septic systems, while many share these facilities with others, raising hygiene and safety concerns. Women and girls, in particular, face added challenges related to menstrual hygiene and access to handwashing facilities—both critical for personal dignity and wellbeing.

59. The survey underscores strong local support for the introduction of new piped water systems, with residents citing improved safety, reduced time spent collecting water, and better overall community health as key benefits.

J. Migration

60. Migration within Papua New Guinea is largely internal and "circular" in nature. Typically, individuals (often young men) leave their rural home villages to pursue employment or economic opportunities in urban centres or development zones such as mining sites, logging areas, or provincial capitals. Despite relocating, they tend to maintain strong links with their places of origin and frequently return.³²

61. According to the Papua New Guinea Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and the National Statistical Office (NSO), around 23% of the national population has migrated from another district or province. In West Sepik Province, the rate is slightly lower, though there is a consistent movement of people from rural areas like Telefomin, Nuku and Lumi towards Vanimo in search of education, work and essential services.³³

62. Vanimo, positioned along the border with Indonesia, presents a distinct migration pattern shaped by regular informal cross-border movement to and from Jayapura (in Papua, Indonesia). These cross-border movements are typically driven by commercial and familial ties. While there are no officially disaggregated data on this trend, the West Sepik Provincial Development Plan

³² National Research Institute (PNG). *Evolving patterns of population movement in Papua New Guinea with reference to policy implications*. 1978.

³³ National Statistical Office – PNG Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Key Findings of the 2016-18 DHS. <https://www.nso.gov.pg/census-surveys/demographic-and-health-survey/>. Consulted on 27 June 2025.

identifies this mobility as a significant factor influencing the local economy and the planning of urban services.

K. Gender

63. The situation of women in Papua New Guinea is complex and shaped by strong traditional roles that continue to influence gender dynamics. Women's involvement in the economy is markedly divided, with the majority participating in the informal sector and only a small proportion engaged in formal employment. Women play a critical role in informal economic activities, particularly in the cultivation and sale of fresh produce in local markets.

64. Men are significantly more likely than women to hold formal jobs. Over a 12-month period, 64% of married men reported being employed, compared with just 36% of married women. Among women who earn a cash income, only 46% make independent decisions about how their earnings are spent. Around half of all couples' report making joint decisions regarding the husband's income.³⁴

65. Contraceptive use is higher among women who are involved in household decision-making. This participation is also positively associated with access to reproductive health care, including prenatal visits, skilled birth attendance and postnatal check-ups.³⁵

66. Gender-based violence remains widespread. National data indicate that 56% of women aged 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, while 28% have faced sexual violence. Eighteen percent of women who have ever been pregnant report experiencing violence during pregnancy.³⁶

67. Among women who have ever been married, 63% have experienced some form of spousal violence—most commonly physical (54%) or emotional abuse (51%). Spousal sexual violence affects 29% of women, with 57% of those who have experienced physical or sexual violence reporting injuries such as cuts, bruises or soreness.³⁷

68. In West Sepik, the Komuniti Lukautim Oi Meri (KLOM) project baseline survey conducted by FHI 360 revealed that more than 60% of women had experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of a partner. Social norms that permit or excuse abusive behaviour—such as forced marriage or requiring a husband's permission to seek healthcare—remain pervasive.³⁸

69. Among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence, only 35% have sought help. Thirteen percent confided in someone but did not seek formal assistance, while 39% neither disclosed the violence nor sought any form of support.³⁹

70. In Vanimo, a Family Support Centre at the provincial hospital provides medical and psychosocial services for women who have experienced violence. However, access to these services is limited in rural areas, and many women refrain from reporting abuse due to fear or mistrust of institutions.

³⁴ National Statistical Office – PNG Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Key Findings of the 2016-18 DHS. <https://www.nso.gov.pg/census-surveys/demographic-and-health-survey/> . Consulted on 27 June 2025.

³⁵ IDEM.

³⁶ IDEM.

³⁷ IDEM.

³⁸ <https://www.fhi360.org/wp-content/uploads/drupal/documents/resource-klom-survey-wellbeing.pdf>

³⁹ IDEM.

L. Cultural

71. Vanimo and the broader West Sepik Province are home to a rich tapestry of Indigenous communities, each with their own distinct languages, traditions and social systems. Among the groups that shape Vanimo's cultural landscape are the Morangis, Wutung and Kiwai peoples. Oral histories and ancestral knowledge are highly cherished and continue to be passed down through generations, playing a vital role in preserving identity and cultural heritage.⁴⁰

IV. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

72. Effective implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) requires clearly defined roles and responsibilities across the various institutions involved in the Project. This section outlines the key agencies and actors responsible for managing and executing resettlement-related activities during both the pre-implementation and implementation phases. These arrangements ensure that all stakeholders coordinate effectively, and that the RP is delivered in a timely, transparent, and policy-compliant manner.

A. Approaches to Information Disclosure, Consultation and Stakeholder Participation

73. ADB SPS highlights the importance of meaningful consultation and the involvement of affected families in development projects. Key aspects of meaningful consultations include:

- (i) Initiating early in the project preparation phase and continuing throughout the entire project cycle.
- (ii) Offering timely access to pertinent and sufficient information that is clear and easily obtainable for those affected.
- (iii) Conducting discussions in a setting that is free from intimidation or pressure.
- (iv) Ensuring gender inclusivity and addressing the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.
- (v) Scheduling meetings at times and locations that are convenient for women to guarantee at least 30% participation from them; and
- (vi) Facilitating the integration of relevant perspectives from affected individuals and stakeholders into decision-making processes, including project design, mitigation strategies, the distribution of development benefits, and implementation challenges.

B. Consultation and Participation during Project Preparation

74. The consultation process has included meetings with local communities and authorities in Vanimo to inform them about the project's objectives and address questions or concerns they had regarding water supply and sanitation improvements. To ensure inclusivity, targeted consultations were also held with focus groups including marginalized groups, including women and persons with disabilities, to gather their insights and incorporate their perspectives into the project design. As the project progressed, further consultations were organized to share updates on construction schedules, anticipated impacts, and proposed mitigation measures. This ongoing dialogue aimed to foster transparency, build trust, and ensure that community feedback was continuously integrated into project implementation. Appendix 7 provide details of consultative meetings held in Vanimo for the Water Supply Sub-Project. Consultations and engagement with all key stakeholders will continue as the project progresses and this RP is implemented.

⁴⁰ <https://tribesofpapuanewguinea.com/destination/vanimo/#:~:text=Their%20oral%20histories%20and%20ancestral,Vanimo> . on 27 June 2025.

75. Specific consultations including interviews were conducted during a WASH Socioeconomic Baseline Survey in Vanimo Town regarding the new Water Supply project and the anticipated future sanitation project. Particular attention was given to the challenges women faced as the administrators of household water management responsibilities, allowing them the opportunity to voice their concerns. These meaningful consultations took place in Vanimo within 12 months from June 2024 and June 2025. However, Vanimo Water Project awareness and consultations with the provincial authorities dates to 2018 when the first concept of the Vanimo water supply project was initiated. Several stakeholders were consulted including the department of lands and physical planning, WSPA and landowner communities of the water sources.

76. The consultation teams to Vanimo in June 2025 comprised of the safeguards consultant specialists, social/gender specialist, project design and supervision consultants, WSPA focal, Vanimo District Lands Officers, Water PNG Project Management Units, Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP) senior lands and survey officers and senior project and safeguards officers from the ADB Resident Mission.

77. **Table 2** below summarizes the stakeholder and community consultations conducted for the Vanimo Water Supply Sub-Project.

Table 2: List of Stakeholders

| Category | Stakeholders |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <p>Primary Stakeholders</p> | <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) - Kumul Consolidate Holdings (KCH) - Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP) - National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) <p>Provincial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - West Sepik Provincial Government / Administration - West Sepik Provincial Lands Office - Vanimo-Green Urban District Administration <p>LLG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vanimo Urban Local Level Government - Ward Councilors - Impacted Communities (including Krisa Villagers) |
| <p>Secondary Stakeholders</p> | <p>Education and Health Institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Schools</i>; Don Bosco Technical College, Vanimo Secondary School, St Pauls Primary School and Vanimo Primary School. - <i>Hospitals and Clinics</i>; Vanimo General Hospital and Catholic Diocese Clinics <p>Business Houses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vanimo Forest Product Limited - Vanimo local SMEs <p>Law Enforcement Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WSP Correctional Institution Services (CIS), - Papua New Guinea Defense Force (PNGDF) based in Vanimo - Royal Papua New Guinea Constable (RPNGC) based in Vanimo <p>Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)</p> |

| Category | Stakeholders |
|----------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerable Groups (e.g., People Living with Disabilities) - Wara Boil and Stoney Cave Community Groups - Informal Settlements in Vanimo Town (e.g. West Deco, Palai and Transmitter) |

C. Consultations with the Affected People

78. Representatives of the affected people and the affected community members at water source areas in Wara Boil and Stoney Cave village settlements as well as the communities of Wes Deco, Palai and Transmitter settlements were consulted during the stakeholder consultations meetings and community consultative meetings conducted on site by the social/gender assessment and survey team the consultation teams. Figure 3 Highlights of a consultation proceedings at Stoney Cave Settlement facilitated by WPNGL, WSPA and DLPP.

Figure 3: Consultation Proceedings at Stoney Cave Settlement



79. More than 413 households (6-8 members/HH) participated during the WASH Household Survey Conducted in June 2024. Further consultations were conducted to over 200 people including men, women and children and their leaders participated from these settlement communities on the Vanimo Urban Water Supply Project and during the stakeholder consultations. The Project teams informed the communities about the scope of the project and the anticipated impacts on land and physical assets including food and tree crops and small-scale businesses situated on road easements where the water reticulation piping systems will be affected once the project is being implemented. The feedback response from the APs and affected communities are documented in this report as in Table 3.

Table 3: Views from the Affected Communities during Consultations

| Settlements | Communities are informed about the Project Activities and Impacts | Views from Affected Communities and Landowners |
|-------------|--|---|
| Wara boil | <p>Spring source is located within customary land and is owned by landowners from the Krisa Village. If the hydrogeological assessment and bore development validates that surface water is one of the sources because of inadequate ground water availability, then the landmass that is planned to be acquired is 900m² (30m x 30m). Tree crops and improvements will be affected by the land acquisition.</p> | <p>Communities generally support and welcome the Water Supply Project in Vanimo Urban, as many families—including women, girls, the elderly, and those who are unwell—face significant challenges accessing clean water during the dry season.</p> <p>The Wara Boil water source is widely used by local residents who raised important questions regarding the availability of alternative water supplies for affected persons (APs) during construction, as well as whether compensation will be provided for any loss of livelihood or economic trees.</p> |
| Stoney Cave | <p>The Stoney Cave spring source is located within customary land and is owned by landowners of the Krisa Village. If the hydrogeological assessment and bore development validates that surface water is one of the sources because of inadequate ground water availability, then the landmass that is planned to be acquired is 900m² (30m x 30m). In addition, an access road with land area 10 m x 200 m (2,000m²) will be required for accessibility to the spring water.</p> | <p>Communities generally support and welcome the Water Supply Project in Vanimo Urban, as many families—including women, girls, the elderly, and those who are unwell—face significant challenges accessing clean water during the dry seasons.</p> <p>The Wara Boil water source is used by many households in the area. During construction, access to this source will be restricted, raising concerns about the availability of alternative water supplies for affected persons APs. Women and girls, in particular, may face difficulties fetching water from distant or elevated locations due to the challenging terrain. It is important to clarify whether alternative water supply arrangements will be provided during the construction period. Additionally, questions remain regarding whether households will be compensated for the loss of livelihoods, economic trees, and customary land affected by the project.</p> |
| Wes Deco | <p>The reticulation water pipe system will pass through several communities, potentially impacting existing improvements. These impacts will be assessed by the Project, and appropriate mitigation measures will be developed to address them.</p> | <p>Communities generally support and welcome the Water Supply Project in Vanimo Urban, as many families—including women, girls, the elderly, and those who are unwell—face significant challenges accessing clean water during the dry season. Community members have expressed a strong</p> |

| Settlements | Communities are informed about the Project Activities and Impacts | Views from Affected Communities and Landowners |
|-------------|--|--|
| | | <p>desire to be engaged and involved in the project, particularly by creating opportunities for local youth and unemployed persons. They have also emphasized the importance of ongoing consultation throughout the implementation phase to ensure their views and needs are adequately considered.</p> |
| Palai | <p>The reticulation water pipe system will pass through several communities, where it may affect existing structures and improvements. These potential impacts will be assessed by the Project, and appropriate mitigation measures will be put in place to minimize or address them.</p> | <p>Communities generally support and welcome the Water Supply Project in Vanimo Urban, as many families—including women, girls, the elderly, and those who are unwell—have faced significant challenges accessing clean water during the dry season. Community members have expressed their desire to be actively engaged and involved in the project. They have called on the Project and the WSPA to conduct regular consultations and keep the public well informed about project activities. In particular, they have emphasized the importance of creating opportunities for local youth and unemployed persons and ensuring that communities continue to be consulted throughout the implementation phase.</p> |
| Transmitter | <p>The reticulation water pipe system will pass through community areas and may affect existing improvements such as fences, gardens, or small structures. These impacts will be assessed by the Project, and appropriate mitigation measures will be developed and implemented to minimize disruption and address any losses.</p> | <p>Communities generally support and welcome the Water Supply Project in Vanimo Urban, as many families—including women, girls, the elderly, and those who are unwell—have experienced ongoing challenges in accessing clean water during the dry season. Community members have expressed a strong interest in being actively engaged and involved in the project. They have called on the Project and the WSPA to ensure regular consultation and transparent communication with the community. In particular, they have emphasized the importance of involving local youth and unemployed individuals in any employment or training opportunities generated by the project.</p> |

| Settlements | Communities are informed about the Project Activities and Impacts | Vies from Affected Communities and Landowners |
|-------------|---|---|
| | | |

D. Consultations with the Stakeholders

80. Stakeholder consultation for the Vanimo subproject has been ongoing since June 2024, with broad support from key stakeholders. Public awareness activities for the Vanimo water supply project—including the sanitation component—were carried out during the feasibility study and design development stages. These included consultations with local authorities, land lease holders, business owners, and selected community members through interviews, information dissemination, focus group discussions, and public meetings.

81. As the design and scope of the UWSSRIP have evolved, updates have been regularly communicated between ADB and key government stakeholders, including Water PNG Limited (WPNG), Kumul Consolidated Holdings (KCH), and the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM) on behalf of the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG). Ongoing high-level meetings among these parties have facilitated the timely exchange of information on design changes, development priorities, and implementation challenges.

82. At the community level, mechanisms are in place to ensure continuous dissemination of project information and awareness-raising. This includes outreach on the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and collection of feedback to incorporate stakeholder views into project implementation.

Figure 4: Provincial Consultative Meeting with Stakeholders in Vanimo held at Medallion Hotel Conference Room in June 2025



83. The Project Design Team and the Project Management Unit (PMU) met with representatives from the Government and ADB to present the revised scope of works and updated design for both the Port Moresby and Vanimo Water Supply Subprojects. In June 2025, a joint consultation

team—comprising technical and safeguards officers from WPNGL, land and survey officers from the Department of Lands and Physical Planning (DLPP), and an ADB Safeguards Officer—travelled to Vanimo to continue provincial-level stakeholder consultations. The mission also focused on confirming the status of state leases and customary land for key infrastructure sites, including boreholes, treatment plants, reservoirs, and transmitter locations. Feedback and responses from these consultation meetings are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Views from the Stakeholders in Vanimo during Consultations

| Stakeholders | Information dissemination and Project Awareness | Views from Stakeholders Interviewed |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Vanimo Forest Product Limited | <p>The Project propose to install 9 x tube wells station, raw water holding tank (600kL) and pump station.</p> <p>The land area requirement for the installation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8m x8m x 9BH + (Holding tank) - 40m x 30m + 11m x 11m (TPS) <p>Land required is 1,897m² = 2,000 m² and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 250m x 250m = 62,500m² (considering 50-100m tube wells apart) <p>Land Required is 62,500m² (6.2ha)</p> <p>Total land requirement: 6.4 ha</p> | <p>The management of Vanimo Forest Products Ltd (VFP) has expressed strong support for the Water Supply Project in Vanimo. The company owns approximately 7 hectares of land that may be relevant to the project. However, VFP management emphasized that a final decision on land use cannot be made until the availability and capacity of groundwater at the proposed site are confirmed. The company noted that it currently operates a borehole that supplies water to the township during dry seasons. While VFP is open to supporting the development of a permanent water supply system for Vanimo Urban, its support is contingent upon technical confirmation—through water drilling—that the site has sufficient groundwater capacity to meet urban supply needs.</p> |
| National Broadcasting Commission | <p>The total area of the transmitter field is approximately 7.5 hectares. This site will accommodate key infrastructure components, including the water treatment plant, a pump station, an operator’s duplex residence, Reservoir 1A, and nine bore wells. The bore wells will be spaced approximately 50 to 100 meters apart. Based on this configuration, the estimated total area of land required for acquisition is approximately (measuring 275 meters by 250 meters – 68,750) or 6.9 ha.</p> | <p>The management of the National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) has not yet made a formal commitment regarding the use of its land for the Project. NBC has advised that WPNGL should formally engage with NBC management to discuss the specific land requirements. While NBC has expressed general support for the Project, the exact area of land to be allocated will only be confirmed once the detailed design is finalized.</p> |

| Stakeholders | Information dissemination and Project Awareness | Views from Stakeholders Interviewed |
|--|--|---|
| West Sepik Provincial Administration | Water Reservoir 2, located at Makepa, and the elevated Reservoir 3 at Tower Hill are both situated on vacant state land. The proposed transfer pump station will be installed to the northwest of Lots 10, Section 13. Additionally, the installation of the water supply reticulation pipes will require a 2–3-meter-wide corridor along existing road easements. | The WSPA and the Vanimo District have expressed strong support for the Project and actively participated in consultation events. The Provincial Lands Office was consulted and has provided cadastral survey plans. They recommended the subdivision of vacant state land and the issuance of a lease to Water PNG Limited (WPNG) for the installation of project facilities. In addition, WPNG and WSPA will initiate negotiations with the land title holder of Lot 10, Section 13 for the portion of land required to construct the transfer pump station. |
| Education, Health and Correctional Service Institutions, NAC and Businesses houses | The proposed water reticulation system will pass through the front porch areas of some properties. | Public and private institutions in Vanimo township have welcomed the Water Supply Project, recognizing it as a long-overdue development for the province after 50 years of independence. Nurses, teachers, and Correctional Institution Service (CIS) officers noted that they currently rely on boreholes for water, which often become saline during dry periods, rendering the water unsafe for use. The Vanimo Water Supply Project is therefore seen as a critical intervention to address the township's ongoing need for safe and reliable water. |

E. Planned Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation during Project Implementation

84. Water PNG and the West Sepik Provincial Administration (WSPA) will jointly coordinate information disclosure activities for communities and relevant stakeholders in Vanimo Urban throughout the construction and installation of boreholes, transfer pump stations, reservoirs, treatment plants, and water reticulation pipelines across the township.

85. Information will be disclosed through a combination of methods tailored to the local context to ensure accessibility, transparency, and inclusivity. These methods will include public meetings, community awareness sessions, printed information materials (such as flyers and posters in Tok Pisin and English), announcements through local radio stations, and the use of existing community networks and ward-level leadership structures. Information boards will also be placed at key project sites to provide updates and contact details for further inquiries. Regular site visits and consultations with affected communities will ensure that concerns are heard, feedback is collected, and project updates are effectively communicated throughout the implementation phase.

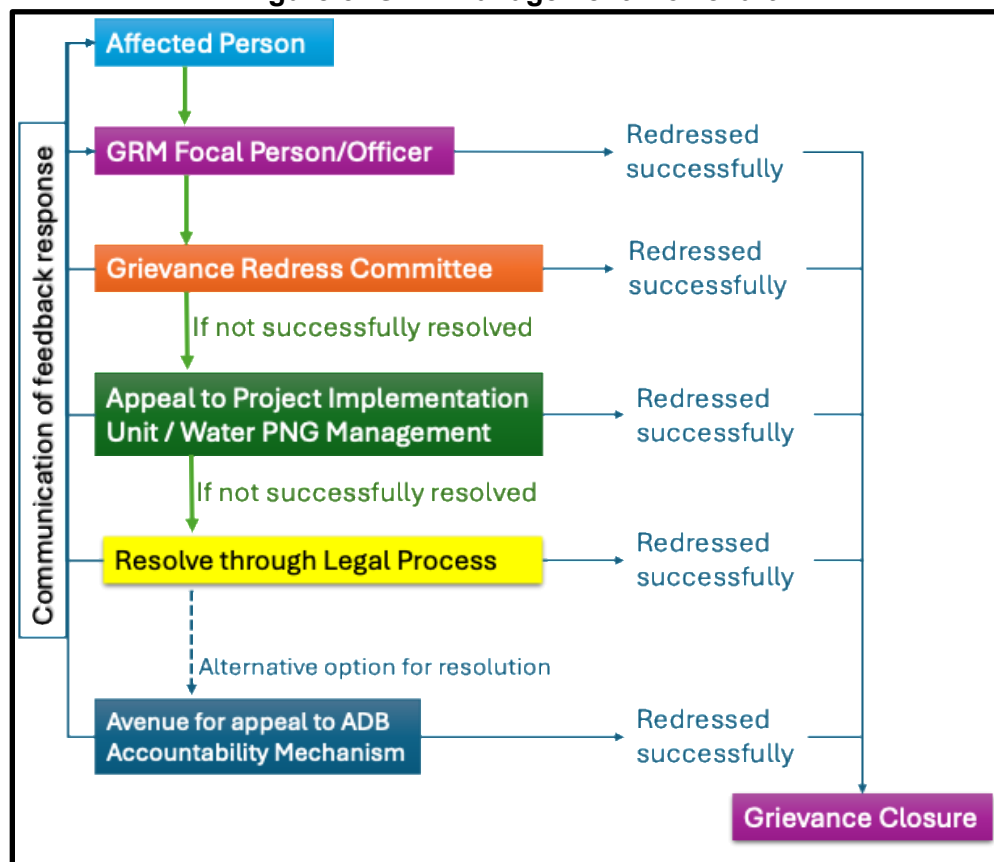
86. Initial consultations with key stakeholders were conducted during the project preparation phase. Water PNG's PMU, in coordination with the DLPP, plans to carry out further consultations with affected persons regarding the land acquisition process, including the necessary steps for compensation and the transfer of customary land at the Wara Boil and Stoney Cave sites. Additional stakeholder engagement with other settlements, government institutions, and businesses will be undertaken during the first year of implementation of the Vanimo Water Supply Project and will continue throughout the implementation phase to ensure inclusiveness and transparency.

87. Further consultations will be held with the National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) and Vanimo Forest Products Ltd (VFP) once the bore water sites are confirmed following the drilling phase. Based on the outcomes of these consultations, WPNG, WSPA, and DLPP will jointly take the necessary steps to engage with leaseholders for the potential acquisition and transfer of lease titles to WPNG. This will facilitate the installation of key infrastructure components required for the successful delivery of the Vanimo Water Supply Project.

V. Grievance Redress Mechanism

88. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a system created at earlier stage of the Project development phase for managing complaints/grievances and response mechanism to and from project affected persons and stakeholders. It provides a channel for individual affected person(s) or stakeholders within the community to raise their concerns about the project impacts and receives feedback from the responsible authorities in a transparent and accountable manner thus building trust and mutual relationship and smooth implementation of the Project. The Project will establish a GRM which will be accessible (considering literacy levels), predictable (known procedures, within a set timeframe), and transparent to address all environmental and social community grievances during construction. This GRM will address social and environmental concerns during pre-construction, construction and post construction activities of the UWSSRIP in Vanimo. The GRM to be implemented for Vanimo Water Supply Project under the PNG UWSSRIP will follow the procedure as described in the flow chart (Figure 5).

Figure 5: GRM Management Flowchart



A. Roles and Responsibilities

89. **GRM Focal Point in Vanimo.** To enhance accessibility and responsiveness, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will coordinate with the West Sepik Provincial Administration (WSPA) and appoint an officer from the WSPA to be the focal for the Project's GRM in Vanimo until such time when WPNG establishes an office in Vanimo. The role of the focal person is to ensure the project related grievances are received, recorded in a grievance registry, inform the PMU, investigated and resolved, and when required communicated to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The focal point will ensure complaints can be received from affected people (AP), through verbal communication, social media or from written complaints via email or letters. The focal point will assess the information provided in the complaint and either respond directly to the complainant with a proposed resolution or, if necessary, refer the grievance to the Project GRC for further consideration and resolution. The focal point will collaborate with the Contractor and the PMU to identify practical solutions for minor and low-risk grievances. For more complex and high-risk grievances, the focal point will engage the GRC, as described below.

90. Additionally, the focal will work closely with the affected communities and the Contractor on site on daily basis doing awareness, consultations and listening to the stakeholders and APs, in return communicate any findings, issues or concerns to GRC and PMU.

91. Once the project management unit (PMU) is established, the role of the GRM focal point will be passed to the safeguards specialist in the PMU.

92. **Project Grievance Redress Committee.** A gender inclusive GRC will be established by the Project at the district/provincial level in Vanimo-Green District which will oversee all sensitive and high-risk grievances that are external in nature or requires government intervention at the district or provincial level. This GRC is composed of 5-6 members from the WSPA, including representatives from planning, community development, lands & survey divisions, Vanimo Green District representative and Local Ward Councillors. A Community Women's Group or a Non-Government Organization (NGO) women's representative will be added to the committee to represent women. The GRC's primary role is to oversee the handling of environment and social risks, impacts, and complaints from communities affected by project in Vanimo and collaboratively identify mitigation measures.

93. **WPNG/Project Implementation Unit.** PMU will be based in Port Moresby and travels to Vanimo for project site visits during project implementation phases. PMU is responsible for providing project related information and coordinate with the focal on daily basis in planning and coordination of activities in Vanimo and provides timely response to complaints. The Project's social safeguards and gender officer will ensure GRM is monitored and records are updated on regular basis and guides the implementation to ensure all complaints are redressed and responded to in accordance with the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM) requirements.

94. Civil works contractor. The contractor will engage a dedicated Safeguards Officer, who will serve as the Grievance Receiving Officer for the site. A structured approach will ensure that community and worker concerns are captured, escalated, and addressed in a timely and transparent manner. The Safeguards Officer's responsibilities include:

- (i) Maintaining a site-specific grievance registry, in which all complaints and concerns raised on site are promptly recorded.
- (ii) Forwarding all grievances to the GRM Focal Point or Project GRM Officer within 24 hours of receipt.
- (iii) Ensuring accurate documentation of each grievance, including the complainant's details (as appropriate), date of receipt, nature of the complaint, and any immediate actions taken.
- (iv) Coordinating with the PMU's safeguards team to monitor the status of each grievance and assist in implementing agreed corrective measures.
- (v) Providing regular updates to the PMU-at least weekly-on the number, types, and resolution progress of site-level grievances.

B. Record and tracking keeping

95. A Register of Complaints will be kept at the PMU office in POM. This registry will contain the following: dates received, names and gender of complainants, action/s taken, and personnel involved and remarks. All complaints received and resolutions will be properly documented and reported during quarterly and semi-annual reporting for public consumption and inform the management.

C. GRM Process

96. The GRM will be established to receive and response to grievances coming from the AP and stakeholder communities. The stakeholders and APs shall be informed about the focal person, GRC and the GRM process at early stages of the project implementation. Issues including

clan differences, landowner disputes over water sources or other safeguards issues will be handled by the focal point and the GRC and resolution provided within 7 days. Grievance received and responses must be documented and report in monthly/quarterly progressive reports.

97. Affected persons have the option to appeal to the ADB Accountability Mechanism if their concerns are not fully resolved by the GRM.

D. Steps of Grievance Redress Process

98. **Step 1.** The grievance is lodged and received by the focal point, GRM Officer, PMU. Team members should direct complainants to the focal point or GRM Officer as entry points to the GRM.

99. **Step 2.** Upon receipt of complaint(s), the focal point / GRM Officer will log the details in a grievance register recording the date, name of affected household, contact address and/or phone number, if available. The focal point will then share the details of the grievance with the PMU and issue an acknowledgment to the complainant within the day of receiving the grievance.

100. **Step 3.** The focal point assesses the grievance and determines its validity and whether it is low-risk and can be easily and promptly resolved or whether it is high risk and requires the engagement of the GRC. If low risk, the focal point investigates the alleged complaint and provides a response to the complainant with a resolution. If the complainant is satisfied with the resolution, such resolution is recorded in the grievance registry and the grievance is closed. If the grievance is unresolved at the project site level, or is a high-level risk, the focal point will bring it to the attention of the GRC to resolve. If still unresolved, the GRC chairperson will call a meeting with the GRC members and organize a hearing session at the district level within 5-7 days for resolution process. The resolution will be conveyed by the focal point to the concerned affected person or stakeholder within 7 days' time. If the grievance is resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant, the resolution is recorded in the grievance registry and the grievance is closed.

101. **Step 4.** If grievances are not resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant at the GRC level, then the focal point / GRM Officer will escalate the grievance to the PMU and Water PNG Management, where resolution will be attempted within 21 days.

102. **Step 5.** If a grievance is not resolved at the PMU and WPNG Management level after 21 days then the complainant can resort to the local or national legal system for resolution.

103. **Step 6.** If the above steps provide a resolution that is not of the satisfaction of the complainant, the complainant has the option to submit the grievance to ADB's Accountability Mechanism for consideration and resolution.

VI. Legal Framework

104. The policy framework for the Project is grounded in the ADB's safeguard requirements on involuntary resettlement as articulated in the Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS), alongside the laws of Papua New Guinea (PNG). In cases where discrepancies arise between national laws and ADB requirements, the resettlement policy shall adhere to ADB requirements in the SPS to ensure compliance and effectiveness. Similarly, where gaps exist between the SPS requirements and national legislation, the resettlement policy will follow the provisions of the SPS.

105. The key laws governing Papua New Guinea include: (i) the Constitution of 1975; (ii) the Land Act of 1996; (iii) the Land Disputes Settlement Act of 2000; (iv) the Fairness in Transactions

Act of 1993; (v) the Land Ownership Act of 2000; (vi) the Companies Act of 1997; (vii) the National Toilet Supply and Sanitation Act of 2016; and (viii) the National Toilet Supply and Sewerage Act of 1986.

106. Most land in Papua New Guinea (PNG) is classified as customary land, owned or held by clans. In traditional land tenure systems, clan members—known as 'primary rights holders'—collectively possess these lands, with rights to use them but not to sell or alienate them. They view themselves as custodians, preserving the land for future generations. Land ownership plays a fundamental role in clan identity, livelihoods, and social structures. Property rights are inherited and held in trust for descendants. A tribe's ancestry and cultural identity are deeply connected to the land, and the permanent loss of all customary lands is perceived as the end of the tribe. As a result, customary landowners often oppose the unilateral transfer of ownership, even of a small portion.

107. However, they may consent to sell part of their land, though it is not easily transferred to individuals or private entities like freehold or leasehold properties in other jurisdictions. PNG law allows for the conversion of customary land to freehold or leasehold, enabling private or State ownership through processes such as land registration, voluntary conversion, or government-led land reforms. These require consultation with affected landowners and adherence to legal requirements. Voluntary acquisitions involve negotiation with customary landholders through purchase or lease agreements, while compulsory acquisitions occur via the State's power of eminent domain and are only executed through purchase.

108. The State does not have authority over customary land except under the Land Act of 1996, which provides for acquisition for public purposes. During the colonial era, the Custom Recognition Act of 1963 stipulated that 'custom shall be recognized and applied by all courts and may be invoked before them' (Article 3(1)(a)). Following independence, these principles were upheld in the Constitution and later expanded upon in the Basic Law of 2000, also known as the Land Disputes Resolution Act of 2000. Customary law defines the rights, rules, and obligations derived from tradition and is recognized by courts when statutory or underlying laws do not apply, provided it does not conflict with statutory law.

A. Constitution of Papua New Guinea

109. The 1975 Constitution of Papua New Guinea explicitly incorporates provisions recognising customary law as a fundamental part of the nation's legal framework, as outlined in Schedule 2. This inclusion highlights the importance of property rights within customary land tenure systems.

110. Section 38 stipulates that laws must strike a balance between safeguarding individual rights and addressing the country's needs and societal well-being. A law is considered valid if it is properly enacted and certified, and if it regulates or restricts certain rights when necessary to protect the public interest. This may include matters such as defense, security, public order, welfare, health, the protection of children and disabled persons, or the development of disadvantaged communities. Additionally, it must ensure that when rights conflict, clear rules are established to resolve such disputes.

111. Article 53 of the Constitution states that no person may forcibly take possession of property, nor may any interest or right in property be compulsorily acquired unless it is required for a public purpose or for duly justified reasons that respect human rights and dignity. These reasons must also be formally declared and outlined in an Organic Law or an Act of Parliament.

112. Without prejudice to Section 53, the expropriating authority must provide fair compensation on equitable terms, taking into account national objectives, the expression of the nation's interests by Parliament, and the rights of the affected person.

B. 1996 Land Act

113. The Land Act 1996 (No. 45) serves several key purposes in regulating land ownership, management, and administration, including:

- (i) **Transaction Facilitation.** Governs the transfer, leasing, and subdivision of land, ensuring compliance with legal requirements and title registration.
- (ii) **State Land Management.** Oversees state-owned lands, setting procedures for their allocation and use for public purposes.
- (iii) **Dispute Resolution.** Establishes legal mechanisms, such as Titles Commissions and Land Courts, to resolve disputes over land ownership and usage.
- (iv) **Sustainable Land Use.** Encourages the conservation of natural resources and regulates development to minimise environmental impacts.
- (v) **Acquisition of Customary Land.** Can occur through voluntary agreement or compulsory processes, subject to the approval of landowners and the Minister of State. This involves investigation, inspection, appraisal, compensation payment, and registration of state ownership.

114. The Act defines the State's authority to acquire customary lands for public purposes. This includes infrastructure related to artificial watercourses, watering facilities, apparatus for water retention and transportation, as well as roads, bridges, culverts, and quarries.

1. Current Practices in Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Public Purposes in PNG

115. In Papua New Guinea, the government's approach to land acquisition is generally one of negotiation and partnership with customary landowners. The preference is to reach voluntary agreements rather than resorting to compulsory acquisition, which the government uses mainly for long-term public utility projects. This includes essential infrastructure developments such as airports, ports, and urban expansions, where land may be needed for an extended period.

116. Recently, land acquisition initiatives have focused on critical utility services, such as water supply and sanitation projects. For example, the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Security Resilience Investment Program (UWSSSRIP) has been proactive in securing land necessary for essential water infrastructure across various provinces. Through these initiatives, the government places significant emphasis on engaging local communities early in the project lifecycle, proactively addressing potential land acquisition impacts, and fostering buy-in from affected landowners.

117. Before an infrastructure project is launched, government agencies are required to submit detailed work plans for the upcoming fiscal year. These plans include budgets, feasibility studies, and assessments of environmental impacts. Projects necessitating land acquisition must receive approval from the relevant authorities, thus ensuring that developments align with national policies and community expectations. While current legislation does not explicitly require the minimization of land acquisition impact, government practices increasingly reflect international best practices emphasizing community involvement and respect for land rights.

118. In some cases, provincial government heads, such as administrators, have the authority under Section 73(2) of the Organic Law on Provincial and Local-Level Government Administrative Act (1997) to issue Certificates of Authorization for Occupancy (CAO). This allows state-owned enterprises or other inter-government agencies to occupy and use state lands or parts thereof for development purposes.

2. The Formal Process for Land Acquisition

119. When land is earmarked for public projects, a systematic formal notification process is initiated to protect the rights of customary landowners and ensure transparency.

120. Notice issuance. The Minister for Lands and Physical Planning issues a written notice to both customary owners and interested third parties, stating the government's intent to acquire the land. This notice must be publicly displayed for at least 30 days, allowing sufficient time for community members to be informed and provide feedback.

121. Objection period. During this 30-day period, community members and landowners are entitled to voice objections regarding the planned acquisition. After this period, the Minister examines the legitimacy of the objections and determines whether the land is appropriate for the intended public utility purpose.

122. Land valuation. If the objections are resolved and the acquisition continues, the next step involves conducting a thorough land valuation. This assessment considers various criteria such as the type of lease (residential, agricultural, etc.), current market conditions, the physical characteristics of the land, and customary rights associated with it. The evaluation is carried out by the Office of the Valuer-General and must adhere to guidelines set forth in the Land Act (1996) and the Land Acquisition Act (1978).

123. Compensation processes. The calculated compensation amounts are communicated to landowners, who maintain the right to dispute these valuations. The government bears responsibility for transparently disclosing all proposed valuations and ensuring that evaluation methods are clear and accessible to affected parties.

124. Appeals. Should landowners contest the compensation offered; they have the right to appeal the Minister's decision through the Supreme Court. In cases involving traditional or customary land claims, the Land Court may be consulted to provide additional context and facilitate resolution.

3. Carrying Out the Acquisition of Land/Structures

125. Following the notice period and the resolution of any conflicts, the acquisition of land and structures can formally commence. The Department of Lands and Physical Planning oversees this process, which is monitored by the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General, or to Minister for State Enterprises ensure compliance with financial regulations and transparency.

126. The Ministries are responsible for addressing any disputes that may arise regarding the valuation process or the actual compensation amounts offered. In situations where conflicts remain unresolved, they may be escalated to local customary land tribunals or, if necessary, through the judicial system for formal resolution. This emphasis on a structured process is intended to ensure that all stakeholders receive fair treatment and that any inconveniences incurred as a result of land acquisition are appropriately addressed.

4. Negotiation in Land Acquisition

127. The Land Acquisition Act (1978) and its amendments outline a clear protocol for the negotiation processes surrounding land acquisition, ensuring that the rights of customary landowners are respected, and that due process is followed.

128. Notice of acquisition. The government begins the process by issuing a 30-day notice detailing its intention to acquire specific land. This notice is widely disseminated in local languages through newspapers and public postings, ensuring that all stakeholders are adequately informed.

129. Community engagement. The notice clearly states that any objections must be submitted to the land officer within the specified 30-day timeframe. In doing so, the government affirms the right of landowners to express their concerns and seek redress.

130. Conflict resolution. Any disputes arising from ownership claims or objections are referred to local land tribunals for resolution. This process allows landowners to present their claims, and the tribunal ultimately makes a decision regarding rightful ownership, thus aiming for fairness and transparency.

131. Compensation proposals. The acquiring officer engages in discussions with customary landowners regarding compensation. The proposed compensation package is expected to reflect real market values, account for damages caused by the acquisition process, and consider losses incurred due to displacement.

132. Final valuation and appeal. If there is a lack of agreement between landowners and government valuations, the final assessment provided by the Valuer-General serves as the official government valuation. Should landowners find this valuation unacceptable, they are entitled to appeal the decision in the Supreme Court, ensuring legal recourse is available.

133. Final decisions. Once an agreement on compensation is finalized and no pending appeals exist, the outcome becomes official, culminating in a formal transfer of land rights as outlined by provisions in the Land Act.

C. National Water Supply and Sewerage Legislation

1. National Water Supply and Sewerage Act 1982

134. This Act replaced the 1982 version and remains in force until the 2016 Act's full rollout) explicitly includes provisions concerning access to land for public water and sewerage services. The Act established the National Board of Water Supply and Sewerage (WTB) to develop the country's water supply and sanitation sector. It empowered the WTB to regulate water systems administered by various organizations, set tariffs, and declare certain facilities as nationally managed districts.

2. National Water Supply and Sanitation Act 2016 (No. 52)

135. The 2016 Act replaced the National Water Supply and Sewerage Act 1986 and established Water Papua New Guinea Limited (Water PNG), but as a company replacing WTB to provide coordinated water supply and sanitation services. It oversees the planning, design, construction, and management of these systems across the country, excluding Port Moresby, and allows for the collection of charges related to these services.

136. This Act not only defines the constitution of Water Papua New Guinea Limited, outline its duties, powers, administration, and operational structure. More broadly, it provides a legal framework for water supply and sanitation management, with the company's primary responsibility being to ensure and deliver an adequate water supply. Water PNG is responsible for ensuring and maintaining an adequate supply of water in accordance with the Act. It also manages, operates, and maintains the company's water supply and sanitation systems, along with any additional infrastructure it may construct. It is empowered to take all necessary or convenient actions in relation to its duties, including providing, designing, constructing, and maintaining water supply systems for private and public use in cities, towns, and rural areas.

137. The company collaborates with provincial governments and, through them, with relevant district authorities and, where appropriate, other state-owned enterprises to advance the objectives of the legislation. Based on constitutional principles 38 and 53, the National Water Supply and Sanitation Act authorizes the compulsory acquisition of property or property rights, provided it aligns with national objectives and social obligations, particularly sovereignty, self-reliance, natural resource management, and environmental sustainability. This acquisition is permitted for purposes such as facilitating and maintaining efficient and economical water supply and sanitation services and preserving peace and good order across Papua New Guinea.

138. Additionally, Water PNG Limited has the authority to:

- (i) Enter into contracts and agreements to purchase land or secure easements over or across land;
- (ii) Undertake construction works necessary for the provision of its services;
- (iii) Enter any land or premises to construct, maintain, repair, extend, or upgrade water supply or sanitation systems;
- (iv) Obtain water by sinking wells or galleries, enhance water quality and sanitation infrastructure, or modify systems as needed;
- (v) Maintain streams and watercourses to ensure water supply, and if necessary, impound or extract water from any source—including diverting or altering watercourses;
- (vi) Extract water located beneath or on any land; and
- (vii) Excavate or break ground, including soil and pavement across land, roads, public pathways, or beneath streets, highways, or rights of way to install or repair pipes, sewers, drains, tunnels, or associated infrastructure required for water supply or sanitation services.

139. Specifically in relation to the rights to entry onto land, Section 59 states that Water PNG may enter upon any land, with or without notice, for the purpose of exercising its powers or performing its functions under the Act. This includes activities such as:

- (i) Investigations or surveys,
- (ii) Construction or maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure,
- (iii) Inspection or operation of existing systems.

140. Section 59 further states that Water PNG must cause as little detriment and inconvenience as possible and compensate for any damage done during such activities.

141. Acquisition of land or easements is described in Section 60. Acquisition is for the purpose of establishing or maintaining water or sanitation infrastructure. Water PNG may:

- (i) Acquire land or an interest in land, including easements (the right to use land without owning it), by:

- (ii) Agreement (negotiation), or
- (iii) Compulsory acquisition under the Land Act 1996 and relevant laws.

142. When Water PNG Limited occupies and holds land on a permanent basis, acquisition must be carried out in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Land Act (1996).

143. Water PNG is also required to comply with the Public Health Act and the Environment Act, particularly in relation to water quality and wastewater discharge standards.

3. National Water Supply and Sanitation (Amendment) Act 2020 (No. 18 of 2020)

144. The legislation amends the National Water Supply and Sanitation Act 2016. It also formalizes the amalgamation of National Capital District Water and Sewerage Limited, trading as Eda Ranu, with Water PNG Limited, and repeals the National Capital District Water Supply and Sewerage Act 1996.

4. Papua New Guinea Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Policy 2015-2030

145. The National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Policy 2015–2030 recognizes access to these services as a fundamental human right, essential for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

146. This policy aims to enhance the delivery of drinking water and sanitation services while fostering long term behavioural change in hygiene practices. Its overarching objective is to significantly, sustainably, and equitably expand access to safe drinking water and sanitation, with a particular focus on underserved rural and peri urban areas.

147. The policy begins by outlining the rationale and evidence base that informed its development. It then defines key concepts and sets minimum standards to guide implementation. The broader context and guiding principles follow, setting the foundation for the policy's strategic direction. It proceeds to detail the core policy positions and the strategies designed to achieve them. Roles and responsibilities across institutions are clearly defined to support coordinated action. An implementation plan is provided to guide practical rollout. Finally, the policy sets out mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation to ensure accountability and continuous improvement.

5. Port Moresby Towards 2030

148. The “Port Moresby Towards 2030” plan envisions a connected, integrated, and resilient city, underpinned by sustainable urban services that respond to rapid population growth. In the water and sanitation sector, the focus lies in enhancing equitable, safe, and sustainable access to essential services, particularly in informal settlements that account for a substantial portion of the urban population.

149. The plan aims to reinforce existing infrastructure, including distribution networks, treatment plants, and sewerage systems. It also prioritizes strengthening the governance of Water PNG to ensure efficiency and long-term sustainability. Additionally, it seeks to foster community participation and hygiene education, guided by a commitment to gender equity and environmental protection.

D. ADB's Safeguard Policy

150. 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.

151. The SPS, Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard; aims to avoid or minimize the impacts on people, households, businesses and others affected by the land acquisition required by a subproject. The scope of the policy includes physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) 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, whether it be full or partial, permanent or temporary.

152. The objectives are to: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible and minimize involuntary resettlement through assessing subproject alternatives and alternative project designs. (ii) enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all affected people (DPs) in real terms relative to pre project levels and improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups.

153. The SPS's policy principles on involuntary resettlement are as follow:

- (i) **Screen early and assess resettlement impacts and risks** and determine the scope of resettlement planning through survey or census of displaced persons, including gender analysis specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks;
- (ii) **Carry out meaningful consultations** with DPs (particularly vulnerable groups such women, children, Indigenous peoples and those living in poverty) as well as host communities and relevant nongovernment organizations. Consultations should involve informing displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensuring their participation in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs.
- (iii) **Develop a grievance redress mechanism** is also required to ensure affected persons' concerns are able to be resolved. As involuntary resettlement is highly complex and impactful, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase;
- (iv) **Improve/restore livelihoods** of DPs through land-based resettlement strategies, prompt replacement of lost assets (with assets of equal or higher value), compensation at full replacement cost (for assets that cannot be restored), and additional benefits through revenues and services as appropriate.
- (v) Provide appropriate assistance to physically and economically DPs (including 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.
- (vi) Improve living standards of poor and vulnerable DPs to the national minimum standards. Provide those living in rural areas with legal and affordable access to land and resources. Provide those in urban areas with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

- (vii) Develop transparent, consistent, and equitable procedures for land negotiations, to ensure maintenance of the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (viii) 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; Prepare RPs that outline displaced persons' entitlements, an income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose RPs to DPs and other stakeholders and document the consultation process before project appraisal. This should be provided in an accessible place and form and in the language of the DPs and stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute resettlement as part of the project. The costs and benefits of the project should be provided and where involuntary resettlement is required – this should be implemented as a separate project.
- (xi) Deliver entitlements and compensation to DPs before their physical or economic displacement. This involves implementation of the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout the project; and
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes and impacts on the standard of living of DPs. The objectives of the resettlement plan should be monitored and assessed by measuring baseline conditions and the results of resettlement.

E. Gaps between PNG laws and ADB's SPS

154. The gaps between the PNG laws and ADB SPS requirements on land acquisition and resettlement have been identified and necessary gap filling measures developed to meet the requirements of ADB's SPS. The following Table 5: Gaps and Gap Filling Measures shows the gaps identified between the PNG legal framework and the ADB Safeguard Policies

Table 5: Gaps between PNG laws and ADB's SPS

| Topic | PNG Laws | | ADB SPS Requirements | | Gap-Filling Measures |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| | Laws | Reference | Laws | Reference | |
| Land acquisition/use | No provision for persons without legal or recognizable rights to land. | Land Act 1996, no provision for informal occupants | Compensation for all affected assets, including those of non-title holders. | ADB SPS 2009, para 15: Compensation for all affected persons | RP includes compensation for all DPs including non-title holders. |
| Consultation with DPs | No statutory requirement for meaningful consultations with DPs, including vulnerable groups. | No statutory reference in Land Act or Constitution | Requires inclusive consultations and informed participation of all DPs. | ADB SPS 2009, para 20–22: Meaningful consultation with all DPs | Conduct and document inclusive consultations; provide summaries to DPs. |
| Livelihood restoration | No legal obligation to restore or improve DPs' livelihoods. | Land Act 1996 and Constitution silent on livelihood restoration | Restoration or improvement of livelihoods is mandatory. | ADB SPS 2009, paras. 12 & 14: Livelihood restoration required | Include livelihood restoration strategies in RP. |
| Compensation for non-land assets | Limited provisions; uses Valuer General's outdated schedules. | Valuer General's 2013 Schedule under Land Act 1996 | Compensation must be at full replacement cost for all assets. | ADB SPS 2009, para 23: Replacement cost standard required | Update and apply replacement cost valuations; verify with Valuer-General. |
| Monitoring and assessment | No requirement to monitor or assess resettlement outcomes. | No legal requirement in Land Act or Environment Act for monitoring | Requires monitoring and evaluation of resettlement outcomes. | ADB SPS 2009, para 24 & Appendix 2: Monitoring and evaluation | Develop M&E indicators and include baseline in RP; disclose results. |
| Legal recognition of non-title holders | Non-title holders not recognized under current laws. | No legal provision under Land Act for informal settlers | Entitlements and assistance must include non-title holders. | ADB SPS 2009, para 7 & 15: Non-title holders are eligible | Project will treat informal occupants as eligible for resettlement support. |
| Temporary land access for surveys/construction | No clear legal pathway for temporary occupation of land. | Land Act 1996 silent on temporary land access outside acquisition | Access permitted with safeguards during all phases, including construction. | ADB SPS 2009, para 14 & 27: Safeguards during temporary use | Include access arrangements in RP and negotiate consent with landowners. |
| Valuation and replacement cost | No requirement to use replacement | Land Act 1996, compensation based | Compensation must reflect market/replacement value. | ADB SPS 2009, para 23: Must reflect full | Conduct replacement cost survey and update |

| Topic | PNG Laws | | ADB SPS Requirements | | Gap-Filling Measures |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| | Laws | Reference | Laws | Reference | |
| | cost methodology. | on valuation schedule | | replacement value | compensation schedule. |
| Grievance redress mechanism | No requirement for a project-level grievance mechanism. | No legal obligation under Land Act or Water PNG Act 2016 | Projects must have accessible GRMs for affected people. | ADB SPS 2009, para 25: Accessible GRM must be established | Establish and operationalize a GRM integrated with Water PNG. |
| Long-term land occupation by Water PNG | Lacks detailed procedures for Water PNG's long-term occupation of customary land. | National Water Supply and Sanitation Act 2016, s59–60 lack detail on long-term occupation | Requires clear land rights and agreements for long-term use. | ADB SPS 2009, para 10 & 14: Secure long-term land use and tenure | Define land use agreements and procedures in RP consistent with Land Act. |

F. Resettlement Principles for the Project

155. 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 principles of this RP consistent to the resettlement framework are as follow:

- (i) Land acquisition and resettlement will be avoided or minimized through careful engineering design.
- (ii) Displaced persons (DPs) will be consulted meaningfully, and effective mechanisms will be established for hearing and resolving grievances.
- (iii) Social assessment will be undertaken, and RPs will be prepared for roads involving land acquisition/resettlement.
- (iv) DPs 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.
- (v) Loss of assets may be compensated through cash compensation or in-kind compensation commensurate to actual losses, at the option of the DPs.
- (vi) Such compensation will be paid to DPs prior to commencement of civil works.
- (vii) 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.

156. Land acquisition and resettlement will be conceived of as part of the subproject and related costs will be included in and financed out of the project cost.

157. Resettlement impacts, including any unforeseen losses that may occur during construction will be monitored and remedial steps taken as required.

- (i) describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements; and discusses how any gaps will be addressed;
- (ii) describes the legal and policy commitments from the executing agency for all types of displaced persons.

- (iii) outlines the principles and methodologies used for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods; and set out the compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation and assistance will be provided; and
- (iv) describes the land acquisition process and prepares a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

VII. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

158. The main aim of the UWSSRIP compensation and entitlement policy is to ensure that all Affected People (APs) can maintain—and ideally improve—their standard of living and income-generating potential after the subproject is implemented. This will be achieved through comprehensive compensation for physical and intangible assets impacted by the project, along with additional assistance and rehabilitation measures where needed.

159. For the purposes of this Resettlement Plan (RP), Affected People (APs) or Affected Households (AHs) are those who experience:

- (i) Loss of land agricultural, residential, or commercial land that is partially or fully (temporarily or permanently) impacted by the subproject.
- (ii) Damage to housing or structures, buildings and infrastructure affected partially or entirely (temporarily or permanently) due to project activities.
- (iii) Disruption to businesses or income sources. Employment or other revenue-generating activities affected temporarily or permanently by the subproject.
- (iv) Impact on crops and trees, both annual and perennial crops and trees damaged due to project works; and
- (v) Loss of other assets, trees, plants, or other economically valuable resources affected fully or partially (temporarily or permanently).

160. Adjustments to design or alignment, either before or during construction, that result in additional impact those affected will be entitled to the same rights as other AH/APs.

161. The entitlements for affected individuals are structured based on the type and extent of loss or impact experienced due to the subproject. These rights are outlined in the project Entitlement Matrix (Table 6), which details available compensation and support, tailored to the specific circumstances and nature of losses.

162. In cases of permanent land loss, customary land rights and property protections will be upheld under the applicable legal framework. Affected individuals will receive fair compensation at full replacement cost, with related costs covered within the subproject budget. Additionally, transparent and equitable land negotiation procedures will be established to ensure that income levels and living conditions remain stable or improve.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix

| Category of Affected Persons (APs) | Type of Impact | Entitlements | Description |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Customary Land Users Recognized by traditional authorities and the wider community | Permanent loss of land | <p>In accordance with the law, customary land rights and property protections will be recognized. Affected individuals will receive fair compensation at full replacement cost, with associated costs included and funded as per arrangements outlined in Section K (Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan) of this Resettlement Plan.</p> <p>Assistance will be provided to PA in the acquisition of land for replacement purposes</p> | Develop transparent and equitable land negotiation procedures to ensure that income levels and living conditions are maintained or improved. |
| State-owned land | Permanent land use. | Compensation for damage to improvements. | Replacement of improvements |
| | Damage to land and improvements | Where applicable, compensation will be determined using Valuer General rates updated with current inflation rates. | |
| Private Landowners | Permanent loss of land | <p>In accordance with Papua New Guinea law, private land rights will be recognized, and landowners will receive fair compensation at replacement cost for any land acquired.</p> <p>Alternatively, replacement of land of equal or greater size with comparable characteristics for planting, cultivation, and reasonable proximity to services and resources.</p> | <p>Landowners or those with legally granted access will be recognized and receive fair compensation based on market rates, ensuring they are not disadvantaged as a result of the subproject.</p> <p>Replacement of land of equal or greater size with comparable characteristics for planting, cultivation, and reasonable proximity to services and resources. Special consideration will be given to women, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups.</p> |

| Category of Affected Persons (APs) | Type of Impact | Entitlements | Description |
|---|------------------------|---|--|
| Tenants (including those in informal settlements) | Permanent loss of land | <p>Compensation and resettlement support will be extended to both landowners and individuals residing in informal settlements.</p> <p>Renters will be compensated based on the costs stipulated in their respective lease agreements.</p> <p>The absence of a formal title will not prevent tenants from receiving compensation or assistance. Special consideration will be given to women, elderly individuals, and other vulnerable groups to ensure fair treatment.</p> | <p>Landowners will be consulted and empowered to make informed decisions regarding agreements.</p> <p>Tenants will receive a cash equivalent for rent elsewhere during the transition period until relocation. Assistance will also be provided to secure alternative housing with comparable characteristics. Support will be offered for land regularization and relocation processes. The implementation of this subproject aligns with state policies aimed at expanding and improving basic service provision. In accordance with Asian Development Bank (ADB) guidelines, residents' rights and compensation will be recognized, and they will receive guidance on accessing legalized land or government housing programs, ensuring forced evictions do not occur</p> |
| Customary land users | Crop losses | <p>Compensation for damage or loss of standing crops to support income recovery.</p> <p>Payments will be made based on the crops listed in the loss inventory.</p> <p>Compensation will be provided in full before civil works commence.</p> <p>The compensation amount will be determined using the indexed rates set by the Valuer General.</p> | <p>Compensated crops may be harvested before civil works commence, with harvested crops remaining the property of the landowner or rightful claimant.</p> <p>Crop owners will be notified at least one month before the start of civil works, after which land possession will be transferred to the civil works contractor.</p> <p>Special consideration will be given to female heads of household.</p> |

| Category of Affected Persons (APs) | Type of Impact | Entitlements | Description |
|--|--|--|--|
| Owners of structures | Loss of structures | <p>AP will receive compensation at full replacement cost for asset losses, along with the necessary assistance to ensure they remain in the same or improved situation as before the subproject.</p> <p>Asset losses may be compensated through either cash or in-kind support, proportional to the actual value of the losses incurred.</p> | <p>Compensation will be paid based on the structures included in the loss inventory.</p> <p>Compensation will be paid in full before the start of civil works.</p> <p>Compensation will be paid based on the valuation performed during the initial testing phase and adjusted to reflect market rates.</p> |
| | Replacement / Relocation of structures | <p>The AP will receive compensation at replacement cost for the loss of their assets and the necessary assistance to ensure they are in the same situation as without the subproject.</p> <p>The loss of assets may be compensated through cash or in-kind compensation proportional to the actual losses.</p> | <p>Assistance payment to cover the cost of construction materials that cannot be reused.</p> <p>Assistance payment to compensate for lost business opportunities for up to one (1) week when the structure is used for income generation.</p> <p>Compensation will be provided based on valuations conducted during the initial assessment phase and adjusted to reflect current market rates.</p> |
| People whose livelihoods will be temporarily or permanently affected by the construction of the subproject | Loss of livelihoods | Livelihood restoration activities including swift replacement of lost assets with those of equal or greater value, full replacement cost compensation for non-restorable assets, and additional benefits such as income support and essential services, as appropriate. | <p>Compensation for improvements losses will be provided in cash, proportional to actual losses, and must be paid in full before civil works commence.</p> <p>Additionally, the subproject will require local services and goods, such as land rentals and food supplies, enabling local communities to stimulate other</p> |

| Category of Affected Persons (APs) | Type of Impact | Entitlements | Description |
|---|---|--|--|
| | | | <p>economic sectors and diversify their sources of income.</p> <p>Assistance and support will be provided to tenants and residents of informal settlements to help them secure similar or improved housing.</p> |
| <p>Impacts on the most vulnerable households, women, children, older adults, single mothers, sick people, people with disabilities, and poor people</p> | <p>Adverse effects on income generation, poverty reduction, and community development.</p> | <p>Restoration of livelihoods, poverty alleviation, and social development.</p> <p>Design considerations that prioritize the most vulnerable and those likely to be most affected by the subproject.</p> | <p>Given the high levels of poverty among the affected population, disruptions and impacts during the construction phase must be minimized to avoid compromising the housing conditions, access to essential services, and livelihoods of the most vulnerable members of the community.</p> <p>Measures specifically designed to restore their livelihoods and housing, these include but are not limited to access to water and women's health.</p> |
| <p>All people living in the immediate project surroundings</p> | <p>Unanticipated impacts of workforce influx. Potential rise in alcohol consumption, gender-based and sexual violence, sex work, and sexually transmitted</p> | <p>Unforeseen losses that arise during construction must be addressed with appropriate corrective measures as required.</p> <p>Implementation of a grievance and redress mechanisms to ensure timely resolution of concerns.</p> | <p>The impacts of resettlement, including any unforeseen losses arising during construction, will be monitored, with necessary corrective measures implemented as required these may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to GBV referral services and survivor-centered support (e.g. medical, psychosocial, legal aid) - Establishment of GBV-sensitive grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) |

| Category of Affected Persons (APs) | Type of Impact | Entitlements | Description |
|---|---|---|--|
| | infections, including HIV/AIDS. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness campaigns and behaviour protocols for workers (Code of Conduct) Public health campaigns and education in local communities - Distribution of condoms and STI prevention materials - Free testing and counselling services - Community awareness and outreach programs - Monitoring and regulation of worker behavior (camp rules, codes of conduct) - Coordination with local authorities to strengthen law enforcement and community policing - Strict enforcement of child protection and anti-trafficking laws - Worker induction on legal consequences and prohibition of exploitative behavior - Safeguard clauses in contracts with contractors and sub-contractors |
| All people living in the immediate project surroundings | Traffic and transportation disruptions. | Ensure that impacted communities have access to essential infrastructure, including roads, schools, healthcare facilities, and markets. | <p>Provide assistance throughout the construction process to ensure that access to transportation, housing, healthcare, and education services remains unaffected by subproject activities</p> <p>This process must ensure that information about the project is provided in a clear and accessible manner.</p> |
| | Access to land and private property | The regulatory framework permits entry onto land and private property for water supply and sanitation projects. However, these processes must be communicated | |

| Category of Affected Persons (APs) | Type of Impact | Entitlements | Description |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---|---|
| | | transparently and, where possible, agreed upon with landowners and residents through a community engagement process. | Mitigation measures will be designed collaboratively, applying a gender-sensitive approach recognizing that women may be disproportionately impacted due to their primary roles in water use for tasks such as cooking, hygiene, and everyday household responsibilities. |
| | Water Sources | Community and settlement water sources should be identified and managed to avoid disruptions caused by road closures, excavation work, or pipeline interference that could contaminate or cut off access to wells and underground sources | Strategies should be implemented to ensure continued access to safe drinking water. |

VIII. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

163. This section is not applicable as the construction of the infrastructure required for the water harvesting, treatment, transfer and reticulation network will not require relocation of houses or settlements. As described in this RP, land acquired for water treatment and transfer is not inhabited. Reticulation network works will take place in established road easements.

164. Residences are present at Stoney Cave, however, this will only require relocation within the same site. These relocations are not expected to create economic displacement. As described in the entitlement matrix, costs related to the relocations will be covered by the project.

165. Households in Stoney Cave rely on springs as water sources and may experience temporary disruptions or reduced access during construction activities, particularly if pipelines or construction works intersect or are near these water sources. Measures will be taken to minimize disruption, and alternative water access points or support will be provided to affected households where necessary.

IX. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

166. The implementation of the Vanimo Water Supply Subproject is not expected to result in the resettlement of households or the relocation of houses. However, if such impacts were to occur during construction or as a result of unforeseen design adjustments, additional measures would need to be included in this RP to reestablish APs livelihoods and secure access to alternative land or shelter. In this version of the RP, such provisions are not included, as physical displacement is not anticipated based on the current scope and design.

167. Likewise, no significant long-term impacts on livelihoods are currently expected. Most adverse effects are likely to be temporary, stemming from construction-related nuisances such as restricted access to properties, dust, noise, and temporary disturbances near economic activity areas. However, in the event that income-generating activities—such as small-scale vending, informal trading, or subsistence gardening—are disrupted, targeted income restoration measures will be implemented to ensure that APs are not worse off as a result of the Project.

168. In accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, the Project is committed to restoring and, where possible, improving the living standards and livelihoods of all affected persons, particularly vulnerable groups. Income restoration and rehabilitation support will be designed based on local conditions in Vanimo and the broader context of West Sepik Province, where many households rely on informal livelihoods and subsistence activities.

169. The Project recognizes several livelihood risks specific to the Vanimo context, including:

- (i) Temporary loss of income for informal vendors operating near pipeline corridors and construction zones;
- (ii) Limited access to water sources such as Stoney Cave and Wara Boil during construction, affecting households that rely on these for domestic use;
- (iii) Disruption to public facilities or institutions where women, youth, and vulnerable groups are active, such as market areas, clinics, and schools; and
- (iv) Reduced customer access to small businesses and roadside vendors during trenching or pipe-laying activities.

170. For minor, short-term impacts, compensation at full replacement cost will be provided, in line with PNG legal requirements and ADB's SPS 2009. In addition, the Project will offer support measures tailored to the needs of affected individuals. These may include:

- (i) Temporary employment opportunities during construction, with prioritization of local hiring, especially for women and vulnerable households;
- (ii) Small grant support or in-kind assistance for informal vendors and microentrepreneurs to help them re-establish or diversify income sources;
- (iii) Special provisions for female-headed households, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities, including targeted outreach and assistance during compensation and livelihood support activities.

171. These measures will be developed in greater detail and included in the updated Resettlement Plan, which will be prepared following completion of the detailed engineering design and confirmation of specific land and livelihood impacts.

172. The updated RP will also ensure that the design and implementation of income restoration measures are informed by meaningful consultation, and that they are culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive, and inclusive of all affected and at-risk groups, consistent with both ADB' SPS 2009 and Papua New Guinea's national social development and gender equality frameworks.

Table 7: Impacts and measures for restoration and rehabilitation

| Type of Impact | Proportion of the impact | Restoration Plan |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Permanent loss of land | 6.4Ha | As the resettlement or relocation of households is not anticipated under the current project scope, the Restoration Plan does not include provisions for physical relocation support—such as transport of household goods, temporary accommodation, or relocation site preparation. However, if changes to the detailed design or unforeseen circumstances during implementation result in physical displacement or require the relocation of households or assets, the Restoration Plan will be reviewed and updated accordingly. In such cases, additional measures will be included to ensure that affected persons receive comprehensive assistance. This may include but is not limited to support in securing new land or property titles, assistance with legal and administrative processes related to resettlement, and facilitation of access to temporary or permanent housing solutions. The Project will ensure that any revised plan continues to meet ADB safeguards requirements and is responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and those without formal land tenure. |
| Damage to land and improvements | IOL tbc | The Restoration Plan ensures that all APs receive full compensation or restoration support, with their living conditions and livelihoods restored to pre-impact levels or improved. Restoration efforts will be guided by a technical assessment of damages and will include compensation—either in-kind or in cash—at full replacement cost without |

| Type of Impact | Proportion of the impact | Restoration Plan |
|--------------------|--|---|
| | | <p>depreciation. APs will be actively engaged in identifying appropriate remedial measures, ensuring that restoration options are culturally appropriate and aligned with their preferences.</p> <p>A clear, time-bound implementation schedule will be developed to guide the delivery of compensation and restoration measures. In addition, the plan incorporates the project GRM to address any concerns raised by APs in a timely manner. Participatory monitoring processes are established as part of this RP to allow community involvement in oversight, and independent verification will be conducted to confirm that restoration measures have been properly implemented, and that APs' rights and entitlements are upheld in accordance with ADB's 2009.</p> |
| Crop losses | IOL tbc | <p>The Restoration Plan provides for APs to receive fair and timely compensation at full replacement cost, without depreciation, based on a technical assessment of the damage. In cases where agricultural livelihoods are impacted, appropriate measures to support recovery and restoration will be implemented. These may include provision of agricultural inputs, technical assistance, or access to livelihood recovery and productivity enhancement programs, with the objective of restoring or improving household income and living conditions to pre-impact levels.</p> <p>To ensure relevance and effectiveness, affected farmers will be actively involved in the design and selection of restoration measures. A clear, time-bound implementation schedule, along with accessible grievance and appeals mechanisms to address concerns in a timely and transparent manner shall be developed. Participatory monitoring and evaluation processes shall be integrated into the implementation framework to assess the effectiveness of restoration efforts, ensure accountability, and uphold the principles of equity, inclusion, and sustainability.</p> |
| Loss of structures | Not an impact under the current design | <p>Loss of structures is not anticipated under the current project scope. As such, the Restoration Plan does not presently include provisions for the replacement or compensation of houses or other significant buildings or structures. However, if changes to the detailed design or unforeseen circumstances during implementation result in the loss of structures, the Restoration Plan shall be reviewed and updated accordingly.</p> |

| Type of Impact | Proportion of the impact | Restoration Plan |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | <p>In such cases, the plan will ensure that affected persons (APs) receive full compensation at replacement cost—free from depreciation—based on a comprehensive technical assessment. Reconstruction support shall be provided either at the original site or at a mutually agreed alternative location, using materials of equal or superior quality. All reconstructed structures shall be required to meet appropriate safety and functionality standards, consistent with national building regulations and local context.</p> <p>Affected persons shall be meaningfully engaged in the identification of appropriate reconstruction options. The restoration process will be guided by a clear and time-bound implementation schedule, supported by accessible grievance redress and appeals mechanisms. Participatory monitoring will be undertaken to assess the quality of reconstruction efforts and to ensure adherence to the principles of equity, dignity, and sustainability.</p> <p>The Project shall ensure that any revised Restoration Plan remains fully compliant with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and individuals without formal land tenure.</p> |
| Loss of livelihoods | IOL tbc | <p>Loss of livelihoods is not anticipated under the current project scope. As such, the Restoration Plan does not presently include provisions for livelihood restoration activities. However, if changes to the detailed design or unforeseen circumstances during implementation result in the loss of livelihoods, the Restoration Plan shall be reviewed and updated accordingly.</p> <p>In case of loss of livelihoods, the Restoration Plan must ensure that APs receive adequate compensation and targeted support to restore or improve their economic and productive conditions to at least pre-impact levels. This requires a thorough identification of affected livelihood sources—such as informal trading, fishing, small-scale farming, or wage employment—and the implementation of appropriate restoration measures. These may include cash compensation for temporary income loss, technical assistance, access to livelihood recovery programs, vocational training, and linkages to sustainable economic opportunities within the Vanimo context.</p> <p>The plan should be developed through close consultation with affected individuals and households, ensuring that interventions are context-specific, culturally appropriate,</p> |

| Type of Impact | Proportion of the impact | Restoration Plan |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | | <p>and aligned with local capacities and aspirations. It must be accompanied by a clear and time-bound implementation schedule, as well as accessible grievance redress and appeals mechanisms to address concerns in a fair and timely manner.</p> <p>Participatory monitoring will be integrated into the plan to track progress, evaluate the effectiveness of restoration measures, and ensure accountability. This process will uphold the principles of equity, sustainability, and improved livelihoods, particularly for vulnerable groups such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, and those without secure land tenure. All measures will be designed and implemented in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).</p> |
| Poverty and social development | All households and businesses impacted by the Project | <p>The Restoration Plan ensures that APs and communities not only regain their pre-impact living conditions but also experience measurable improvements in their social and economic wellbeing. To achieve this, the Plan must identify and prioritize support for vulnerable groups—such as low-income households, female-headed families, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities—who may face additional barriers to recovery.</p> <p>Targeted measures should include priority access to essential services (such as water, health, and education), financial inclusion initiatives, tailored capacity-building programs, and access to local employment and income-generation opportunities created by the Project. Meaningful involvement of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes will be critical to ensure that restoration strategies are inclusive, appropriate, and sustainable.</p> <p>The Restoration Plan must be developed through a participatory process that reflects the voices and priorities of affected communities. It should be guided by a clear, time-bound implementation schedule, supported by accessible grievance redress and appeals mechanisms, and underpinned by a robust social monitoring framework. This framework will track progress on equity, social cohesion, and sustainable development outcomes, in line with the principles of ADB's SPS 2009 and the Government of Papua New Guinea's commitments to inclusive development.</p> |

| Type of Impact | Proportion of the impact | Restoration Plan |
|--|---|--|
| Unanticipated impacts of workforce influx. | Potential rise in alcohol consumption, gender-based and sexual violence, sex work, and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS. | <p>The Restoration Plan incorporates preventative, mitigation, and restorative measures aimed at safeguarding host communities from potential social risks associated with project implementation. This includes the enforcement of a mandatory Code of Conduct for all project personnel, with clear provisions on respectful behavior, non-discrimination, and zero tolerance for gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH).</p> <p>In addition, the plan includes the delivery of culturally appropriate community awareness campaigns on gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health, and rights. It also facilitates access to essential health services and psychosocial support, particularly for survivors of violence or trauma. Partnerships with specialized local service providers and civil society organizations will be critical to ensure that support mechanisms are accessible, context-sensitive, and responsive to community needs.</p> <p>Women, youth, and other vulnerable groups must be meaningfully engaged in the design and implementation of these measures to ensure that interventions are inclusive and relevant. The plan also establishes safe, confidential, and accessible grievance redress mechanisms specifically designed to handle sensitive issues such as GBV and SEAH.</p> <p>Finally, a participatory monitoring system is to be embedded within the plan to assess the effectiveness of interventions and ensure accountability. This system will track progress in promoting dignity, equity, and non-discrimination, and help ensure that safeguards are fully upheld throughout project implementation.</p> |
| Nuisance and construction impacts | Traffic and transportation disruptions | <p>The Restoration Plan ensures safe, continuous, and accessible mobility for affected communities during all phases of the Project. This requires the development and implementation of a comprehensive Traffic Management Plan (TMP), designed in coordination with local transport authorities and responsive to community needs. The TMP should include clearly marked detours, signage, and public notices; construction schedules that minimize traffic disruptions and congestion; and guaranteed access to homes, businesses, schools, health services, and other essential facilities.</p> <p>Special attention must be given to the needs of vulnerable groups, including children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities, to ensure that mobility and access are not</p> |

| Type of Impact | Proportion of the impact | Restoration Plan |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | <p>compromised. Tailored provisions—such as pedestrian pathways, crossing assistance, and transportation alternatives—should be incorporated where needed.</p> <p>In addition, the TMP should be supported by public information campaigns and regular community engagement to keep residents informed of planned works, access arrangements, and available support. An accessible grievance redress mechanism should be in place to promptly address any mobility-related concerns, and a participatory monitoring process should be established to assess the effectiveness of mitigation measures. These actions will help uphold the principles of safety, equity, and service continuity throughout project implementation.</p> |
| | Access to land and private property | <p>The Restoration Plan includes formal agreements with land rights-holders to govern temporary land use or access during construction. These agreements must ensure fair and timely compensation for any temporary or permanent damage to structures, crops, or access routes, and must include provisions for the full restoration of affected land to its original condition upon completion of works.</p> <p>The plan must also ensure the meaningful involvement of affected individuals in the planning and scheduling of works, including consultation on restoration timelines and methods. Accessible grievance redress and appeals mechanisms should be established to address any disputes or concerns related to land use, damage, or restoration.</p> <p>Participatory monitoring should be implemented to verify that land entry, compensation, and restoration activities are carried out in accordance with the principles of equity, legality, and respect for private property. These processes will help build trust with affected communities and ensure that the Project remains compliant with ADB's SPS 2009 and relevant legal frameworks in Papua New Guinea.</p> |
| | Water Sources | <p>The Restoration Plan ensures uninterrupted, safe, and access to water for all affected communities throughout the construction period. This requires the prior identification of vulnerable or at-risk water sources, particularly those relied upon by informal users, and the establishment of alternative supply systems—such as mobile water tanks, standpipes, or temporary service connections. Continuous water quality monitoring must be conducted to ensure the safety of both existing and</p> |

| Type of Impact | Proportion of the impact | Restoration Plan |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | <p>substitute sources, with rapid corrective measures implemented in the event of contamination or service disruption.</p> <p>The plan must be developed in close consultation with affected communities to ensure that measures are contextually appropriate, culturally acceptable, and responsive to community needs. It should include clear, accessible information-sharing processes and complaints mechanisms, as well as a defined implementation timeline with clearly assigned institutional responsibilities.</p> <p>A participatory monitoring system should also be established to verify the adequacy, safety, and accessibility of temporary water supply arrangements. This process will help ensure that restoration efforts are aligned with public health and sanitation standards, and uphold the principles of equity, the human right to water, and effective, rights-based service restoration.</p> |

I. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

173. The resettlement budget for the Project includes all costs associated with land acquisition, compensation for affected assets and livelihoods, assistance to vulnerable groups, grievance redress, and safeguard implementation. The budget also covers monitoring, institutional support, and capacity-building activities related to resettlement.

174. Preliminary cost estimates have been prepared based on the available project design and the identification of affected assets. These costs will be updated following the detailed design phase and updated Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), which will confirm the extent of impacts and number of Affected Persons (APs). The budget will include a contingency of 10% to account for unforeseen impacts or price fluctuations.

175. The EA, Kumul Consolidated Holdings (KCH), through WPNG as the IA, will be responsible for ensuring the timely allocation and disbursement of funds for resettlement. All resettlement-related costs—including land acquisition, compensation, assistance, and administration—will be financed by the Government of Papua New Guinea as part of its counterpart contribution to the project. All resettlement-related costs-including land acquisition, compensation, assistance, and administration-will be financed by the Government of Papua New Guinea as part of its counterpart contribution to the project.

176. Compensation payments will be made prior to displacement or disruption of access and will be based on full replacement cost principles, as per ADB's SPS 2009 and national regulations. Valuation of affected land, crops, and other assets will be conducted by qualified and independent valuers in accordance with national laws and ADB safeguards.

177. Following the disbursement of all cash compensation and the completion of the required bank transfers, the PMU will prepare a Compensation Completion Report. This report will include

detailed records of all payments made, the list of beneficiaries, dates of distribution, and any remaining unspent funds. It will be submitted for internal review and approval to document the full implementation of compensation commitments.

178. The grievance redress mechanism described in this Resettlement Plan will be fully operational during and after the compensation process, providing a structured avenue for affected persons to raise concerns or disputes related to compensation or other resettlement matters. This system will ensure that all grievances are formally recorded, tracked, and resolved in a timely and equitable manner, reinforcing WPNG's commitment to transparency, fairness, and accountability in resettlement implementation.

179. The budget estimates in this RP are based on valuation data from DLPP's valuation reports and other relative data from past resettlement plans. The budget estimated in the Table 8 provides a financial basis to address land acquisition impacts and ensure fair compensation for affected individuals and communities involved in Project. Figures presented in this budget are based on the recent DLPP visit, the Valuer General's Office have submitted a preliminary Valuation Report included in Appendix 8 covering compensation for economic plants, trees, structures, and land loss to WPNG. Other estimates were sourced from other Projects in PNG, and other past water projects in the pacific.

180. The budget is organized into three main categories: (i) Value of Assets, which encompasses provisions for compensation related to land and improvements in Vanimo that will be impacted, however final project design may result in lesser or no impacts of some of the anticipated losses and subsequent compensation as shown in Appendix 8: A, B and C, as well as costs associated with any necessary relocations and livelihood restoration efforts; (ii) implementation costs, which include the fees for social and environmental safeguards specialists, as well as one-time payments required for land acquisition, surveys, and permits; and (iii) contingencies, designed to address any unforeseen circumstances that may arise during the resettlement process. Table 8 – shows indicative line items in the resettlement budget for the Vanimo Water Supply Sub-Project's Resettlement Plan.

181. Table 8 summarizes the preliminary budget for resettlement implementation. This will be updated in the final Resettlement Plan following the DMS and valuation.

Table 8 – Indicative resettlement plan implementation budget

| Item | Description | Amount in USD |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Assets | | |
| Improvements | Compensation for loss of structures (Refer to Appendix 8A) | 11,268 |
| Improvements | Economic Plants and Trees (impacts) (Refer to Appendix 8C) | 8,169 |
| Land | Loss of Land/Outright Purchases (Refer to Appendix 8C) | 1,041,910 |
| Subtotal 1: Value of assets | | 1,061,348 |
| 2. Implementation | | |
| Safeguards | Social Safeguards Specialist | 64,853 |
| | Environmental Safeguards Specialist | 64,853 |

| Item | Description | Amount in USD |
|--|--|------------------|
| | Livelihood Community Incentives (such community shelters for disabled Persons, behaviour change communication campaigns) | 24,940 |
| Land Acquisition Survey, Physical Planning Consents and Permits | One-off payments | 12,470 |
| Subtotal 2: Implementation | | 167,116 |
| 2. Contingencies | | |
| Lump Sum for Value of Assets | 10% of Subtotal 1 | 106,134 |
| Lump Sum for Implementation | 10% of Subtotal 2 | 16,711 |
| Subtotal 3: Contingencies | | 122,846 |
| Total budget (Value of assets + Implementation + Contingencies) | | 1,351,311 |

X. Institutional Arrangements

182. The institutional framework for the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Security and Resilience Improvement Project (UWSSRIP) has been designed to ensure the effective planning, implementation, and oversight of key output activities. This includes coordinated efforts across multiple agencies and ministries to uphold social and environmental safeguards, particularly with respect to land acquisition and resettlement.

183. Kumul Consolidated Holdings (KCH), as the Executing Agency, holds overall responsibility for project management. This includes securing land-use rights, ensuring compliance with applicable laws and policies, and providing compensation for land and assets affected by subproject implementation.

184. These responsibilities are critical to ensuring the smooth execution of subproject activities and maintaining compliance with national legislation and the Asian Development Bank's SPS 2009.

A. Executing Agency

185. Kumul Consolidated Holdings is the Executing Agency (EA) for UWSSRIP. KCH holds overall responsibility for the strategic oversight and coordination of subproject implementation, including compliance with loan covenants and safeguard requirements. KCH is responsible for managing counterpart funding and ensuring that legal and financial procedures align with national systems.

186. As the EA, KCH also ensures alignment with ADB's safeguards requirements and actively participates in project-level decision-making processes, including representation on the Project Steering Committee (PSC). KCH will work closely with the Implementing Agency (Water PNG), relevant national agencies, and the ADB to address safeguard compliance and land access matters. Key Responsibilities of the EA include:

- (i) **Legal and administrative compliance.** KCH acts as the government's representative in receiving loans and grants from ADB and other development partners. It is responsible for the negotiation, signing, and execution of all legal agreements, including those that pertain to safeguards and land acquisition.
- (ii) **Subproject coordination and reporting.** KCH oversees coordination among subproject stakeholders and ensures the timely submission of project reports to ADB. It monitors implementation progress and provides regular updates to the Government of PNG and relevant development partners.
- (iii) **Safeguards oversight and compliance.** KCH is responsible for ensuring that safeguard measures—particularly those related to resettlement and environmental management—are properly implemented. Through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), KCH will monitor compliance with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Resettlement Plan (RP). Semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB, including progress on RP implementation, compliance issues, and corrective actions taken.
- (iv) **Financial management.** KCH manages counterpart funding and ensures the timely disbursement of loan proceeds. It also supervises project financial management, including the preparation and submission of audited financial statements in accordance with ADB and government procedures.

B. Implementing Agency and Project Management Unit

187. Water PNG Limited (WPNG) serves as the designated Implementing Agency (IA) for the Vanimo project under UWSSRIP. Through its dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU), WPNG is responsible for the day-to-day implementation and management of subproject activities. This is done in accordance with the financing agreements between the Government PNG and ADB, and consistent with the safeguard, procurement, financial, and operational policies of both ADB and the Government. The IA core responsibilities through the PMU include the following:

- (i) **Day-to-day management.** Coordinate and supervise all aspects of subproject implementation, ensuring alignment with the approved timeline, quality standards, and scope.
- (ii) **Procurement.** Manage the procurement of civil works, goods, and consulting services. This includes the preparation of bidding documents, bid evaluation, contract negotiation, and contract award processes in accordance with ADB procurement guidelines.
- (iii) **Financial management.** Maintain accurate and up-to-date financial records. Prepare and submit withdrawal applications, quarterly financial statements, and annual audited reports. Ensure the application of internal controls and implementation of the financial management action plan to address potential risks.
- (iv) **Contract administration.** Manage the negotiation, execution, and administration of contracts for civil works and consulting services. Ensure compliance with contractual deliverables.
- (v) **Stakeholder engagement and issue resolution.** Maintain coordination with national, provincial, and local stakeholders. Identify and resolve implementation bottlenecks and agree on remedial actions in the case of delays or underperformance.
- (vi) **Capacity building.** Ensure the PMU is adequately staffed with qualified personnel and operational throughout the subproject lifecycle.
- (vii) **Reporting.** Submit regular progress reports to KCH and ADB, including updates on physical progress, safeguards compliance, financial management, and key milestones. Prepare and update consolidated annual work plans and implementation schedules.

- (viii) **Supervision and compliance.** Monitor the performance of contractors and consultants. Ensure compliance with safeguards requirements as per the Resettlement Plan (RP) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP), including obtaining environmental and land access permits.
- (ix) **Change management.** Issue and manage contract variation orders as required to respond to changes in scope, schedule, or resource requirements.
- (x) **Community engagement and grievance redress.** Conduct meaningful consultations and engage with affected communities throughout the project cycle. Operate and maintain the GRM, ensuring timely resolution of complaints.
- (xi) **Monitoring and evaluation.** Conduct routine monitoring of project activities, particularly environmental and social safeguards. Submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to ADB and other relevant stakeholders.
- (xii) **Project completion.** Prepare and submit the subproject completion report, capturing achievements, challenges, lessons learned, and recommendations for future programming.

C. Project Steering Committee

188. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) functions as the principal oversight and coordination body for UWSSRIP. It ensures the program's alignment with national development priorities, adherence to loan and grant agreement conditions, and the application of sound public investment and financial management practices.

189. The PSC is chaired by the Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM). Membership includes representatives from the Department of Treasury (DoT), KCH, WPNG, NCDC, DLPP and other key stakeholders.

190. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of WPNG, supported by the Head of the PMU, serves as the PSC Secretariat, responsible for convening regular meetings, compiling implementation reports, and facilitating timely communication across agencies. The PSC's core responsibilities include:

- (i) **Strategic oversight.** Ensure the implementation of the investment program is consistent with national development policies and strategic frameworks.
- (ii) **Compliance monitoring.** Ensure adherence to loan agreement covenants and safeguard policy commitments, particularly related to procurement, resettlement, and environmental management.
- (iii) **Resource coordination.** Support KCH and WPNG in mobilizing counterpart and loan funds and resolving inter-agency bottlenecks that may delay implementation.
- (iv) **Performance review.** Monitor project milestones, budget utilization, and progress across workstreams, including safeguards, engineering, procurement, and financial management.
- (v) **Meeting frequency and escalation.** Convene quarterly meetings or as needed to assess implementation progress, address emerging risks, and authorize corrective measures where necessary.

D. Consultant

191. A consulting firm will be engaged to fulfill the requirements for engineering design and technical investigation through the Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) while individual experts will be recruited to complement the overall project management function to support the

EA and IA in delivering the project effectively and in compliance with ADB and national requirements.

1. Project Management

192. Key individual experts will play a central role in supporting both the EA and IA across multiple functions of project implementation and control. The individual consultants will provide ongoing strategic, administrative, and operational support to ensure timely and efficient delivery of the project. The Consultants primary responsibilities include:

- (i) **Planning and coordination.** Assist in developing implementation strategies, schedules, and coordination mechanisms among agencies and stakeholders.
- (ii) **Project management and administration.** Support day-to-day project management, ensuring alignment with the loan agreement and performance targets.
- (iii) **Procurement and contract management.** Provide expert guidance on tendering processes, bid evaluations, and contract administration to ensure transparency and compliance.
- (iv) **Problem-solving and troubleshooting.** Assist in identifying and resolving implementation bottlenecks, risks, and performance issues.
- (v) **Progress monitoring and reporting.** Prepare consolidated project progress reports, including financial and safeguards monitoring updates, for submission to ADB and the Government.

2. Design and Supervision

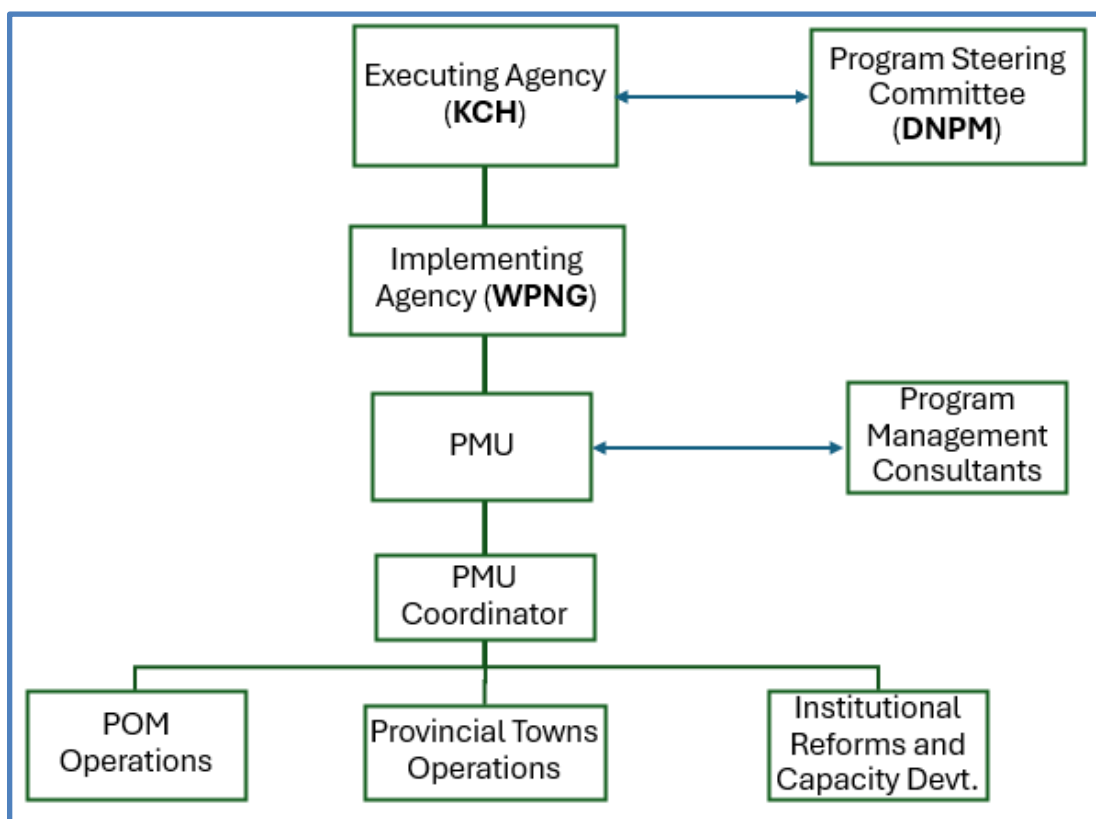
193. The consultant provides critical technical support during the design, construction, and operational phases of the subprojects. The consultant ensures that engineering and construction activities comply with design specifications, safeguards policies, and quality standards. The DSC's key responsibilities include:

- (i) **Design review** – Examine detailed engineering designs prepared by contractors, verify their technical adequacy, and make recommendations to the Implementing Agency on necessary modifications or improvements.
- (ii) **Construction supervision** – Oversee the implementation of civil works to ensure compliance with technical specifications, timelines, and safeguards.
- (iii) **Quality assurance and certification** – Certify the completion of works, validate contractor performance, and review payment claims and variation orders.
- (iv) **Safeguards monitoring** – Conduct on-site monitoring of social and environmental safeguards compliance, ensure mitigation measures are implemented, and support the preparation of safeguards reports required by ADB and national authorities.

194. The Consultant work in close coordination with the PMU, contractors, and local stakeholders to ensure project objectives are met while maintaining a high standard of social and environmental performance throughout implementation.

195. **Figure 6** visually represents the structure of an organization or project team, showing the relationships and relative ranks of its components.

Figure 6: Overall Organisational Structure



XI. Implementation Schedule

196. This section includes a detailed, time-bound implementation schedule for all key safeguards activities. The implementation schedule should cover all aspects of resettlement activities synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction and provide land acquisition process and timeline.

197. The implementation schedule for the Project is presented in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Implementation Schedule

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
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XII. Monitoring and Reporting

198. The objective of resettlement monitoring is to ensure that the entitlements provided to affected persons (APs) are delivered on time, that livelihood restoration measures are effectively implemented, and that the resettlement process complies with the agreed RP and ADB’s SPS 2009. Monitoring will also ensure the timely identification and resolution of any implementation challenges, with a particular focus on addressing the needs of vulnerable groups.

199. Activities related to the implementation of this RP will undergo both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the PMU with the support of the Design and Supervision Consultant. External monitoring will be assigned to an independent monitoring organization (IMO).

A. Internal monitoring

200. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the PMU of Water PNG, with oversight from Kumul Consolidated Holdings (KCH) as the EA. The PMU's safeguards team will be responsible for day-to-day monitoring and documentation of RP implementation activities.

201. Internal monitoring will cover:

- (i) Delivery of compensation payments and assistance (including to vulnerable APs);
- (ii) Timeliness of disbursement and adequacy of entitlements;
- (iii) Functionality of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM);
- (iv) Progress in livelihood restoration activities;
- (v) Community engagement and consultation activities;
- (vi) Any unanticipated impacts identified and addressed;
- (vii) Restoration of temporary impacts, including land and access.

202. Monitoring will use both quantitative and qualitative indicators and will be disaggregated by gender, age, and vulnerability status. Field visits, household surveys, stakeholder interviews, and review of grievance records will be standard tools used by the PMU.

203. Internal monitoring results will be compiled into semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports (SSMRs) and submitted to ADB. These reports will document progress, challenges encountered, corrective actions taken, and next steps.

204. An indicative list of internal monitoring parameters and indicators is provided in the table below.

Table 10: Internal Monitoring Parameters

| Monitoring Parameters | Suggested Indicators |
|------------------------------|---|
| Engagement and Grievances | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of engagement sessions delivered as scheduled. • Awareness of entitlements among APs, including vulnerable groups • Utilization of the GRM by affected residents (including women, children, and vulnerable groups) • Timely resolution status of grievances. |
| Delivery of AP Entitlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of APs who received compensation and/or entitlements for land, trees, and structures per the inventory of losses. |
| AP Satisfaction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of APs satisfied with consultation processes, adequacy, and timeliness of compensation payments. |

B. External Monitoring

205. Under the ADB's SPS, 2009, external monitoring is not required for projects classified as Category B for Involuntary Resettlement. This classification indicates that the project is not expected to cause any significant physical or economic displacement. However, if, during implementation, resettlement impacts such as the relocation of houses emerge, these must be promptly communicated to ADB. ADB, in coordination with the PMU, will assess the situation and

determine the need for appropriate and proportional monitoring and safeguard documentation, which may include updating this RP in accordance with SPS 2009 requirements.

PROJECT MAPS OF VANIMO WATER SUPPLY SUB-PROJECT

A – Transmitter Well Field and Spring Source



B – Settlement Cluster 1 & 2 and Reservoir 1 in Zone 1A



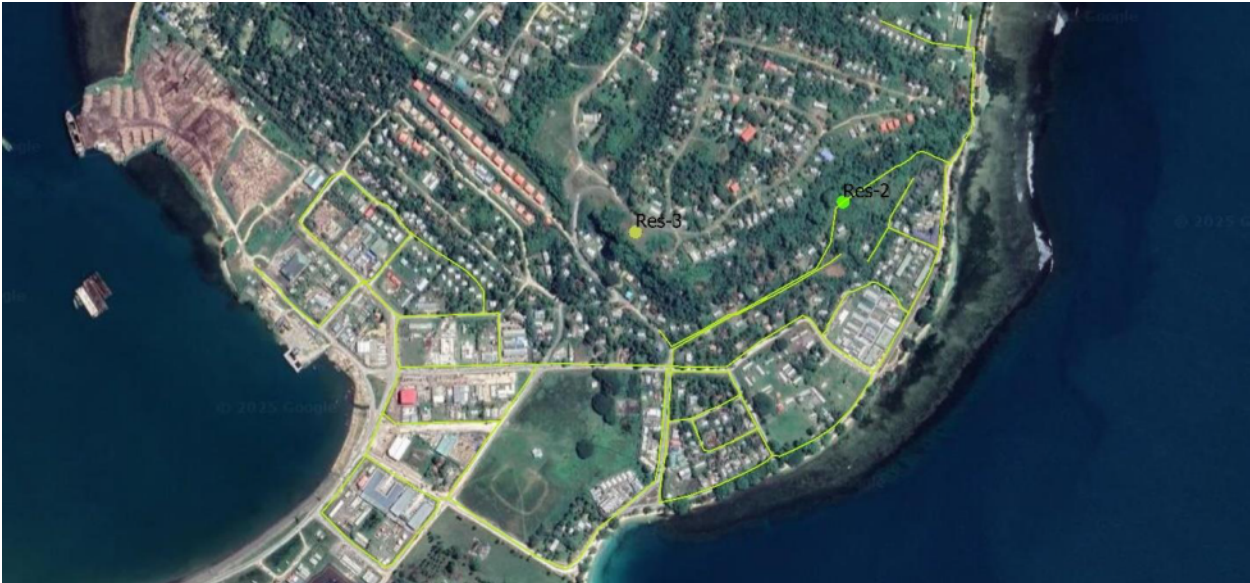
C – Settlement Cluster and Reservoir 1 & 2 in Zone 2



D – Water Supply Zone 1



E – Water Supply Zone 2



F – Water Supply Zone 3



STAKEHOLDER CONSENT AND SUPPORT

A – Stoney Cave Spring Source: Customary Landowners' Consent Letters

Date: 16th June 2025

The Chief Executive Officer
Water PNG Ltd
PO Box 2779,
Boroko, NCD
Papua New Guinea

Dear Mr James Young

Subject: Consent for development of Stoney cave spring source as the water source for the Vanimo Town Water Supply.

We the Customary landowners and and Community leaders of Stoney cave Spring source would like to thank Water PNG for identifying the stoney cave spring as one of the water source options for the Vanimo Town Water Supply.

We understand that further engineering investigations need to be carried out by Water PNG and ADB to confirm the water source for the system and hereby give our consent for this investigations and development of the Stoney cave spring source if considered.

This consent is given subject to the condition that in the event the Stoney Cave spring is confirmed as the source (or one of the sources) of the water supply system, proper procedures be followed during the land acquisition process.

The decision to provide this Consent has been made voluntarily and without pressure. We can be contacted on Phone # 70982260

Sincerely



Heibahard Bewatou

Land owner

Isou Clan



Chris Paiye

Community Leader

Stoney cave settler

B – Waraboil Spring Source: Customary Landowners' Consent Letters

Date: 16th June 2025

The Chief Executive Officer
Water PNG Ltd
PO Box 2779,
Boroko, NCD
Papua New Guinea

Dear Mr James Young

Subject: Consent for development of Wara Boil spring source as the water source for the Vanimo Town Water Supply.

I am the Customary landowner of Wara Boil Spring source and would like to thank Water PNG for identifying the Wara Boil spring as one of the water source options for the Vanimo Town Water Supply.

I understand that further engineering investigations need to be carried out by Water PNG and ADB to confirm the water source for the system and hereby give my consent for this investigations and development of the Wara Boil spring source if considered.

This consent is given subject to the condition that in the event the Wara Boil spring is confirmed as the source (or one of the sources) of the water supply system, proper procedures be followed during the land acquisition process.

The decision to provide this Consent has been made voluntarily and without pressure. I can be contacted on Phone # 71944250

Sincerely



Herman Kei

Land owner

Krisa villiage

Ward 15

Vanimo Green District

C – Certificate Authorizing Occupancy Consent Letter from West Sepik Provincial Administration

D –



**WEST SEPIK PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATOR**

PO Box 373. **VANIMO**.
West Sepik Province. PNG, 551

Office Phone: (675) 457 1257
Email: e.sakin663@gmail.com

Date: 19th June, 2025
Reference: PMD-WSPA

Chief Executive Officer
Water PNG
PO BOX 3386
BOROKO
National Capital District

My dear CEO,

**SUBJECT: LETTER OF CONSENT AS 'CERTIFICATE AUTHORISING OCCUPANCY' FOR VANIMO TOWN
WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE, SECURITY AND RESILIENCE PROJECT**

I, **Mr Eric Sakin** acting under Section 73 (2) prescribed within the Organic Law on Provincial and Local Level Government Administration Act (1997), and as Chief Accountable Officer of West Sepik Province hereby grant 'Consent' over the demarcated allotments and sections of State Land within Vanimo Town only on which the development of Vanimo Water Supply, Hygiene, Sanitation, Resilience, and Security Project terminate. This Consent as 'Certificate Authorising Occupancy' (CAO) is determined and delivered for Water Supply Project only.

Hereunder are Sections/Allotments as tabulated below for immediate access and progress thereon:

| No | Sites | Land Development Status |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | Reservoir 2 Makepa | Vacant State Land |
| 2 | Reservoir 3 Elevated Tank (Tower hill) | Vacant state land |
| 3 | Transfer Pump station-section 13 lot 10 | File search to be carried out by Pauline |
| 4 | NBC Transmitter Field | Licensed held by NBC (to be verified by PLPP Pauline Saminga if still valid or not |

The NBC site No 4, will be sorted out internally through the Office of the Governor for West Sepik Province and my Office. Above all else, with fullest gratitude, I thank the Water PNG and Asian Development Bank for selecting Vanimo Town in West Sepik Province to pilot this mega cornerstone project.

For your consideration and immediate persual.

Faithfully yours,

Mr. Eric Sakin
Acting Provincial Administrator



Vanimo Forest Products Consent Letter

Vanimo Forest Products Limited

"Your genuine development partner"

LOT 2, SECTION 4, P.O.BOX 41,
VANIMO 551, SANDAUN PROVINCE
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

TELEPHONE: +675 4571018; +675 4571152
FACSIMILE : + 675 4571203
E-MAIL : vnpl@hotmail.com

16/06/2025

The Chief Executive Officer
Water PNG Limited
P.O. Box 2779
Boroko, NCD
Papua New Guinea

Attention: Mr James Young

Dear Sir,

**SUBJECT: CONSENT LETTER TO ACCESS TO
UNDERTAKE INVESTIGATIONS & TEST DRILLING**

We acknowledge receiving your letter Ref.No: ADB Vanimo WSP-VFP Consent Letter dated the 6th June 2025.

Water is a life commodity and Vanimo Township over the years have writhed during long dry season and as a developing partner we provided good clean water to our growing employees but had to step in to ease water shortage problem also to the many residents as well as offices in Vanimo Town.

For that the Management is consenting you the access to undertake investigations and test drilling for water source in the identified area at Wara boil field as indicated.

It is also noted that at this point in time you are given access for investigations and test drilling only and should this leads to development aspect, we would appreciate further deliberation.


Thank you.

Yours Sincerely,
for Vanimo Forest Products Ltd



.....
Robert Ling
Management



SITE INSPECTION REPORT FROM THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PHYSICAL PLANNER



DEPARTMENT OF LANDS & PHYSICAL PLANNING
Office of the Chief Physical Planner



Business Phone: [675] 301 3159/3105
Facsimile: [675] 325 2343
1st Floor, Eda Tano Haus
Section 405, Lot 17 Hohola
Waigani Drive

P O Box 5665 – BOROKO,111
National Capital District
Papua New Guinea
Website: www.lands.gov.pg

DATE: 19th June 2024

The Team Leader

Water PNG Vanimo Project
C/- Twin Merlion Business Centre
Gordons, Cobon Street, Geauta Drive
PO Box 2779
BOROKO 111
NCD

Dear Sir

REF: SITE INSPECTION REPORT FOR THE VANIMO WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

In reference to the subject matter captioned, I as the Principal Planner development Control was fortunate to be in a team of professional lands officers conducting site visits to certain locations and time as detailed here in this.

PURPOSE:

The paramount objective of this visit was to be in a team of professionals to determine the likely impacts of the development that would occur in the process of extracting water to be supplied to the main town of Vanimo. I, as the officer responsible for the physical developments on those various selected sites, was able to gather my component of the data and information that needs to be gathered for a full Physical Planning Submission for planning permits to commence the construction once it is given the consent.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS: -Stony Cave and Wara Boil Sites

The actual site inspections were conducted on the 13th and 14th of June 2025 with a couple of the officers on the ground. The two main spring sources identified are the Stony Cave and the Wara Boil sites. These two sites will be the primary sources of water to be supplied to Vanimo Town.

These two sites are found to be on customary owned land, land owned by the people living in Krisa Village just outside the outskirts of Vanimo Town. The Stony Cave Spring is this fresh spring coming out of a cave that is located in Krisa village whilst the Wara Boil Spring is also a spring that oozes out beneath the ground from the hillside.

However, landowning group claims that most of the Wara Boil area is occupied by settlers or people who have been given the opportunity to come and settle in their customary land. They are categorized as Land Users and occupied and used this Wara Boil Spring in their daily lives over the past years until at the time of conducting both the site inspections and community awareness.

SITE DESCRIPTION: *NBC Transmitter Field and Vanimo Forest Product Land*

The other two sites selected apart from the above two springs are the NBC Transmitter Field and the Wara Boil Well Fields. These two sites require intensive drilling exercise in order to identify its underground water capacity. These are specifically for borehole drillings to capture the underground water at the NBC transmitter field and the Wara Boil Well field which is on land leased out to PNG Vanimo Forest. The area covers two different portions of state leased land described as Portion 40 Millinch of Oinake Fourmil Vanimo and Portion 54 Millinch of Oinake Fourmil Vanimo respectively.

The National Broadcasting Commissions interest on the describes as Portion 40 has several communication towers erected on the site with tall grasses and scattered shrubs dominating the site whilst Portion 54 is this very portion that is occupied by Vanimo Forest with few residential properties found at the frontage and the rear is fully left vacant with natural vegetation and patches of banana tress dominating the site also.

SITE DESCRIPTION: *Pipe Easements, Reservoirs and Transfer Pump Station*

The three vital components as to the proposed Vanimo Water Supply Project have been selected to be stationed at certain ideal locations through Vanimo Town.

Detailed land descriptions and ownership status for the land identified for its reservoirs will be detailed later part of the Case Report. However, the main concern as a Development Control Planner is the path identified to running the main water supply pipes. It was clearly identified during the inspection and visit on the routes that it will run parallel to the existing road and designated road reserves purposely designed to allow for service utilities such as power, sewer and underground telecommunication lines. Therefore, the proposed underlaying of the main pipes conforms to its intended uses and is of no major concern in the planning applications that are to be submitted later.

PHYSICAL PLANNING MATTERS

The site inspections conducted by the joint project team during our stay at Vanimo from the tentative dates as stated in each respective activities identifies certain aspects where each specialized officer had to consider in their reports.

Likewise, in the Physical Planning matter, I have observed certain sites that were proposed for the developments to take place triggers some planning matters. These include sites that need to be subdivided and rezoned to suit its intended use. These include both the customary land and the state leasehold land that were identified.

Proposed Subdivision.

The subdivision component includes these development sites that Water PNG has identified to put up its infrastructures including other minor developments both during construction and operational phases of the project.

Proposed Rezoning

There would be certain sites rezoned from its existing land use to suit those of the intended uses, and this requires a planning application seeking for rezoning in the later part of the report submission as planning applications.

PHYSICAL PLANNING FEES REQUIRED


The legislation mentioned as outlined earlier acts as the guide in ensuring every development plan conforms to certain procedural requirements.

However, the Physical Planning component of carrying out site inspections and compiling a Case Report is one that will be done before the construction phase. It is matter of submitting the Proposed Water Supply Project blueprint to the Physical Planning Boards for its approvals. I will be submitting a full Case Report and that would come once every document that are required are readily available for compilation.

However, there are many people living off along the proposed development path including the road reserves designated for service utilities to run through. However, it is an Asian Development Bank Funded Project there are stringent measures including social obligations and as such these were taken onto account. There are also customary landowners also identified with two of the proposed water sources. Therefore, we are to conduct a preliminary study on occupancy status and development patterns in those areas so that we planners can plan a more sustainable and comprehension land use planning soon. For that we appreciate working as one of the key partners the early stages of development till the completion of this vital project.

Thus, your involvement with us is very vital and looking forwards to working in more similar projects in the near future,

Yours in Planning


ROBIN TOLPARE- Principal Planner Momase




Endorsed by: MR. GEORGE HAULA UME Chief Physical Planner

The *Case Report* as stated will be accompanied by its relevant Planning Application Fees. Nevertheless, the following is the cost break up which I want to inform you beforehand to ensure it is to be paid before the boards deliberate on the applications that is to be rendered.

However, it is of my view that an estimated amount of K10,000 to K15,000 is budgeted for planning application fees alone. However, I have attached a fee schedule for detailed information as per the enclosure to this letter.

PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

This proposed Water Supply Project for Vanimo town will enhance the social economic environment as described previously with the beneficiary to the people of Vanimo Town and the neighboring inhabitants including those of the customary landowners. The following are a few of those beneficiaries identified in this field survey work.

- 1.1. ***Vanimo Town Residents-*** the foremost beneficiary identified here are the Vanimo community residing both within the township area and its peripherals of Vanimo Town area. The residence will see for the first time having access to freshly treated safe drinking water for household use.
- 1.2. ***The Vanimo Urban Council-*** The provision of water supply in Vanimo town will give prominence to its town authority to impose certain fees through taxes and other forms of sanitation that are very much needed in Vanimo right now. This will ensure the Vanimo Urban Local Level Government (VLLG) to have the upper hand of being the custodian of such developments and easily implement its
- 1.3. ***Others Including the Sandaun Provincial Government*** to have such developments in place so that it will increase its capacity in the provision of reliable water to its business houses and the public institutions like the Vanimo General Hospital and the various schools that are found inside Vanimo town.

RELEVANT GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

The governments' development goals in relation to land development as speculated in Part 3 of Key sectors 3.1. for Land developments and 3.15 urban developments of the country's Medium-Term Development Plan including its Land Development Policies may not have achieved its potential capability in the Sandaun Province because it never had a constant reliable water supply system to service its main Vanimo town.

Therefore, this proposed Vanimo Water Supply Project for the Sandaun province is to be seen as one of the priority development projects for the province. Therefore, it has to be developed from inception through to the completion of the water supply project is to be guided by relevant statutory regulations and Acts under the legislation to safeguard, direct and control this particular water supply project from feasibility studies through to the development of the project and finally into the general running of the services thereafter.

I as the Principal Development Control Planner for the Momase Region have considered the following government legislation to be relevant in this water supply project. These are the Land Act 1986 and the Physical planning Act of 1989 plus others such as the Survey Act and Customary Land Acts. However, it is intended here that a full Planning Case Report is to be produced to obtain the Physical Planning Consents to obtain the statutory requirements met in order to construct the proposed development plans within the declared physical planning area of Vanimo Town.

GENERAL REMARKS

There were seven different sites, and these require seven different portions to be created and the main trunk and distribution pipes to be laid along the main road reserves. It will be laid along the service utilities zones where most of the overhead power pylons run or between the drainage reserves and the allotments. main service.

**INTER-OFFICE MEMO – LAND STATUS BRIEF FOR VANIMO REPORT BY ACTING
SURVEYOR GENERAL**



DEPARTMENT OF LANDS & PHYSICAL PLANNING

Office of the Surveyor General

Business Phone: (675) 301 3178/3174
Building
Facsimile : 16751301 3299

Address: P.O.Box 5665
Boroko
National Capital District
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Location: Edn Tano
01st Floor Waigani Drive
Website: www.lands.gov.pg

Inter-Office Memo

To: Mr Lazarus P Malesa
Director, Projects
Customary Lands Services

Date: 15th October 2019

Subject: Status Check for the Proposed Locations for the Water Supply and Sanitation Projects in Kerema Town, Gulf Province (GP) and in Vanimo Town, West Sepik Province (WSP)

Reference is made to your Inter-Office Memo, 23/09/2019 further to the letter from Water PNG Ltd, 12/07/2019 in regard to the subject caption.

The provided supplementary documents inclusive of the approximate locality coordinates are hereby acknowledged. Unfortunately, the relative land files were not consulted but the survey record was then consulted besides the relative computer information to compile this Status Check.

1(A) Kerema Town, GP, Water Supply - Propose Locations of Water Supply Infrastructure Development

| <i>Propose/ Existing Sites</i> | <i>Purchase Status</i> | <i>Location & Description</i> | <i>Ownership</i> |
|---|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1) <i>Site A</i> - Ilakaraita Village Bore | DA 2498 | Lot 15 Sec 1/ Lot 9 Sec 16 - survey plans 38/386 & 38/571 | |
| 2) <i>Site B</i> - Kerema Hospital Bore | DA 2198 | Lot 7 Sec 15 - survey plan 38/382 | Set aside to Administration |
| 3) <i>Site C</i> - Kerema High School Bore | DAs 2023 & 2039 and NLDs 142 & 194 | Portion 8, M/ Kerema - survey plan 38/383 | Set aside to Administration |
| 4) <i>Site D</i> - Propose Reservoir & Water Treatment Plant Location (Stage 1) | NLD 2943 | Portion 312, M/ Kerema - survey plan 38/490 | Set aside to Dept. of Treasury |

| | | | |
|---|---------|--|---------------------|
| 5) <i>Site E</i> - Karova River Intake | DA 1798 | Portion 319 (formerly 84), M/ Cupola - survey plan 38/228 | CAO No. 1778 to CIS |
| 6) <i>Site F</i> - Propose Reservoir & Water Treatment Plant (Option 2) | | Along the main road between Karoa River Intake & Kerema Town | |

1(B) Kerema Town, GP, Sewerage - Propose Location of Sewerage Infrastructure Development

| <i>Propose/ Existing Sites</i> | <i>Purchase Status</i> | <i>Location & Description</i> | <i>Ownership</i> |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Propose Sewerage Treatment Plant, Kerema Airstrip | DA 2498 | Lot 1 Sec 19 - survey plan 38/404 | Set aside to Administration |

2(A) Vanimo Town, WSP, Water Supply - Propose Locations of Water Supply Infrastructure Development

| <i>Propose/ Existing Sites</i> | <i>Purchase Status</i> | <i>Location & Description</i> | <i>Ownership</i> |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1) <i>Site A</i> - Spring Source, Wara Boil | NLD 1223 | Portion 52, M/ Oenaka - survey plan 1/50 | Vanimo Forest Products P/L, SL 124/ 64 |
| 2) <i>Site B</i> - Spring Source, Stoney Cave | NLD 4503 | Portion 15, M/ Oenaka | Data not updated |
| 3) <i>Site C</i> - Water Treatment Plant | NLD 4503 | Portions 15 & 76, M/ Oenaka - survey plan 1/71 | Niugini Timber Processor Ltd, SL 12/45 |
| 4) <i>Site D</i> - Reservoir (2ML) near Water Treatment Plant | Residue of Final Order, 26/07/1966 to Administration | Southeast of Lots 18-20 Sec 28 - survey plan 1/37 | |
| 5) <i>Site E</i> - High Level Reservoir (0.5ML) at Tower Hill | Residue of Final Order, 26/07/1966 to Administration | West of Lot 2 Sec 28 & South of Lot 3 Sec 28 - survey plan 1/28 | |
| 6) <i>Site F</i> - Booster Pump Station at Tower Hill | Residue of Final Order, 26/07/1966 to Administration | Northwest of Lots 12-14 Sec 28 - survey plans 1/28 & 1/37 | |

2(B) Vanimo Town, WSP, Sewerage – Propose Location of Sewerage Infrastructure Development

| <i>Propose/ Existing Site</i> | <i>Purchase Status</i> | <i>Location & Description</i> | <i>Ownership</i> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Sewerage Treatment Plant (Option C) | NLD 4503 | Portions 15 & 76, M/ Oenaka - survey plan 1/71 | Niugini Timber Processor Ltd, SL 12/45 |

Conclusion

The above findings reveal that:

1. The propose sites for Kerema Town, GP and Vanimo Town, WSP - both the Water Supply Infrastructure Development and the Sewerage Infrastructure Development are all located on state land except for the propose reservoir & water treatment plant location at Site F (Option 2), Kerema Town, GP.
2. The propose sites of Portions 8 and 312, M/ Kerema, GP and Portion 319, M/ Cupola, GP; and Lot 1 Sec 19 and Lot 7 Sec 15, Kerema Town, GP - all have being set aside while Portions 52 and 76, M/ Oenaka, WSP - have registered leases.
3. Portion 15, M/ Oenaka, WSP is not updated in the computer while the other proposed sites for Kerema Town, GP and Vanimo Town, WSP needs to be further confirmed.

Recommendation

In light of the above findings - it is recommended that:

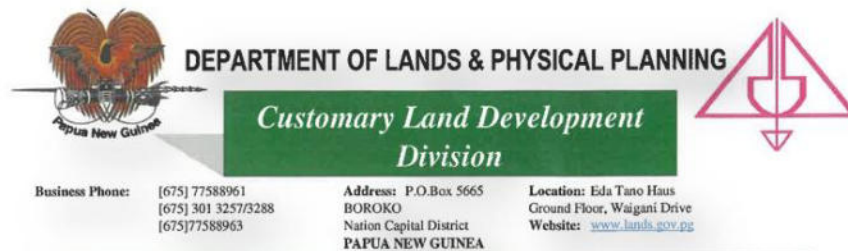
1. The boundary identification survey must be arrange to identify the actual propose locations of these propose infrastructures as the provided coordinates showed only the approximate propose locations.
2. The status of these actual locations must be fully ascertained by consulting the relative lands records before appropriate course of actions are urgently pursued to assist the applicant, the Water PNG Ltd in this vital National Project being the Urban Water and Sanitation Projects.

I trust that your query has been fully attended to.

Jack Yakutung Bakus 15/10/2019

Mr Jack Yakutung Bakus
Assistant Surveyor General, Survey Coordination

LAND STATUS BRIEF: CUSTOMARY LAND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION DLPP



Brief

To: Secretary

Thru: Deputy Secretary – Customary Land Services

Date : 23rd June 2025

SUBJECT : PROGRESSIVE REPORT NO. 1 – VANIMO TOWN WATER SUPPLY PROJECT, WEST SEPIK PROVINCE.

This is Progressive Report Number 1 and is purposely intended to update you on the preliminary work done to facilitate the land access requirements for the above project. The report covers the activities done from 13th to 17th June 2025.

The compositions of the team were officers from Water PNG Limited (WPNGL), DLPP, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and West Sepik Provincial Administration.

1) Introduction:

The purpose of the trip was to conduct site inspection, landowners consultation and identification, valuation inspection and assessment and stakeholder consultation. All the intended activities were adequately accomplished during the duration of the trip and is highlighted in the proceeding part of this report. Currently WPNGL in collaboration with the Government of PNG has embarked on delivery of water supply projects in certain provinces of the country of which Vanimo Town is one of them. For more than fifty years, the town of Vanimo never had a consistent water supply services and had either relied on rain water and bore water owned and operated by individuals. Hence, the establishment of the water supply under this program in Vanimo is important.

2) Background:

WPNGGL in collaboration with the Government of PNG (GoPNG) has embarked on potential investment with financing from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for an Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Security Resilience Investment Program (UWSSSRIP). Vanimo Town is one of them that has been earmarked for improvements and development of a water supply system under this program. WPNGL with ADB are currently undertaking the feasibility studies for both Port Moresby and Vanimo and have identified suitable sites

3) Activities Done:

3.1 Stakeholder Consultation

A stakeholder meeting was held at Golden Medallion Hotel between the representatives from the Sandaun Provincial Administration, Vanimo Forest Products and the full team from both WPNGL and our department on the 13th of June 2025. The noted meeting Resolutions are as follows;

1. Sandaun Provincial Government and Administration gave their full support for the project and pledge to counter-fund the Land Access Program when need arises. The Provincial Administration also gave their full backing.
2. Sandaun Provincial Government pledged to take lead in government to government consultations for issues concerning the project.
3. Most of the stake holders, representatives of various Divisions of Sandaun Provincial Administration, Vanimo Forest Product, CIS and others express the same sentiment for Vanimo Town to have a reliable and consistent water supply in the long run.

3.2 Landowner Consultation – Meeting with Iso Clan of Vanimo, West Sepik Province.

A landowner consultation meeting was held at Weseki Village (Stoney Cave), Vanimo. Some issues noted through the discussions are as follows;

1. WPNGL and the State to come up with consent agreements with the landowners.
2. The landowners and settlers be considered for employment and full participation in the projects.
3. WPNGL to consider the provision of water supply to the communities of the landowner group and some settlers from within the locality.

3.3 Landowner Identification

The legitimate landowners were identified by way of the Land Investigation Report (LIR) process. Preliminary LIR was conducted and would be finalised upon completion of land survey work and subsequent registration of the survey plan.

3.4 Valuation Inspection and Assessment

The subject portions of land required for the project were thoroughly inspected with improvement assessments done for valuation purposes.

3.5 Property Inspection.

A thorough property inspections were done for State Lease land to confirm their development status.

3.6 Improvement Identification Survey.

Improvement identification survey work was also undertaken for NBC Transmitter land, GPS coordinates captured and would be plotted to aid in the further subdivision design and planning.

4) Outstanding Activities To Be Done:

4.1 Land Access Agreement

The execution of the Land Access Agreement between WPNG and landowners is yet to be done. For property owners for State leases, letter of consent were obtained.

4.2 Cadastral Survey Work:

The customary land required at Stony Cave and Wara Boil are yet to be surveyed. LIR would commence upon the registration of the survey plans.

The areas under the State Leases are yet to be surveyed for excision purposes.

4.3 Land Allocation Process (State Land):

The NBC Transmitter land has been occupied through Licence. However, the subject land is heavily improved but the facilities are non operational at the moment. The title to NBC would need to be forfeited and reissued to WPNGL.

4.4 Subdivision Planning and Design.

Subdivision design and planning work are yet to be progressed for the land under the State Leases.

4) Challenges:

There were no major challenges faced by the team during the duty travel.

5) Findings and Issues:

Major findings and issues are noted as follows;

- There were a good number of settlers, other people other than the members of the concerned ILGs who have notable improvements on the land to be acquired and even along the road easements of the State Land.
- There were few registered State leases and Customary Land Titles over some of the portions of land in the proposed access roads, and the town road easements.
- The Iso Clan assert that they have registered ILG but would be confirmed from the Office of the Registrar of Incorporated Land Groups.

Conclusions:

DLPP has the crucial role to play in facilitating the land access component for the development or establishment of Water Supply services for Vanimo town. Hence, it requires full support from DLPP's Top Management and the Office of the Minister to act on any recommendations the team may put forth for immediate attention and action.

Recommendation:

Based on the findings and challenges noted above, following are the recommendations for DLPP to act in collaboration with KCH;

1. DLPP to pledge its support to fulfil the land access requirements for the water supply project.
2. DLPP to continue to maintain consultations with WPNG and relevant stakeholders to ensure delivery of the project/program covered under the ADB funding assistance.

Submitted for your perusal and further directives.



Samson Simeon
Manager, Impact Projects

Cc: Director, Customary Land Development

**LAND VERIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION REPORT: STATE LANDS DIVISION
DLPP**



DEPARTMENT OF LANDS & PHYSICAL PLANNING

State Lands Division



Business Phone: (675) 301 3260
Fax Number: (675) 301 3299

Address: P O Box 5645
BOROKO
National Capital District
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Location: Ground Floor – Eda Tano House
Walgani Drive
Website: www.lands.gov.png

Ref: 003/025
Date : 23/06/25

Lands Officer
Water PNG Ltd
Private Mail Bag
BOROKO
NCD

Attention: Ms. Mariestella Yambu

Dear Madam,

**RE: LAND VERIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION REPORT FOR VANIMO SITES FOR
WATER PNG LTD.**

I make reference to the above and present this report for Water PNG . This report covers the inspection and meetings conducted by Water PNG, Vanimo Provincial Lands and Lands Department.

1. Portion 40 Milinch of Oenake, Fourmil of Vanimo (Reservoir 1, Treatment Plant, Staff Residence and Administration Office)

This land parcel currently has a license to National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) as per our records. The license number is 2046. This is were the Reservoir 1, Treatment Plant, Staff Residence and the Administration Office will be. The license is normally granted to an applicant for one (1) year only. The total land area is 6.74 Ha on Survey Plan Cat No. 1/32. WaterPNG requires **5000 m²** for their set up.

2. Reservoir 2 -Makepa (Vacant State Land, White Land)

The land is located at the back of West Sepik Provincial Hospital. This State land has not been subdivided and zoned. The Physical Planning Division will do a case report for rezoning and subdivision. WaterPNG requires 1200m² to set up the Reservoir Tank.

3. Reservoir 3: Section 28 Lot 2 Vanimo (Tower Hill)

West Sepik Provincial Government has a Certificate Authorizing Occupancy over this allotment. Certificate Authorizing Occupancy No.1591 for Residential Purposes for World Bank Project Staff. Land Area is 0.305 Ha on Survey Plan Cat. No. 1/28. WaterPNG requires 900m² for their elevated tank.

4. Pump Station – Section 13 Lot 10 Vanimo

Land is owned by Mr. Aunis Kamaso with a clear title on Volume 27 Folio 249. The total land area is 0.1330 on Survey Plan Cat No. 1/14. WaterPNG requires 121m² of land for their Pump Station.

5. Portion 52 Milinch Oenake Fourmil Vanimo (Wara Boil Field)

The title is under Vanimo Forest Products with a clear title on Volume 124 Folio 64. The total land area is 63.2 Ha on Plan Cat No. 1/50. WaterPNG requires **2,000 m²** for their requirements.

6. Stoney Cave and Wara Boil (Spring Source)

Both the spring sources are located within customary land and is owned by landowners from the Krisa Village.

Find below a summary of the information above.

| Facility | Sect/Port | Lot/Milinch | Town/Fourmil | Ownership Status |
|--|-------------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| Reservoir 1, Treatment Plant, Staff Residence and Administration Office (Require 5000m ² of land) NBC Transmitter Field | 40 | Oenake | Vanimo | License No.2046 to National Broadcasting Commission. (I cannot locate the original file). |
| Reservoir 2 (Require 1200m ² of land) Makepa | White Land | | | State Land that is not yet rezoned nor subdivided as per the advise from Vanimo Provincial Lands. |
| Reservoir 3 Tower Hill (Require 900m ²) | 28 | 02 | Vanimo | CAO No.1591 to Dept of West Sepik for residential purposes for World Bank Project Staff. |
| Pump Station (Require 121m ² of land) | 13 | 10 | Vanimo | Clear title under Aunis Kamaso on Volume 27 Folio 249. |
| Wara Boil field 900m ² | 52 | Oenake | Vanimo | Clear title to Vanimo Forest Products on Volume 124 Folio 64. |
| Stony Cave & Wara Boil (Spring Source) 900m ² | Customary Land | | | Identified the landowners from Krisa Village. |

All the State Land the Water PNG Limited is interested in had been identified and ownership status is provided above. Title copies are also attached for your ease of reference.

For your information and further action.



Pauline Saminga (Ms)
Snr Allocations Officer (N)

Reservoir 2 : Makepa (Vacant State Land, white land)



Reservoir 3 : Sect 28 Lot 2 Vanimo (Tower Hill)



Pump Station - Section 13 Lot 10 Vanimu



Portion 52 Milinch Oenake Fourmil Vanimo (Wara Boil Field)



Wara Boil (Spring Source)



Stoney Cave(Spring Source)



**PORTION 40 M/L OENAKE FM VANIMO WSP
NBC TRANSMITTER FIELD**

Land
Land ID: Address: NLR 1/1 P40 .. NLR 1/1 9999
Legal Desc: Portion 40 of Milinch Oenake in Fourmil Vanimo West Sepik Province, Northern Region.
Owners: No owners recorded

Land Detail

| | | | |
|-------------|--|------------------|--|
| Status: | <input type="text" value="Current"/> | Title Reference: | <input type="text"/> |
| Region: | <input type="text" value="Northern"/> Northern | Province: | <input type="text" value="West Sepik"/> West Sepik |
| Rem: | <input type="text"/> | Portion: | <input type="text" value="40"/> |
| Lot: | <input type="text"/> | Milinch: | <input type="text" value="Oenake"/> Oenake |
| Section: | <input type="text"/> | Fourmil: | <input type="text" value="Vanimo"/> Vanimo |
| Town: | <input type="text"/> | Plan Cat Number: | <input type="text" value="S 1/32"/> |
| Land Area: | <input type="text" value="5.740000"/> | Plan Type: | <input type="text" value="RP"/> Registered Survey Plan |
| Area Units: | <input type="text" value="Ha"/> Hectares | Volume: | <input type="text"/> |
| | | Folio: | <input type="text"/> |

Memo
Memo ID: Address: NLR 1/1 P40 .. NLR 1/1 9999
Legal Desc: Portion 40 of Milinch Oenake in Fourmil Vanimo West Sepik Province, Northern Region.
Owners: No owners recorded

General

Memo Type: PNGLS - Land Parcel Notes
Land ID: Portion 40 of Milinch Oenake in Fourmil Vanimo West Sepik Province, Northern R.
Status:

Notes

B I U | | **A** |

FILE 65/1727 WAS N/A LICENCE NO.2046 TO NBC ON FILE 65/1727NO FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE

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26APR1991 08:08
----- L38JDATA VERIFICATION DVE-01 -----
CURRENT ALLOTMENT 2
DESCRIPTION: SECTION 28 VANIMO updated FA on 28/06/1989
                                UPRN 15/UL/10028/0002/2/000
                                app.area 0.305 stat. 1
                                fm/twn
PREVIOUS po/all mi/sec
DESC: historic description:
REFERENCES:
land files 1. UL/028/002 2. 65/2510 3. 67/2976 4.
charted on VANIMO 1 at type of map T
title ref no t/o plan no 5- 1/26
STATE TITLE:
acquisit'n ref DNL 1/71 property name
date - dealing 19/05/1989 rental period exp'y
CURRENT INTEREST:
interest code 80 commence date 03/09/1985 trm
owners name SANDHUN lessee no 81501
address FREE MAIL BAG
VANIMO
ENRDRS STATUS: 1st 2 2nd 3rd 4th UPDATED BY UME FARAPU
) note: additional occurrences of some data fields - entered from screen 40

PLANES Property Man (01) LANDS & PHYSICAL PLANNING NEX:
    
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NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM
THE TITLES OFFICE



OL/013/010

THE INDEPENDENT STATE
OF
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
STATE LEASE



THE MINISTER ON BEHALF OF THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA GRANTS TO THE LESSEE:

AUNIS KAMASO

A State lease under Section 92 of the Land Act 1996 for a period of 99 years from 16/02/2021 ("the commencement date") to 15/02/2120 for RESIDENCE (HIGH COVENANT) purposes of the land referred to in the Schedule and/or as shown coloured yellow on the attached plan.

THE LESSEE and his successors in title shall perform or observe the Covenants, Conditions and Reservations set out in the Land Act 1996, Land Regulations and those set out below:

- (a) The Lease shall be used bona fide for a Residence (High Covenant) purpose;
- (b) Rent shall be paid at the rate of Eight Hundred Sixty Kina (K860.00) per annum for the first ten (10) years of the term. The unimproved value of the land shall be reassessed every ten (10) years calculated from the date of grant of the lease and the rent shall be determined at five (5%) percent per annum of the unimproved value so assessed;
- (c) Improvements being buildings for Residence (High Covenant) purpose to a minimum value of Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Kina (K250,000.00) shall be erected on the land within five (5) years from the date of grant of the lease and these or similar improvements to the same minimum value shall be maintained thereon in good repair during the currency of the lease;
- (d) The lessee shall not enter in to any agreement or transaction to sell, lease or sub-lease wholly or any part of the said land the subject of this title prior to complying with the improvement conditions as stipulated herein; and
- (e) Easements for electricity, water, drainage and sewerage reticulation.

"SCHEDULE"

All that piece of land known as Allotment/Portion 10 Section/Mitlach 15

Town/Fourmil. VANIMO, in SANDAUN Province consisting an area of 0.1330 hectares or thereabout, as delineated on registered survey plan class URBAN ONE (U) catalogued NO. 1/14 in the Department, Waigani, NCD

Dated this 29th day of NOVEMBER, 2021

Signed on behalf of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea by the Minister.




**NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM
THE TITLES OFFICE**

Registered in the Register of
State Leases
Volume **124** Folio **64**
[Signature]
Deputy Registrar of Titles
17 1990

15268/0053

**THE INDEPENDENT STATE
OF
PAPUA NEW GUINEA**



Land Act (Chapter 185)

BUSINESS LEASE UNDER SECTION 54

THE MINISTER FOR LANDS hereby grants to

VANIMO FORKST PRODUCTS PTY LTD., (A COMPANY REGISTERED), IN

Papua New Guinea (hereinafter called "the Lessee") a lease under Section 54 of the *Land Act (Chapter 185)*
(hereinafter called "the Act") for a term of **NINETY NINE (99) YEARS**
from the **THIRTEENTH** day of **JUNE** **19 88**
(hereinafter called "the commencement date") to the **ELEVENTH**
day of **JUNE** **20 85** for **BUSINESS** purposes of all that piece of land being

| PORTION ALLOTMENT | MELINCH SECTION | FOURMIL TOWNSHIP | AREA | PROVINCE/DISTRICT |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| 52 | OBNAKE | VANIMO | 63.2 HA <small>Be the same a little more or less</small> | WRST SEPIK |

which for purposes of identification only is shown coloured yellow
on the plan annexed hereto with all appurtenances thereto (hereinafter called "the land").

A registered survey plan of the land is contained in Plan Catalogue
No. 1740 80 in the Department of Lands and Physical Planning, National Office

- A. The lease shall be used bona fide for Business (Heavy Industrial) purposes.
- B. The lessee will comply with the provisions of the Industrial Safety (Health and Welfare) act (Chapter 175) and the Industrial Safety (Chemical treatment of Timber Order) Chapter 176) of the Revised Laws of Papua New Guinea.
- C. Excision of necessary easements for electricity, water, power, drainage and sewerage reticulation.

PROVIDED always and it is hereby declared that such of the reservations covenants and conditions herein declared and contained as require or prescribe anything to be done or not to be done by the Lessee shall in addition to being read as conditions of the lease hereby expressed to be granted be also read and construed as covenants whereby the Lessee for himself his heirs executors and administrators and permitted assigns covenants to observe and perform the reservations covenants and conditions.

THE LESSEE hereby accepts this lease as tenant subject to the terms conditions provisions restrictions and covenants above set forth.

THE LESSEE is deemed to have executed this lease under the provisions of Section 36(2) fo the Act.

Dated this

27

day of

July

19

70

A DELEGATE OF THE
SIGNED BY, MINISTER FOR LANDS

Per

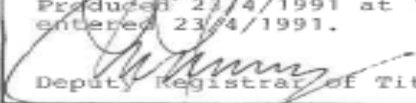


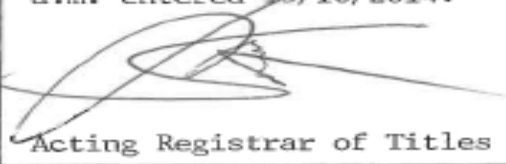
[Signature]

This is the annexed sheet referred to in Lease

Volume **124** Folio **64**

[Signature]
Deputy Registrar of Titles



| | |
|---|--|
| <p>No 192 N MORTGAGE to WESTPAC PNG LIMITED. Produced 23/4/1991 at 10.38 a.m. entered 23/4/1991.</p>  <p>Deputy Registrar of Titles.</p> | |
| <p>No.N-12556 DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE NO. 192(N). Produced 04/08/2006 at 1.20 p.m. entered 12/12/2006.</p>  <p>Deputy Registrar of Titles</p> | |
| <p>No.N-12557 MORTGAGE to BANK OF SOUTH PACIFIC LIMITED. Produced 04/08/2006 at 1.22 p.m. entered 12/12/2006.</p>  <p>Deputy Registrar of Titles</p> | |
| <p>No.N. 19731 DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE NO.N. 12557. Produced 14/10/2014 at 9.06 a.m. entered 15/10/2014.</p>  <p>Acting Registrar of Titles</p> | |
| | |

CONSULTATION RECORDS FROM CONSULTATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY PROJECT TEAM

A – Initial Engagement with Provincial Authorities

| Date | Participants | Key Topics Discussed | Outcomes & Commitments |
|---------------|--|--|--|
| May 20, 2024 | Acting Provincial Administrator, Conrad Tilau | Support for project surveys; need for formal support | Initial contact: Mr. Tilau acknowledged email; to draft formal support letter to Water PNG CEO |
| July 24, 2024 | Acting Deputy Provincial Administrator, Dickson Dale | Project progress update; land support; community needs | Personal support expressed; appointed Johnson Siren to assist field activities; support for water supply urgency |
| July 25, 2024 | Acting Director of Community Development Services, Diane Tumku | Community development programs; gender and social safeguards | Highlighted rights-based approach; emphasized gender issues and community empowerment needs |
| July 29, 2024 | Acting Provincial Lands Advisor & Surveyor, Sylvester Nakia | Land site assessments; land status of infrastructure sites | Confirmed sites are on state land; risk of encroachment at Tank 2 site; need for land compliance procedures |

B - Community Engagement Session



| Date | Participants | Key Topics Discussed | Outcome |
|---------------|---|---|---|
| July 31, 2024 | Local residents, women's groups, disability advocates | Water needs, sanitation challenges, gender issues, disability access, safety concerns | Gathered community needs; identified priorities for infrastructure and inclusive planning |


C – Interviews and Surveys


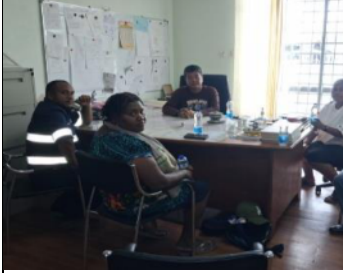
| Type of Meeting | Date | Participants | Key Points & Findings | Follow-up Actions |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| WaSH Household Survey | July 26 – August 2, 2024 | 413 households | Reliance on rainwater; water access issues; gendered water collection; willingness to pay for piped water | Data to inform infrastructure planning; focus on vulnerable groups |
| Focus Group Discussions | July 30, 2024 | Community reps, women, persons with disabilities | Infrastructure gaps; gender and disability barriers; | Design inclusive systems; community capacity building |




| Type of Meeting | Date | Participants | Key Points & Findings | Follow-up Actions |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--|---|--|
| | | | health and safety concerns | |
| Community Hubs & Institutions | Various | Hospital, schools, hotels, military base | Water quality; maintenance issues; resource constraints | Recommendations for resource allocation and management |
| Key Informant Interviews | July 26, 2024 | Hardware shops, water service providers | Plumbing supply challenges; demand peaks; need for regulation | Develop standards; strengthen local service networks |


D – Other Stakeholder Consultation Records

| Stakeholder | Number of Person Consulted | Date and Time Consulted | Consultation Notes | Picture |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| WSP Provincial Administration (joint meeting in Conference Room) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Albert Mutumap (M) Acting Deputy Provincial Administrator 2. Benjamin Yalehen (M) Acting Director -WB 3. Daniel Waranduo (M) Acting Director Lands (Provincial Lands Division) 4. Paul Jimmy (M) Acting Director, National Functions 5. Johnson Siren (M) Senior Planner 6. Martin Arket (M) Senior Business Development Officer/Commerce | <p>Date: 12 June 2025 Time: 8am to 11am</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project information shared with the WSPA. • WSP has a project steering committee which act as GRC. • Appoint of Senior provincial planner as focal for the Project • WSPA supports the project • Town is growing and the need for water is increasing. • Vanimo Ports and the Coastal Highway developments will bring in services thus need for water is there. • Provincial lands with coordination with the national lands office for sub-division of land required for the Project. • WSPA will submit a letter to WPNG informing the Project about the Focal and GRC. |  | |
| WSP Lands Division (Meet at Medallion Hotel) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daniel Waranduo M. Acing Direcor, Provincial Lands 2. Paul Jimmy M Acting Director, National Functions | <p>Date: 11 June 2025 Time: 9am -10am</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project information shared with the WSP Lands Division. • Introducing the provincial lands team • Information shared about the NBC and VFP land requirements. • DLPP - coordination between provincial and national lands officers on assigned tasks and responsibilities. • Specific requirements on acquisition of land for water project at NBC and |  |

| Stakeholder | Number of Person Consulted | Date and Time Consulted | Consultation Notes | Picture |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Vanimo CIS | 2 (1 CIS Director and 1 Project Officer/Senior Planner. | 11 June 2025 3pm to 3:30pm | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project information shared with the WSP CIS Director and Senior Project Planner. • CIS has over 200 inmates and more than 50 staff members and families that uses ground water and rainwater catchments as water sources. • CIS use electric water pump and costs a lot to maintain the pump. • The capacity of prison camp is 100 inmates but there is 100% increase over the last 5-10 years, and the camp is overcrowded. • CIS Director is pleased to hear that WPNG will construct and install water supply, and they are happy to be consulted on this important project. |  |

| Stakeholder | Number of Person Consulted | Date and Time Consulted | Consultation Notes | Picture |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Vanimo Hospital | 3 (two nurses attended the consultation workshop and 1 executive management) | 12 June 10am-10:30am | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vanimo Hospital Senior Executive Office Manager was informed about the proposed water supply project for Vanimo township. • The water pipes will pass through the road easement along the Hospital roadside park. • The Hospital receives over 100 to 150 patients daily. • Vanimo Hospital is a level 5 General Hospital. • The hospital received funding support from the government for infrastructure improvement, including new maternity ward, upgrade electricity, water supply systems (using bore water) and sewage systems and family support center. • The hospital staff are happy to note that WPNG is proposing to construct the water supply systems for Vanimo. |  |
| Vanimo Forest Product (VFP) | 2 people (CEO and Admin Manager) | 12 June 2:00am to 3:00am | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VFP operates in Vanimo • Logging and export of round logs in Vanimo • Vanimo supports the township with water carts to distribute water during dry seasons. • It has borne-water holes that sustains the water supply for VFP company and the workers as well as the township. |  |

| Stakeholder | Number of Person Consulted | Date and Time Consulted | Consultation Notes | Picture |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Vanimo Primary School | 2 (Head Teacher and Deputy Head Teacher) | 12 June 3:15pm to 4pm | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> School head teacher and deputy headteacher were consulted. Information about the project was shared with the teachers. School uses water tanks and bore water wells. Sometimes the water wells turn salty because of the close proximity of the school to the ocean/beach. The school has a population of 700-800 students and teachers. The head teachers were pleased to hear about the water supply project and welcome the WPNG and the project team |  |
| Main Consultation Meeting with Stakeholders of Vanimo | List shall be provided by WPNG | 13 June 2025 10am to 12:00am | WPNG will provide the update |  |
| Consultation Meeting with Stoney Cave Community | Approximate 30 females and 27 males (including children) attended the community consultation meeting at Stoney Cave | 13 June 2025 2:00 PM – 3:00PM. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stoney Cave Communities were already informed about the water project through their representatives/leaders. The Landowner of Stoney cave was made aware of the land area and the access road area that will be impacted by the project. Communities were informed on the impacts on the land and improvements and the process of assessing impacts, valuation and compensation following the project and land acquisition requirements. |  |

| Stakeholder | Number of Person Consulted | Date and Time Consulted | Consultation Notes | Picture |
|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members and the landowner at Stoney cave are willing to support the project and will work with the project to ensure all due process of acquisition is complete and LOs are consulted and informed/signed agreements with fare compensation before any works begins. The mothers raised concerns on difficulty of climbing up the mountains to fetch water from the nearest water brook thus request the project to construct water pipes to supply water community during construction. Community also requests if the project could consider supplying each household at Stoney Cave with water after completion. Communities want to benefit from any project work in terms of labor support and spin-off activities that they can support. |  |

INVENTORY OF LOSSES AND COMPENSATION

A: Structures

| STONEY CAVE | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Replacement Value of Buildings of the Affected person | | | | | | |
| Name | House # | Bldg Type | Floor Area | Bldg Replacement Cost | Market Replacement | Market Replacement |
| | | | m2 | | Value (K) | Value (USD) |
| Gideon Poki | 1 | Semi-Permanent | 15 | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | |
| Chris Paiye | 2 | Semi-Permanent | 12 | 5,760.00 | 5,800.00 | |
| Arnold Weriyai | 3 | Semi-Permanent | 20 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | |
| Paul Weriyai | 4 | Semi-Permanent | 15 | 7,200.00 | 7,200.00 | |
| John Meiel | 5 | Semi-Permanent | 20 | 9,600.00 | 9,600.00 | |
| Paul | after NBC easement pipeline 6 | Semi-Permanent | 12 | 5,760.00 | 5,800.00 | |
| | | | | TOTAL VALUE (K) | 45,200.00 | |

B: Land

| Potential Land sites to be acquired for the water PNG Vanimo Water Supply project | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Sites | Location | Property | LA (ha) | Land Area Required (ha) | LA (m2) | Value (K) |
| 1 | Waraboil Wellfield | Portion 52 M/I Oenake | 63.2 | 4.25 | 42,500 | 2,125,000.00 |
| 2 | NBC | Portion 40 M/I Oenake | 6.74 | 6.74 | 67,400 | 337,000.00 |
| 3 | Reservoir 2 Makepa | Unallocated Vacant State Land | 0.12 | 0.12 | 1,200 | 300,000.00 |
| 4 | Reservoir 3 Tower Hill | Public Utilities area, Tower hill | 0.09 | 0.09 | 900 | 180,000.00 |
| 5 | Transfer Pump Station | Lot 10 Sect 13 - tower | 0.133 | 0.133 | 1,330 | 332,500.00 |
| 6 | Waraboil Spring Source Site | Heibahard Bewatou | 0.09 | 0.09 | 900 | 180,000.00 |
| 7 | Stoney Cave Spring Source Site | Heibahard Bewatou | 0.09 | 0.09 | 900 | 180,000.00 |
| 8 | Road Access Stoney Cave | | 0.36 | 0.36 | 3,600 | 540,000.00 |
| | | | | | Total Value (K) | 4,174,500.00 |

C: Economic Plants and Trees

Inventory of Losses and Owners (Date counted as of 12 June 2025)

| No. | Site | Owner's Name | Gender | No. of Family Members | Asset (Improvements) | | Quantity | Estimated Unit Rate (PGK) | CPI Adj. as per ADB Requirements | Total Value (PGK) |
|-----|-------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | Biological (mature/young) | Physical (permanent/semi/ Bush materials) | | | | |
| 1 | Stoney Cave | Heibahard Bewatou | Male | 9 (6 Female & 3 Male) | | Access Road | 10 x 360m | | 60% | |
| | Stoney Cave | Heibahard Bewatou | Male | 9 (6 Female & 3 Male) | | Land (Project Site) | 30 x 30m | | | |
| 2 | Stoney Cave | Gideon Poki | Male | 7 (6 Female & 1 Male) | | 4 x 3m (Semi Permanent House) | 1 | | | |
| 3 | Stoney Cave | Chris Paiye | Male | 8 (5 Female & 3 Male) | | 4 x 3m (Semi Permanent House) | 1 | | | |
| 4 | Stoney Cave | Chris Paiye | Male | 8 (5 Female & 3 Male) | Malay Apple Tree /Laulau (matured) | | 1 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 16.80 |
| 5 | Stoney Cave | Chris Paiye | Male | 8 (5 Female & 3 Male) | Cocoa Tree Conventional (matured) | | 7 | 23.50 | 37.60 | 263.20 |
| 6 | II | II | II | II | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | | 1 | 31.50 | 50.40 | 50.40 |
| 7 | Stoney Cave | Arnold Weriai | Male | 7 (4 Female & 3 Male) | | Semi-Permanent House | | - | - | - |
| 8 | II | II | II | II | Bettle Nut / Areca Palm (matured) | | 13 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 540.80 |
| 9 | | | | | Coconut Palm Conventional (Matured) | | 4 | 31.50 | 50.40 | 201.60 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------|------|-----------------------|--|----------------------|----|-------|-------|----------|
| 10 | | | | | Tulip tree edible leaves /greens (matured) | | 26 | 4.00 | 6.40 | 166.40 |
| 11 | Stoney Cave | Paul Weriai | Male | 8 (2 Female & 6 Male) | | Semi-Permanent House | 1 | - | - | - |
| 12 | Stoney Cave | John Meiel | Male | 6 (3 Female & 3 Male) | | Semi-Permanent House | 1 | - | - | - |
| 13 | Stoney Cave | Frank Weipi | Male | 8 (5 Female & 3 Male) | Bettle Nut / Areca Palm (matured) | | 40 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 1,664.00 |
| | | | | | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | | 8 | 31.50 | 50.40 | 403.20 |
| | | | | | Breadfruit Tree / Edible fruit (matured) | | 2 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 83.20 |
| | | | | | Malay Apple Tree /Laulau (matured) | | 3 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 50.40 |
| | | | | | Mango Tree / Edible fruit (Matured) | | 3 | 24.00 | 38.40 | 115.20 |
| | | | | | Abika Edible leaves / Greens (matured) | | 8 | 2.60 | 4.16 | 33.28 |
| 14 | Stoney Cave Access Rd | John Meiel | Male | 6 (3 Female & 3 Male) | Mango Tree / Edible fruit (Matured) | | 3 | 24.00 | 38.40 | 115.20 |
| 15 | Stoney Cave Access Rd | | | | Tulip tree Edible leaves /greens (matured) | | 10 | 4.00 | 6.40 | 64.00 |
| | | | | | Malay Apple Tree /Laulau (matured) | | 2 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 83.20 |
| | | | | | Bettle Nut / Areca Palm (matured) | | 6 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 249.60 |
| 16 | Stoney Cave Access Rd | Tobias Youari | Male | | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | | 6 | 31.50 | 50.40 | 302.40 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------|--------|---|--|----|-------|-------|--------|
| | | | | Banana All species (matured) | | 2 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 33.60 |
| | | | | Cherry Tree Edible fruit (matured) | | 1 | 2.60 | 4.16 | 4.16 |
| | | | | Mango Tree / Edible fruit (Matured) | | 1 | 30.00 | 48.00 | 48.00 |
| | | | | Bettle Nut / Areca Palm (matured) | | 1 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 41.60 |
| 17 | Stoney Cave Access Rd | Jerry Boivi | Male | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | | 8 | 31.50 | 50.40 | 403.20 |
| | | | | Mango Tree / Edible fruit (Matured) | | 2 | 24.00 | 38.40 | 76.80 |
| 18 | Stoney Cave Access Rd | Henry Kairin | | Ton Tree (matured) | | 4 | 10.00 | 16.00 | 64.00 |
| 19 | Stoney Cave Access Rd | | | Breadfruit Tree / Edible fruit (matured) | | 2 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 83.20 |
| 20 | Stoney Cave Access Rd | | | Palpal Tree (matured) | | 3 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 50.40 |
| 21 | Stoney Cave Access Rd | Bonny Waipi | | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | | 10 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 416.00 |
| | | | | Tulip greens (matured) | | 2 | 4.00 | 6.40 | 12.80 |
| | | | | Bettle Nut / Areca Palm (matured) | | 3 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 124.80 |
| 22 | Stoney Cave Access Rd | Matilda Neien | Female | Sago Edible (Medium) | | 1 | 19.50 | 31.20 | 31.20 |
| | | | | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | | 1 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 41.60 |
| 23 | Stoney Cave Access Rd | Henrick Ansu | | Pandanus Palm/Marita edible nut (matured) | | 13 | 18.00 | 28.80 | 374.40 |

| Before NBC Vanimo - Easement Pipeline | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------|--|--|-----|-------|-------|----------|
| 24 | Before NBC - Easement Pipeline | Berry Micky | Male | | Banana All species (matured) | 120 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 2,016.00 |
| | II | II | II | | Taro Komgkong (matured) | 2 | 5.25 | 8.40 | 16.80 |
| 25 | Before NBC - Easement Pipeline | Joe Arkin | Male | | Banana All species (matured) | 100 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 1,680.00 |
| | | | | | Banana All species (medium) | 20 | 5.50 | 8.80 | 176.00 |
| 26 | Before NBC - Easement Pipeline | Martin Argai | Male | | Banana All species (matured) | 60 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 1,008.00 |
| | | | | | Cassava Clump edible (matured) | 5 | 2.50 | 4.00 | 20.00 |
| | | | | | Tarokong kong (matured) | 55 | 5.25 | 8.40 | 462.00 |
| | | | | | Aibika edible leaves /greens (matured) | 10 | 2.60 | 4.16 | 41.60 |
| | | | | | Beans (matured) | 10 | | - | - |
| 27 | Before NBC - Easement Pipeline | Bradford Basilyu | Male | | Banana All species (matured) | 80 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 1,344.00 |
| | | | | | Banana All species (medium) | 40 | 5.50 | 8.80 | 352.00 |
| | | | | | Sugar Cane (matured) | 10 | 13.00 | 20.80 | 208.00 |
| 28 | Before NBC - Easement Pipeline | Paius Fortil | Male | | Cassava clump Edible/Tapiok (matured) | 2 | 2.60 | 4.16 | 8.32 |
| | | | | | Banana All species (matured) | 100 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 1,680.00 |
| | | | | | Banana All species (medium) | 20 | 5.50 | 8.80 | 176.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------|--|--|--|----|-------|-------|--------|
| | | | | | Mango Tree / Edible fruit (Matured) | | 1 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 41.60 |
| | | | | | Taro kongkong (matured) | | 5 | 5.20 | 8.32 | 41.60 |
| 29 | Before NBC - Easement Pipeline | Gabriel Topo | Male | | Pawpaw (matured) | | 5 | 3.30 | 5.28 | 26.40 |
| | | | | | Banana All Species (matured) | | 40 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 672.00 |
| | | | | | Breadfruit Tree / Edible fruit (medium) | | 6 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 249.60 |
| | | | | | Mango Tree / Edible fruit (Matured) | | 3 | 24.00 | 38.40 | 115.20 |
| | | | | | Breadfruit Tree / Edible fruit (medium) | | 1 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 41.60 |
| | | | | | Cherry Tree (matured) | | 17 | 2.60 | 4.16 | 70.72 |
| | | | | | Palm Tree (Medium) | | 2 | 4.00 | 6.40 | 12.80 |
| | | | | | Banana All Species (matured) | | 20 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 336.00 |
| | | | | | Kumu Mosong Tree Edible leaves (Matured) | | 1 | 4.00 | 6.40 | 6.40 |
| | | | | | Pawpaw (medium) | | 2 | 1.30 | 2.08 | 4.16 |
| | | | | | Cassava clump Edible/Tapiok (matured) | | 3 | 2.60 | 4.16 | 12.48 |
| 30 | Before NBC - Easement Pipeline | Clement Kuni | Male | | Banana All species (matured) | | 40 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 672.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|--|---|-----|-------|-------|----------|
| 31 | Before NBC - Easement Pipeline | Mary Megero | Female | | Banana All species (matured) | 60 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 1,008.00 |
| | | | | | Breadfruit Tree / Edible fruit (medium) | 1 | 19.50 | 31.20 | 31.20 |
| | | | | | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | 1 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 41.60 |
| 32 | Before NBC - Easement Pipeline | Justrol Kumbrahal | Male | | Banana All species (matured) | 140 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 2,352.00 |
| | | | | | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | 1 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 41.60 |
| | | | | | Mango Tree / Edible fruit (Matured) | 1 | 24.00 | 38.40 | 38.40 |
| 33 | Before NBC - Easement Pipeline | Philip Simon | Male | | Banana All species (matured) | 20 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 336.00 |
| 34 | Before NBC - Easement Pipeline | Robin Welapo | Male | | Mango Tree / Edible fruit (Matured) | 2 | 24.00 | 38.40 | 76.80 |
| | | | | | Breadfruit Tree / Edible fruit (medium) | 1 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 41.60 |
| | | | | | Banana All Species (matured) | 60 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 1,008.00 |
| | | | | | Betel Nut Areca Palm (seedling) | 3 | 2.60 | 4.16 | 12.48 |
| | | | | | Malay Apple Tree /Laulau (matured) | 1 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 16.80 |
| 35 | Before NBC - Easement Pipeline | Dona Andrew | Male | | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | 1 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 41.60 |
| | | | | | Breadfruit Tree / Edible fruit (medium) | 8 | 19.50 | 31.20 | 249.60 |



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|----------|
| | | | | | Mango Tree / Edible fruit (Matured) | | 4 | 24.00 | 38.40 | 153.60 |
| | | | | | Malay Apple Tree /Laulau (matured) | | 4 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 67.20 |
| 36 | Before NBC - Easement Pipeline | Paul Tauapi | Male | | Banana All species (matured) | | 120 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 2,016.00 |
| | | | | | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | | 1 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 41.60 |
| | | | | | Guava Fruit (medium) | | 1 | 10.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| | | | | | Banana All species (medium) | | 20 | 5.50 | 8.80 | 176.00 |
| 37 | Before NBC - Easement Pipeline | Greg Womboli | Male | | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | | 8 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 332.80 |
| | | | | | Coconut Palm Conventional (medium) | | 2 | 15.50 | 24.80 | 49.60 |
| | | | | | Pandanus Palm Edible nut / marita (mature) | | 10 | 18.00 | 28.80 | 288.00 |
| | | | | | Breadfruit Tree / Edible fruit (matured) | | 2 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 83.20 |
| 38 | Before NBC - Easement Pipeline | Mathew Womboli | Male | | Breadfruit Tree / Edible fruit (medium) | | 60 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 1,008.00 |
| | | | | | Banana All species (medium) | | 20 | 5.50 | 8.80 | 176.00 |
| After NBC Vanimo - Easement Pipeline | | | | | | | | | - | - |
| 39 | After NBC - Easement Pipeline | Paul | Male | | | Semi-Permanent House (3m x 4m) | 1 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 41.60 |
| 40 | After NBC - Easement Pipeline | Jeremiah Yenou | Male | | Breadfruit Tree / Edible fruit (matured) | | 2 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 83.20 |



| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|------------------|------|--|---|----|-------|-------|--------|
| | | | | | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | 1 | 4.00 | 6.40 | 6.40 |
| | | | | | Betel Pepper Daka plant (matured) | 1 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 16.80 |
| | | | | | Banana All species (matured) | 5 | 2.60 | 4.16 | 20.80 |
| | | | | | Bettle Nut / Areca Palm (seedling) | 5 | 2.60 | 4.16 | 20.80 |
| | | | | | Banana All Species (medium) | 60 | 5.50 | 8.80 | 528.00 |
| 41 | After NBC - Easement Pipeline | Ronaldo Wowin | Male | | Kumu Mosong Edible leaves (Matured) | 5 | 4.00 | 6.40 | 32.00 |
| | | | | | Mango Tree / Edible fruit (Matured) | 2 | 24.00 | 38.40 | 76.80 |
| | | | | | Banana All species (matured) | 2 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 33.60 |
| 42 | After NBC - Easement Pipeline | Eswrong Wango | Male | | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | 1 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 41.60 |
| 43 | After NBC - Easement Pipeline | Robert Walien | Male | | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | 1 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 41.60 |
| 44 | After NBC - Easement Pipeline | Raymond Watei | Male | | Banana All species (matured) | 20 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 336.00 |
| | | | | | Kumu Mosong Edible leaves (Matured) | 1 | 4.00 | 6.40 | 6.40 |
| | | | | | Bettle Nut / Areca Palm (matured) | 4 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 166.40 |
| | | | | | Tulip tree edible Leaf (matured) | 10 | 4.00 | 6.40 | 64.00 |
| | | | | | Mango Tree / Edible fruit (Matured) | 1 | 24.00 | 38.40 | 38.40 |




| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|------|--|--|--|----|-------|-------|----------|
| | | | | | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | | 1 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 41.60 |
| | | | | | Aibika Edible leave /Greens (matured) | | 20 | 2.60 | 4.16 | 83.20 |
| 45 | After NBC - Easement Pipeline | Aloysius Mamivey | Male | | Aibika Edible leave /Greens (matured) | | 10 | 2.60 | 4.16 | 41.60 |
| | | | | | Banana All species (matured) | | 20 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 336.00 |
| | | | | | Guava Fruit (matured) | | 1 | 10.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| | | | | | Malay apple Tree / Laulau (matured) | | 1 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 16.80 |
| | | | | | Mango Tree / Edible fruit (Matured) | | 1 | 24.00 | 38.40 | 38.40 |
| 46 | After NBC - Easement Pipeline | Kennedy Bonny | Male | | Aibika Edible leave /Greens (matured) | | 10 | 2.60 | 4.16 | 41.60 |
| | | | | | Banana Alsl species (matured) | | 60 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 1,008.00 |
| | | | | | Shaddy Tree | | 1 | 24.00 | 38.40 | 38.40 |
| | | | | | Mango Tree / Edible fruit (Matured) | | 1 | 24.00 | 38.40 | 38.40 |
| | | | | | Coconut Palm Conventional (matured) | | 1 | 26.00 | 41.60 | 41.60 |
| | | | | | Kumu Mosong Edible leaves (Matured) | | 1 | 4.00 | 6.40 | 6.40 |
| Pump Station - Vanimo Hill | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Pump Station - Vanimo Tower Hill | | | | | Semi Permenant Market House - 2m x 2m | 1 | | | |


| Reservoir 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| 48 | Reservoir 2 | | | | Banana All species (matured) | 5 clusters of 20 bananas | 100 | 10.50 | 16.80 | 1,680.00 |
| Waraboil Source Site | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Waraboil Spring Source Site | Heibahard Bewatou | Male | 9 (6 Female & 3 Male) | | Land and Spring | 30m x 30m = 900sqm | | | |
| 50 | Waraboil Spring Source Site | Heibahard Bewatou | Male | | Rose Wood Tree (matured) | | 10 | 15.50 | 24.80 | 248.00 |
| 51 | Waraboil Spring Source Site | Heibahard Bewatou | Male | | All other trees matured (Breadfruit, etc) | | 20 | 4.00 | 6.40 | 128.00 |
| | | | | | | | | Total Value of Loss (K) | | 32,762.00 |

Annex A: Stakeholder Consultations for Vanimo Water Supply Project

| Stakeholder | Number of Person participated | Date and Time Consulted | Consultation Notes | Picture |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| WPNG/WSPA/DLPP and ADB joint meeting in Conference Room | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deputy Provincial Administrator 2. Director Lands, Provincial Lands Office 3. Acting Director, National Functions 4. Senior Provincial Planner 5. Senior Business Development Officer 6. Acting Director – WB 7. Project Engineer, Water PNG 8. Project Graduate Engineer, Water PNG 9. Senior Social Safeguards Officer, PNRM 10. Allocation Officer (State Lease), DLPP | Date: 12 June 2025 Time: 8am to 11am | Project information shared with the WSPA. WSP has a project steering committee which act as GRC. Appointment of Senior provincial planner as focal for the Project. WSPA supports the project. Town is growing and the need for water is increasing. Vanimo Ports and the Coastal Highway developments will bring in services thus need for water is there. Provincial lands with coordination with the national lands office for sub-division of land required for the Project. WSPA will submit a letter to WPNGL informing the Project about the Focal and GRC. |  |
| Consulting the WSP Lands Officers (Meet at Medallion Hotel) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director, Provincial Lands office 2. Provincial Lands Officer 3. Acting Director, National Functions 4. Project Engineer, Water PNG 5. Project Graduate Engineer, Water PNG 6. Senior Social Safeguards Officer, PNRM 7. Allocation Officer (State Lease), DLPP | Date: 11 June 2025 Time: 9am -10am | Project information shared with the WSP Lands Division. Introducing the provincial lands team. Information shared about the NBC and VFP land requirements. DLPP coordination between provincial and national lands officers on assigned tasks and responsibilities. Specific requirements on acquisition of land for water project at NBC and |  |

| Stakeholder | Number of Person participated | Date and Time Consulted | Consultation Notes | Picture |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Brief Consultation meeting with the Vanimo CIS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vanimo CIS Commander, 2. CIS Inspector/Project Manager 3. Project Engineer, Water PNG 4. Project Graduate Engineer, Water PNG 5. Senior Social Safeguards, PNRM | 11 June 2025 3pm to 3:30pm | <p>Project information shared with the WSP CIS Director and Senior Project Planner. CIS has over 200 inmates and more than 50 staff members and families that uses ground water and rainwater catchments as water sources. CIS use electric water pump and costs a lot to maintain the pump. The capacity of prison camp is 100 inmates but there is 100% increase over the last 5-10 years, and the camp is overcrowded. CIS Director is pleased to hear that WPNGL will construct and install water supply, and they are happy to be consulted on this important project.</p> |  |
| Brief Consultative meeting at Vanimo Hospital | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive Administration Assistant, Sandaun Provincial Hospital 2. CIS Inspector/Project 3. Project Engineer, Water PNG 4. Project Graduate Engineer, Water PNG 5. Senior Social Safeguards, PNRM 6. Allocation Officer (State Lease), DLPP | 12 June 10am-10:30am | <p>Vanimo Hospital Senior Executive Office Manager was informed about the proposed water supply project for Vanimo township. The water pipes will pass through the road easement along the Hospital roadside park. The Hospital receives over 100 to 150 patients daily. Vanimo Hospital is a level 5 General Hospital. The hospital received funding support from the government for infrastructure improvement, including new maternity ward, upgrade electricity, water supply systems (using bore water) and sewage systems and family support center. The hospital staff are happy to note that WPNGL is proposing to construct the water supply systems for Vanimo.</p> |  |

| Stakeholder | Number of Person participated | Date and Time Consulted | Consultation Notes | Picture |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Brief Consultative Meeting with Vanimo Forest Product Management in Vanimo | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executive Administration Manager, Vanimo Forest Product Ltd 2. Managing Director, Vanimo Forest Product Ltd 3. Project Engineer, Water PNG 4. Project Graduate Engineer, Water PNG 5. Senior Social Safeguards, PNRM 6. Allocation Officer (State Lease), DLPP | 12 June 2:00am to 3:00am | VFP operates in Vanimo. Logging and export of round logs in Vanimo. Vanimo supports the township with water carts to distribute water during dry seasons. It has borne water holes that sustains the water supply for VFP company and the workers as well as the township. |  |
| Vanimo Primary School | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head Teacher, Vanimo Primary School 2. Deputy Head Teacher, Vanimo Primary School 3. Project Engineer, Water PNG 4. Project Graduate Engineer, Water PNG 5. Senior Social Safeguards, PNRM 6. Allocation Officer (State Lease), DLPP | 12 June 3:15pm to 4pm | School head teacher and deputy head teacher were consulted. Information about the project was shared with the teachers. School uses water tanks and bore water wells. Sometimes the water wells turn salty because of the close proximity of the school to the ocean/beach. The school has a population of 700-800 students and teachers. The head teachers were pleased to hear about the water supply project and welcome the WPNG and the project team |  |
| Main Consultation Meeting with Stakeholders of Vanimo | <p>Participants include representatives from</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WSPA 2. Hospital 3. Primary School 4. CIS 5. Vanimo Forest Product Ltd 6. Wara boil Community Leaders 7. Stoney Cave Community Leaders 8. Water PNG 9. DLPP 10. ADB | 13 June 2025 10am to 12:00am | Presentations by Water PNG on all the project locations and the main transmissions lines from Wara boil to NBC Transmitter field and to the reservoir sites. The two bore field sites; NBC Transmitter Field with 9 x tube wells and Waraboil Field with 9 x tube wells. There's a holding tank which has a capacity of 600kL will be stationed at the Waraboil field to which water will be pumped from the tube wells to. From the Holding Tank, the raw water will be pumped for treatment at the NBC. Stakeholders raise concerns on confirming the water source before designing the project, improvements and land affected by project, acquisition |  |

| Stakeholder | Number of Person participated | Date and Time Consulted | Consultation Notes | Picture |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Consultation Meeting with Stoney Cave Community | Approximate 30 females and 27 males (including children) attended the community consultation meeting at Stoney Cave | 13 June 2025 2:00 PM – 3:00PM. | <p>of site at VFP and NBC lands and extending water to other areas in Vanimo outside the scope.</p> <p>The Landowner of Stoney cave was made aware of the land area and the access road area that will be affected by the project activities. Communities informed on affected land and improvements and the process of assessment, valuation and compensation following the project and land acquisition requirements. Community members and the landowner at Stoney cave were supportive of the project LO request the Project to ensure all due process of acquisition is complete and LOs are consulted and signed agreements with fare compensation before civil works.</p> <p>The mothers raised their concerns on difficulty of climbing up the mountains to fetch water from the nearest water brook thus request the project to provide water pipes to supply water to community households during construction.</p> <p>Community also requests if the project could consider supplying each household at Stoney Cave with water after completion.</p> <p>Communities want to benefit from any project activities in terms of labor support and spin-off activities that they can support.</p> |  |

Annex B: Summary of Community Engagement and Consultation Records

| Date | Reference | Participants | Brief Description | Notes & Outcomes |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| 31/09/18 | TA 9298 PNG: Water & Wastewater Advisory Firm | West Sepik Provincial Administration, local stakeholders | Vanimo Water and Sanitation Feasibility Study (final draft) | Early assessment involving discussions with provincial authorities and local stakeholders on project scope, progress, and feasibility |
| 23/10/2017 to 27/10/2017 | - | Various provincial officials and stakeholders | Discussions on project scope, progress, and feedback | Provided foundational feedback informing project planning and community engagement strategies |
| 02/08/24 | Mission Report: Social Safeguard Activity & Findings for Vanimo | Multiple officials, community representatives | Engagements for the Vanimo Water Supply & Sanitation Project | 6 meetings with provincial authorities and 1 community engagement session; involved 413 households (WaSH survey), 9 community hub reps, and 3 key informants, totalling at least 425 engagements |
| 30/10/24 | ADB Mission Request for Clearance from DNPM | WB, DFAT, DNPM, WPNGL, ICCCL, NCDC, CCDA, CEPA | Discussions on urban water and sanitation resilience investment | 26 meetings held from October 21-30, 2024, reviewing project progress, implementation readiness, and coordination efforts across agencies |
| June 2024 – January 2025 | Intermittent Consultations with DLPP | DLPP headquarters, West Sepik DLPP team | Land due diligence checks, land acquisition coordination | Ongoing effort to verify land availability, status, and documentation for infrastructure sites, facilitating land procurement |
| 11 June 2025 | Briefing with West Sepik Provincial Lands Division | DLPP, WPNGL, West Sepik Provincial Lands Team | Land verification for project sites | Confirmed land status and documentation; initiated land acquisition process for infrastructure sites |

| Date | Reference | Participants | Brief Description | Notes & Outcomes |
|--------------|---|--|--|--|
| 13 June 2025 | Stakeholder Meeting in Vanimo | WPNGL, ADB, provincial authorities, community representatives | Project overview, progress update, community feedback, consent | Gathered stakeholder feedback; communicated cut-off dates for land and community consultations |
| 11 June 2025 | Meeting with West Sepik Provincial Officials & Stakeholders | Provincial Lands, Women in Business, Provincial Admin, DLPP, community reps, ADB | Overall project progress, support, and requirements | Secured support for project kick-off; discussed land access and community engagement strategies |
| 12 June 2025 | Meeting with Vanimo Forest Products | DLPP, WPNGL, ADB, Vanimo Forest Products GM | Land use and consent for wellfield establishment | Acquired consent to use Vanimo Forest Products yard for the Waraboil Wellfield; discussed land access procedures |

Annex C. WASH Households Interviews and Surveys

| Type of Meeting | Date | Participants | Key Points & Findings | Follow-up Actions |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| WaSH Household Survey | July 26 – August 2, 2024 | 413 households | Heavy reliance on rainwater (67%), limited access (27%), gendered water collection responsibilities, willingness to pay for piped water (~K65/month), sanitation safety issues | Data to inform infrastructure, gender-sensitive planning, and community education initiatives |
| Focus Group Discussions | July 30, 2024 | Community representatives, women, persons with disabilities | Infrastructure gaps, risks faced by vulnerable groups, water access challenges, sanitation issues, health and safety concerns | Design inclusive infrastructure and implement community capacity-building programs |
| Community Hubs & Institutional Interviews | Various | Hospitals, schools, hotels, military bases | Water quality, maintenance issues, resource constraints, gender and social inclusion efforts | Recommendations for resource allocation, improved maintenance, and institutional collaboration |
| Key Informant Interviews | July 26, 2024 | Hardware shops, water service providers | Demand peaks during dry season, plumbing supply challenges, lack of regulation, need for standard practices | Develop plumbing standards, strengthen local ser |