

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

THE PROGRAMME FOR EMERGENCY REHABILITATION
OF PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE
AFFECTED BY THE EARTHQUAKE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for the *Programme for Emergency Rehabilitation of Principal Economic Infrastructure Affected by the 2024 Earthquake*, implemented by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU) through the Public Works Department (PWD), and supported by grant aid from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). This RAP establishes the policies, procedures, and implementation measures needed to manage temporary land access, physical displacement, compensation, and livelihood restoration linked to reconstruction of the Tagabe Bridge and associated works.

The 17 December 2024 earthquake severely damaged the Tagabe Bridge, creating structural instability and necessitating full replacement under the Government's Post-Earthquake Recovery Program. To maintain connectivity and minimise community disruption during construction, the Project also includes a permanent detour bridge upstream and improvements to the Smet–Huarere Studio Road. Although the Project is largely within the existing right-of-way and state-owned riparian land, targeted social impacts have been identified that require a formal RAP.

A detailed socio-economic census and asset survey in late 2025 confirmed that two informal households—[REDACTED]—reside within the detour bridge work zone and must be physically relocated. Both households qualify for assistance under World Bank ESS5 para. 10(c), which requires compensation at full replacement cost and relocation assistance for informal occupants.

Key impacts include the loss of two semi-permanent dwellings, fruit and timber trees, garden crops, and short-term livelihood disruption. Differences in vulnerability were identified: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED].

To meet safeguard obligations, the RAP provides a comprehensive entitlement package for two families, including:

- Compensation at full replacement cost for structures, crops, and trees
- Relocation and transport assistance prior to site clearance
- Transitional livelihood support during the relocation period
- Home garden and tree re-establishment inputs, including tools and seedlings
- Priority employment opportunities, with at least one eligible household member offered work during construction
- Additional support for vulnerable households (especially [REDACTED])
- Post-relocation monitoring to ensure restored or improved conditions

All compensation and assistance will be delivered before any civil works affecting the two households begin. Monitoring will be led by PWD, which may consult the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources (MoLNR), Department of Forest (DoF), Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), Port Vila Municipal Council (PVMC), or the contractor when technical input is needed.

The Government of Vanuatu (GoV) has allocated [REDACTED] to cover compensation, transitional support, livelihood restoration, and monitoring for the two affected households. This allocation ensures that all safeguard commitments can be fulfilled in full and on time.

In addition to household impacts, the Project requires temporary access to [REDACTED] areas of [REDACTED] adjacent to the Tagabe Bridge for machinery movement, construction staging, and engineering works during the demolition and reconstruction work for a period of [REDACTED]. No displacement of structures or livelihoods will occur, and consent to temporary access has been obtained verbally and Leaseholder Consent Forms will be collected with their signatures. Separately, land as large as [REDACTED] will be rented as the construction yard to store materials and equipment, provide employees and workers' accommodations, and contractor facilities. It is a local private company with which MIPU will conclude a business lease contract of [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. It is estimated [REDACTED] for MIPU to pay for it by monthly installments ([REDACTED] per month).

Overall, this RAP demonstrates that the Project's social impacts are limited, well defined, and fully manageable. It ensures that affected households and leaseholders are treated fairly and transparently, that living standards are restored or improved, and that temporary land access is secured lawfully and restored after use. The RAP reflects the Government's commitment to responsible, inclusive, and socially sustainable infrastructure reconstruction.

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Acronyms

Abbreviation	Definition
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
DARD	Department of Agriculture & Rural Development
DoF	Department of Forestry
DoLSR	Department of Lands, Survey & Registry
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards (World Bank)
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GoV	Government of the Republic of Vanuatu
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MIPU	Ministry of Infrastructure & Public Utilities
MoLNR	Ministry of Lands & Natural Resources
PAP	Project-Affected Person
PWD	Public Works Department

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Overview

The project forms a central component of the post-earthquake recovery and transport resilience program with Japan's grant aid¹ provided by JICA. The project seeks to reconstruct and strengthen a critical bridge crossing that connects Bauerfield International Airport to Port Vila city centre, serving as the principal arterial link for people, goods, and services entering and leaving the capital.

It comprises three interrelated components:

1. **Reconstruction of the Tagabe Bridge,**
2. **Construction of a permanent Detour Bridge, and**
3. **Upgrading of the Smet–Huarere Studio Road section to reinforced concrete pavement.**

Each component has been designed to complement the others in restoring safe, resilient, and climate-adaptive transport infrastructure along the Tagabe River corridor, while minimizing environmental disturbance and maintaining community access during construction.

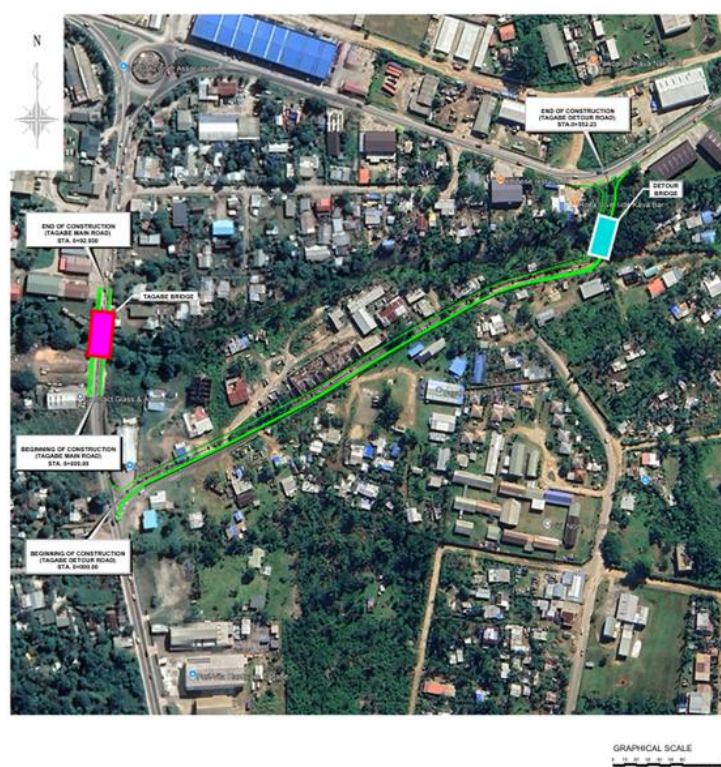


Figure 1: Project outline.

¹ Grant agreement for “the Programme for Emergency Rehabilitation of Principal Economic Infrastructure Affected by the Earthquake” was signed on July 14, 2025. See the following URL (accessed as of Oct 2025): https://www.jica.go.jp/english/information/press/2025/20250714_12.html#:~:text=On%20July%2014%2C%20the%20Japan%20International%20Cooperation%20Agency,of%20Principal%20Economic%20Infrastructure%20Affected%20by%20the%20Earthquake

1.2 Existing Condition and Need for Replacement of Tagabe Bridge

The existing Tagabe Bridge was originally constructed several decades ago as a reinforced concrete structure carrying two traffic lanes over the Tagabe River. Over the years, the bridge has experienced progressive deterioration due to heavy traffic loading, flood exposure, and corrosion in the marine-influenced environment. The December 17, 2024 earthquake caused severe structural cracking in the deck slab and abutments, dislodging bearing supports and compromising the bridge's stability. Emergency inspections by the Public Works Department (PWD) and JICA technical teams confirmed that the bridge was no longer structurally safe for sustained heavy use, and immediate replacement was recommended.

The Tagabe bridge is a lifeline infrastructure, linking the international airport, northern residential suburbs, and the central business district (CBD). Closure or failure of this bridge would disrupt logistics, tourism, and emergency response routes, particularly during severe weather or natural disasters. Its replacement is therefore a national priority under Vanuatu's Post-Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Program.

1.3 Construction Schedule and Duration

The project will follow an estimated 20-month construction timeline including preparation work, beginning in April 2026 after completion of detailed design, bidding, and conclusion of contractor contract. The implementation sequence will be as follows:

1. Mobilization and site preparation – 3 months;
2. Upgrading of Smet–Huarere Studio Road section and Construction of Detour Bridge – 6 months;
3. Demolition of existing Tagabe Bridge, foundation preparation and construction of new bridge – 11 months

Construction scheduling will consider seasonal rainfall patterns, avoiding high-rainfall months to reduce erosion and sedimentation risks. Night works will be limited to essential traffic diversions or emergency repairs.

- **Household B – [REDACTED]:**

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] are recognized as eligible for compensation and assistance under ESS5 Paragraph 10(c), which provides that persons without recognizable legal rights to land but who occupy or use the land prior to the cut-off date are entitled to compensation for lost non-land assets and to livelihood restoration support.

During the socio-economic survey conducted on 1 November 2025, both households expressed strong support for the Project, emphasizing the need for transparent compensation, assurance of resettlement assistance, and adequate time for relocation. The households signed meeting attendance forms confirming their understanding and acceptance of the relocation process.

To meet safeguard obligations, the GoV, through the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU) and the PWD, will implement a structured Compensation and Relocation Program, supported by the MoLNR, the Department of Forestry (DoF), and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD).

Each affected household will be presented with a formal Compensation Agreement, which will specify:

- The inventory of affected assets (structures, trees, crops);
- The total compensation amount determined at replacement cost;
- The compensation modality (cash or in-kind support);
- The resettlement assistance to be provided (transport, transitional allowance, or temporary shelter);
- The relocation date and payment schedule; and
- The signatures of the household head, PWD, MoLNR, and an independent community witness.

All agreements will be signed and executed before tendering and before the start of any construction works. The entire process will be financed by the GoV (MIPU) through the project safeguard budget and will be monitored for compliance with JICA Guidelines (2022) and ESS5 standards.

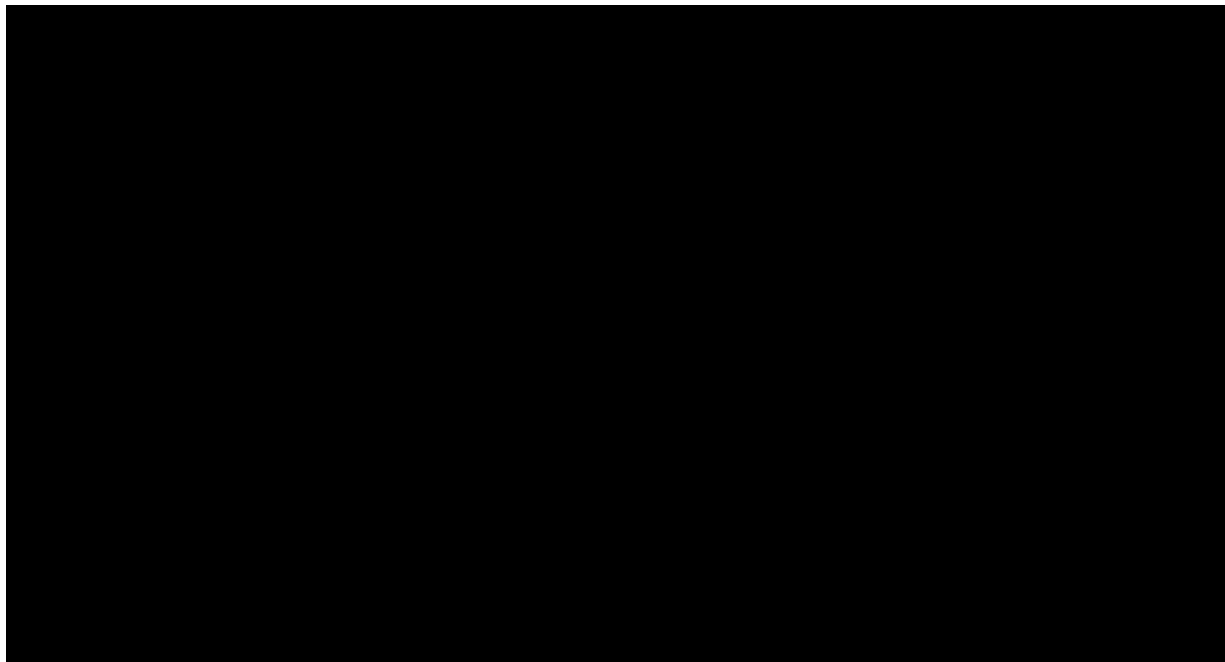
This approach ensures that the relocation is transparent, and socially just, preventing eviction and enabling affected families to restore or improve their pre-project living standards.

Table 1: Key Safeguard Actions and Institutional Responsibilities.

Safeguard Action	Description	Responsible Entity	Timing
Verification of affected households	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	PWD Social Safeguards Officer	Completed (Oct 2025)
Asset inventory and valuation	Detailed measurement of affected structures, crops, and trees; valuation at replacement cost using DARD & DoF rates	MoLNR Valuer, DoF, DARD	Completed (Nov 2025)
Preparation of Compensation Agreements	Formal documentation including asset lists, valuation summary, and choice of compensation (cash/in-kind)	PWD	Q4 2025
Disclosure and consultation with PAPs	Presentation of compensation offers, discussion of options, and signing of agreement forms	PWD / MoLNR	Q4 2025
Compensation payment and relocation assistance	Disbursement of payments or in-kind support (materials, temporary housing, transport)	MIPU / PWD	Q4 2025 – Q1 (before works)
Relocation and clearance of site	PAPs relocate voluntarily with assistance from government and contractor	PWD / Contractor	Q1 2026
Post-relocation monitoring	Verify satisfaction, livelihood restoration, and completion of commitments	PWD / MoLNR	Q1 2026 – Q3 2026
Documentation	Maintain signed agreements, receipts, and photos	PWD	Continuous

1.5 Temporary Land Access for Reconstruction of the Tagabe Bridge

The design and construction planning for the Tagabe Bridge has confirmed that a total portion of approximately [REDACTED] located immediately adjacent to the existing bridge will be utilized to enable the safe execution of reconstruction works. These titles are situated on both banks of the Tagabe River and include a mix of commercial, residential, mixed-use, and undeveloped landholdings. Temporary access to defined parts of each title is essential for construction staging, movement of machinery, materials handling, and engineering works associated with bridge demolition, reconstruction, and riverbank stabilization.



[Redacted]

[Redacted]

1. [Redacted]
[Redacted]
2. [Redacted]
[Redacted]
3. [Redacted]
[Redacted]

Temporary access is for:

- movement of machinery
- construction staging
- bridge demolition and reconstruction
- riverbank stabilization

Under Vanuatu's land administration system, access to leased land for public infrastructure purposes may be secured through:

- Negotiation with the registered leaseholder, and
- Acknowledgment of the leaseholder's ongoing rights.

After confirming the exact access area, the PWD will prepare a Leaseholder Consent Form for each titleholder. The form will outline the access area, permitted activities, conditions of use, and restoration obligations.

1.6 Temporary Land Use for Construction Yard

To support efficient construction staging for the Tagabe Bridge works, an additional parcel of [REDACTED] land will be temporarily leased by concluding a business contract to establish a construction yard, including space for storage of materials, machinery laydown, prefabrication activities, and the setup of a contractor's camp, site office, and worker accommodation units.

The land will be secured on a temporary basis, [REDACTED], through a contract with a local private company. The lease price will be set based on market prices and their financial benefits.

The contractor may develop and implement a Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) that includes:

- Erosion and sediment control measures
- Stormwater and wastewater management for worker accommodation
- Solid waste and hazardous material handling protocols
- Traffic and access management
- Health, safety, and security provisions for workers and nearby communities
- Restoration and reinstatement of the land upon demobilisation

The temporary construction yard will not involve displacement of households. Upon completion of bridge works, the contractor will be responsible for fully reinstating the area to its original or mutually agreed condition, including removal of temporary structures, waste, and contaminated materials.

2. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 National Legal Framework

The implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the project must be guided by the national legislative framework of Vanuatu. These laws establish the legal basis for land ownership, land acquisition, customary rights, environmental protection, and governance structures that influence how resettlement and compensation processes are conducted. Understanding the provisions of each relevant act is essential to ensure that project activities are lawful, transparent, and consistent with both national requirements and good international practice.

The table below summarises the key national legislation applicable to the RAP, outlining their core provisions and explaining how each law relates to land access, temporary occupation, compensation, community engagement, and the protection of affected households throughout the project's planning and implementation phases.

Table 2: Key National Laws and Policies Relevant to the RAP.

Legislation / Policy	Key Provisions	Relevance to the Project / RAP
Constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu (1980)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All land in Vanuatu belongs to the custom owners and their descendants.• The State may acquire or lease land for public purposes through negotiation with custom owners.• Protects rights to property and requires just compensation for loss or damage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides the overarching legal framework for land access and compensation for Tagabe Bridge works.• Ensures compensation for affected households is fair and constitutionally compliant.
Customary Land Management Act (2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishes processes for identifying legitimate custom owners and managing customary land rights.• Provides customary dispute resolution mechanisms.• Allows for registration of customary land decisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relevant if construction yards, access routes, or temporary works intersect customary land.• Provides a lawful mechanism for resolving boundary or access disputes.
Land Acquisition Act (CAP 215)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sets procedures for compulsory land acquisition for public purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensures lawful acquisition or temporary occupation, if needed, for bridge works or construction sites.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires compensation at fair and equitable value. • Provides grievance and appeal mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantees compensation is provided before impacts.
Land Reform Act (CAP 123)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declares all land as belonging to indigenous custom owners and their descendants. • Requires negotiation and consent for land use or leasing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures project activities respect customary land rights and follow due process for any temporary or long-term land access.
Environmental Protection and Conservation Act (CAP 283)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires environmental and social assessments for development projects. • Mandates public consultation and DEPC approval. • Provides for environmental monitoring and enforcement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides the regulatory basis for the IEE/ESMP and ensures environmental and social safeguards are applied throughout RAP implementation.
Physical Planning Act (CAP 193)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guides orderly and planned development of land and infrastructure. • Integrates environmental and social considerations into planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures construction works comply with zoning and planning requirements and minimize community impacts.
Decentralization and Local Government Regions Act (CAP 230)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowers municipal and provincial governments to oversee local development. • Encourages participatory local decision-making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthens Port Vila Municipal Council (PVMC) and Shefa Provincial Government involvement in RAP consultations, monitoring, and grievance management.

2.2 International and Donor Safeguard Frameworks

The implementation of this RAP is also guided by international safeguard frameworks that promote equitable, transparent, and socially responsible development. These frameworks ensure that the Project meets global best practices in managing environmental and social risks while upholding the rights and well-being of affected communities.

Foremost among these are the World Bank ESS, which establish the principles for sustainable project design and implementation. In particular, ESS1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts requires early identification, assessment, and

mitigation of potential adverse effects, ensuring that projects are implemented in an environmentally sound and socially inclusive manner. ESS5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement seeks to avoid or minimize displacement wherever possible and to provide fair, transparent, and timely compensation and livelihood restoration for any persons who may be adversely affected.

The Project also adheres to the JICA Environmental Guidelines (2022), which emphasize community participation, gender inclusion, transparency in decision-making, and the equitable sharing of project benefits. These guidelines align closely with Vanuatu’s national policies on sustainable development and resilience building.

Together, these international frameworks ensure that the Project is implemented in accordance with internationally recognized safeguards, guaranteeing that affected persons are protected, consulted, and supported in restoring or improving their living standards through fair and inclusive processes.

Table 3: Key International and Donor Safeguard Frameworks Relevant to the RAP.

Framework / Standard	Key Principles and Provisions	Relevance to the Project / RAP
World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)	A set of ten standards guiding the identification, assessment, and management of environmental and social risks throughout the project lifecycle.	Provides the overarching framework for environmental and social risk management in line with international best practices. The Project particularly aligns with ESS1 and ESS5.
ESS1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Requires systematic assessment of potential environmental and social risks, and adoption of measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or offset adverse impacts.	Ensures that environmental and social considerations are integrated into project design and decision-making, forming the basis for this RAP.
ESS5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	Aims to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and to compensate affected persons at full replacement cost where impacts cannot be avoided. Promotes livelihood restoration and improved living standards.	Directly applicable to the RAP, ensuring that no person is disadvantaged by land or access restrictions and that any temporary economic impacts are properly compensated.
JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (2022)	Emphasize social acceptability, inclusion, participation, transparency, accountability, and equitable benefit sharing. Require environmental and social due diligence and stakeholder consultation.	Guides the Project’s approach to stakeholder engagement, gender inclusion, and transparency, ensuring alignment with Japan’s international cooperation standards.

2.3 RAP Policy Principles

The implementation of this RAP is also guided by international safeguard frameworks that promote equitable, transparent, and socially responsible development. These frameworks ensure that the Project meets global best practices in managing environmental and social risks while upholding the rights and well-being of affected communities.

The Project adheres to the JICA Environmental Guidelines (2022), which promote meaningful stakeholder participation, gender inclusion, human rights, ensure transparency and accountability, and the equitable sharing of project benefits. These guidelines align closely with Vanuatu's national policies on sustainable development and resilience building.

The 2022 Guidelines explicitly reference the WB Environmental and Social Framework, IFC Performance Standards and OECD and G20 'Quality Infrastructure Investment' Principles. Foremost among these are the World Bank ESS, which establish the principles for sustainable project design and implementation. In particular, ESS1 – Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts requires early identification, assessment, and mitigation of potential adverse effects, ensuring that projects are implemented in an environmentally sound and socially inclusive manner. ESS5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement seeks to avoid or minimize displacement wherever possible and to provide fair, transparent, and timely compensation and livelihood restoration for any persons who may be adversely affected.

The Project is to be implemented in accordance with internationally recognized safeguards, guaranteeing that affected persons are protected, consulted, and supported in restoring or improving their living standards through fair and inclusive processes.

RAP Policy Principles on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The implementation of this RAP is guided by a set of core principles that ensure equitable, transparent, and socially responsible management of any potential land access or livelihood impacts. These principles reflect both national legislation and international safeguard requirements, emphasizing the need to avoid or minimize displacement, provide fair compensation where impacts occur, and restore or enhance the livelihoods of affected persons.

They also promote inclusiveness, participation, and accountability throughout the project lifecycle, ensuring that all stakeholders – particularly vulnerable groups – are meaningfully engaged and supported in accordance with good international practice.

Implementation of this RAP is guided by the following principles that reflect JICA Guidelines (2022) and WB ESS:

Table 4: Principles that reflect JICA Guidelines (2022) and WB ESS

I.	Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. If avoidance is not possible even after such examination, effective measures to minimize impacts and to compensate for losses must be taken upon agreement with the affected people.

II.	When, after such an examination, avoidance is proved unfeasible, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses must be agreed upon with the people who will be affected.
III.	Project affected people, such as people to be resettled involuntarily and/or people who may lose their livelihood by the project, must be provided sufficient compensations and supports by the project proponents in a timely manner.
IV.	Compensation must be calculated at full replacement cost as much as possible, and provided in advance.
V.	Project proponents must make efforts for the affected people to improve or at least restore their standards of living, income opportunities and production levels to the pre-project levels. Measures to achieve this may include: Providing land or monetary compensations for losses of land or assets, supporting for alternative sustainable livelihood, supporting for expenses necessary for relocation, and supporting for re-establishment of communities at resettlement sites.
VI.	Compensation standards are disclosed and consistently applied. The project affected persons need to be aware of the compensation standards. In principle, the contents of the individual compensation to be agreed are explained to the project affected persons in writing, and the project affected persons can confirm the contents at any time.
VII.	Appropriate participation of the project affected people and their communities must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of measures against involuntary resettlement and loss of livelihood.
VIII.	For projects that result in large-scale involuntary resettlement, a Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) must be prepared and made available to the public prior to the resettlement and provision of compensation and support. In preparing the RAP, consultations must be held with the project affected people and communities, based on sufficient information made available to them in advance.
IX.	When consultations are held, explanations must be given in languages and forms that are understandable to the project affected people. It is desirable that the RAP include settlements laid out in the Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5 of the World Bank's environmental and social policies.

Above principles are complemented by World Bank ESS5, since it is stated in JICA Guideline (2022) that “*JICA confirms that environmental and social considerations of a project do not deviate significantly from the World Bank’s environmental and social policies.*”. Additional key principle based on World Bank ESS5 is as follows.

1. The Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits. (ESS5 para20).

2. Affected persons may be classified as persons: (a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets (b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. (ESS5 para10) the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be

necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods, subject to the provisions of paragraph 26 through 36 of this ESS. (ESS5 para 12)

3. Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, or where land is collectively owned, the Borrower will offer the displaced persons an option for replacement land in accordance with paragraph 35(a), unless it can be demonstrated to the Bank's satisfaction that equivalent replacement land is unavailable. (ESS5 para14)

4. Transitional support will be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living. (ESS5 para36)

5. Particular attention will be paid to gender aspects and the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. (ESS5 para26) 6. To address the issues identified in the environmental and social assessment, the Borrower will prepare a plan proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project (ESS5 para21)

In addition to the above core principles on the JICA policy, it also laid emphasis on a detailed resettlement policy inclusive of all the above points; project specific resettlement plan; institutional framework for implementation; monitoring and evaluation mechanism; time schedule for implementation; and, detailed Financial Plan etc.

Table 5: Comparative Analysis with JICA Guidelines (2022) / WB ESS5.

#	JICA Guidelines/World Bank ESS5	Laws of Vanuatu	Gaps between JICA GLs/WB ESS5 and Laws of Vanuatu	Measures taken in the Project
1	Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. (JICA GLs)	Public purpose acquisition enabled under the Land Acquisition Act; design avoidance is not mandated.	Law permits acquisition for public purpose but does not require exploring all alternatives to avoid displacement.	Bridge and detour located within existing road reserve; micro-siting and work staging to avoid any land take or access restriction.
2	Project affected people, such as people to be resettled involuntarily and/or people who may lose their livelihoods by the project, must be provided sufficient compensations and supports by the project proponents in a timely manner. (JICA GLs)	Land Acquisition Act provides compensation process; limited provisions for livelihood assistance.	Compensation timing/support for livelihood restoration not clearly required by law.	If any impact arises, provide prompt compensation and assistance (in-kind or cash) before impact; contractor to maintain access and provide temporary facilities.
3	Compensations must be calculated at full replacement cost as much as possible, and provided in advance. (JICA GLs)	Compensation generally based on market value via valuation laws.	Replacement cost (incl. transaction costs, depreciation considerations) not explicit; payment before impact not guaranteed.	Use replacement-cost methodology and pay before works; cover fees/transaction costs where relevant.
4	Project proponents must make efforts for the affected people to improve or at least restore their standards of living, income opportunities and production levels to the pre-project levels. (JICA GLs)	No statutory requirement to improve/restore livelihoods beyond compensation.	Livelihood restoration not mandated.	If livelihoods are affected, implement livelihood restoration (temporary relocation of vendors, income support, re-establishment assistance) with monitoring.
5	Compensation standards are disclosed and consistently applied. The project affected	No explicit duty to publicly disclose detailed standards to PAPs.	Transparency/standardization of entitlements not required.	Publish an Entitlements Matrix and valuation approach; disclose at meetings and on

	persons need to be aware of the compensation standards.			noticeboards (PWD office, community).
6	In principle, the contents of the individual compensation to be agreed are explained to the project affected persons in writing, and the project affected persons can confirm the contents at any time	Written offers/notices issued; individual agreement record-keeping varies.	No clear requirement for accessible written agreements for all PAPs.	Provide written offers and agreements in Bislama/English; copies kept by PWD and given to PAPs.
7	In preparing the RAP, consultations must be held with the project affected people and communities, based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. (JICA GLs)	Environmental/permit processes require consultation but RAP-specific consultation not prescribed.	No RAP-specific consult standard in acquisition law.	Hold RAP consultations with advance, plain-language materials; minutes and attendance recorded.
8	When consultations are held, explanations must be given in languages and forms that are understandable to the project affected people. (JICA GLs)	No language/format standard in acquisition law.	Accessibility (language, format) not specified.	Use Bislama and English; visuals where useful; translators for vulnerable groups.
9	Appropriate participation of the project affected people and their communities must be promoted in the planning, implementation and monitoring of measures against involuntary resettlement and loss of livelihood. (JICA GLs)	Participation is general in EIA process; not specific to resettlement.	Ongoing participation in resettlement not required.	Establish PAP committees; include PAP reps in monitoring and site walks; disclose monitoring results.
10	A mechanism for handling concerns and grievances from people and communities affected by the project's environmental and social impacts must be in place. (JICA GLs)	Court appeal pathways exist; no project-level GRM required.	No accessible, time-bound project GRM in law.	Three-tier GRM (contractor → PWD/PIU → independent/DEPC escalation); defined timelines, logging, and feedback.

11	the Borrower will conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits. (ESS5 para20)	Notice and claims processes exist; no full census/inventory requirement.	Comprehensive census, inventory, and cut-off date not mandated.	Conduct socio-economic census and asset inventory; set/disclose cut-off date; photo-document assets.
12	Affected persons may be classified as persons: (a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets (b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. (ESS5 para10)	Focus on legal rights; customary/recognizable claims addressed variably; informal users not clearly covered.	Non-titleholders and informal users may be excluded from benefits.	Apply ESS5 eligibility: compensate/assist formal, recognizably claimed, and provide assistance to non-titleholders for lost assets/livelihood.
13	Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, or where land is collectively owned, the Borrower will offer them an option for replacement land, unless it can be demonstrated to the Bank's satisfaction that equivalent replacement land is unavailable. (ESS5 para14)	Monetary compensation typical; land-for-land not required.	No obligation to offer replacement land.	If any land-based livelihood impact occurs, first option is suitable replacement land; if unavailable, provide equivalent measures agreed with PAPs.
14	Transitional support will be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income	No specific transitional support provision.	Transitional allowances/support not mandated.	Provide transitional allowances, moving assistance, and temporary income support based on downtime estimates.

	earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living. (ESS5 para36)			
15	Particular attention will be paid to gender aspects and the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. (ESS5 para26)	No explicit vulnerability targeting in acquisition law.	Gender/vulnerability measures not required.	Identify vulnerable PAPs (women-headed HHs, elderly, disabled, very poor); tailored assistance and priority payment.
16	To address the issues identified in the environmental and social assessment, the Borrower will prepare a plan proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project (ESS5 para21)	No requirement for RAP; EIA may not cover resettlement planning.	Formal RAP not mandated.	Prepare RAP proportional to risk; integrate into Contractor's C-ESMP; monitor and disclose completion report.

3. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP

The RAP provides the operational framework for managing potential land and livelihood impacts associated with the Project. Its objectives are to:

- Identify all PAPs and their socio-economic conditions;
- Define eligibility and entitlement measures consistent with ESS5;
- Provide procedures for valuation and compensation, if required;
- Outline livelihood restoration and community support initiatives;
- Establish a grievance redress mechanism; and
- Define institutional responsibilities, monitoring, and budget arrangements.

The RAP's scope is limited to the Project area of influence and potential temporary disturbance zones identified during detailed design.

4. CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF AFFECTED PERSONS

4.1 Purpose and Methodology

A focused socio-economic census was conducted on November 2025 to establish a verified baseline for the two households identified as **PAPs** under the Detour Bridge component.

The survey applied JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (2022) and World Bank ESS5 standards, capturing both demographic and asset-based information through structured interviews and field verification.

Data were collected using standardized forms, geotagged photographs, and household questionnaires covering:

- Demographics and family composition
- Education and employment
- Housing and tenure status
- Income sources and expenditure patterns
- Access to services and infrastructure
- Awareness of and attitude toward the Project
- Inventory of immovable assets (structures, crops, and trees)

4.2 Household Profiles

The Project affects only two families who reside informally on state-owned land within the proposed detour bridge work zone.

Table below summarizes the verified baseline characteristics.

Table 6: Summary Profile of Project-Affected Households.

Indicator		
Household size		
Tenure status		
Marital status of HH head		
Education level of adults		
Main livelihood sources		

Average monthly income (VUV)	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
Dwelling type	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
Utilities access	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
Land ownership	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
Vulnerability status	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
Trees and crops	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
Awareness of project	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
Support for project	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>
Preferred compensation modality	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>

4.3 Demographic and Social Characteristics

Both households exhibit large, extended-family structures typical of peri-urban communities in Port Vila.

S.

Table 7: Household Composition by Age Group.

Age Group	2018	2019
Children (< 18 yrs)	1	1
Adults (18 – 59 yrs)	1	1
Elderly (> 60 yrs)	1	1
Total	3	3

Table 8: Household Composition by Sex.

Sex			TOTAL
Male			
Female			

Table 9: Census for Household [REDACTED]

Member	Age	Age Group	Sex
1	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
3	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
4	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
5	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
6	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
7	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
8	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
9	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
10	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
11	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Table 10: Census for Household [REDACTED]

Member	Age	Age Group	Sex
1	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
3	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
4	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
5	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
6	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
7	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
8	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
9	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
10	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
11	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

The population is adult-dominant, emphasizing the potential benefit of linking livelihood restoration to on-site construction employment and skills training.

Gender distribution across both households is [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]

4.4 Livelihood and Income

Livelihoods are primarily informal and subsistence-based.

Both families engage in small-scale agriculture (gardening of vegetables and tubers) combined with casual wage employment.

[REDACTED]

Table 11: Distribution of Household Income Sources.

Income Source	2019	2020	2021
Wages and salaries	100	100	100
Dividends	100	100	100
Capital gains	100	100	100
Other income	100	100	100
Total	400	400	400

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

4.5 Housing and Tenure

[illegible]

[illegible]

4.6 Access to Services

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

Table 12: Access to Services for Project-Affected Households.

Service Type	Water supply	Electricity	Sanitation
Water supply	Water supply	Electricity	Sanitation
Electricity	Electricity	Sanitation	Water supply
Sanitation	Sanitation	Water supply	Electricity

Waste disposal	██████████ ██████	██████████ ██████	██████████ ██████
Access road	██████████	██████████ ██████	██████████ ██████
Health / market access	██████████	██████████ ██████	██████████ ██████

Both households have consistent access to water and local facilities, but service quality and reliability differ. The lack of electricity for the ██████████ is the key disparity, while sanitation and waste-management systems remain basic for both families.

4.7 Project Awareness and Perception

Consultations on 1 November 2025 confirmed full awareness of the Project among adults from both families.

Each household articulated strong support, associating the bridge reconstruction with improved safety, flood resilience, and better community access.

Concerns were limited to:

- Timing of compensation and payment process;
- Temporary livelihood disruption; and
- Availability of relocation assistance for ██████████.

A gender-inclusive dialogue was held with adult women in both households, who emphasized the need for:

- Participation in local employment programs;
- Provision of separate sanitation facilities at any temporary site; and
- Inclusion in livelihood-skills training (gardening, food processing).

Table 13: Perception of the Project with Adults.

Perception / Concern	██████ ██	██████ ██	██████████
██████████	█	█	██████████ ██████
██████████ ██████████	█	█	██████████ ██████████
██████████ ██████	█	█	██████████ ██████████
██████████	█	█	██████████

Both PAPs demonstrate full awareness and support, but concerns remain around timing of compensation and relocation assistance, requiring clear communication and monitoring.

4.8 Summary of Socio-Economic Findings

1. Both households qualify as informal occupants on state land under ESS5 para 10(c) and are eligible for compensation for lost non-land assets and livelihood assistance.
2. Income levels are below urban minimum standards, requiring transitional support and employment opportunities during construction.
3. Family size and dependency ratio are high, making timely relocation and safety critical.
4. Gender balance is nearly equal, necessitating inclusive participation in consultations and training activities.
5. Both households support the Project and have committed to vacate the site once compensation is paid and relocation assistance is confirmed.

4.9 Implications for RAP Implementation

- The socio-economic profile serves as the baseline for valuation and monitoring of post-relocation livelihood restoration.
- Data will be used to determine compensation categories (structures, trees, crops, and transitional allowance) and to track income recovery over time.
- Both families will be re-surveyed after relocation to assess livelihood outcomes and verify that post-project conditions meet or exceed pre-project standards.

4.10 Key Socio-Economic Insights

Age Structure and Dependency



This demographic structure highlights the importance of:

- Ensuring timely compensation to avoid food insecurity or interruption of household financial stability;
- Coordinating relocation to minimize disruption to school-aged children; and
- Providing enhanced monitoring and transitional support for the household with an elderly member.

Predominantly Informal Livelihoods

Both households rely heavily on informal livelihood activities. As summarized in Table 11:

- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

This dependence on informal and variable income sources means any disruption caused by relocation could temporarily affect food availability and daily earning capacity. Transitional allowances and livelihood restoration measures will therefore be essential.

Tenure and Relocation Conditions

Updated household information confirms:

- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

These differing conditions shape the entitlement framework and implementation approach for each household.

Gender and Household Composition

Both households have a mixed-gender composition:

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

Women participate actively in gardening, food preparation, childcare, and small-scale income activities. Their involvement in compensation discussions and relocation planning is therefore critical. Joint signing of compensation agreements is recommended to ensure equitable decision-making within households.

Vulnerability Considerations

Based on the updated census and relocation conditions:

- [REDACTED] is considered vulnerable, due to lack of land for relocation and the presence of multiple young dependents. They will require extended support for temporary housing, relocation, service reconnection, and livelihood restoration.
- [REDACTED] is less vulnerable, as it has secure access to relocation land. However, the presence of one elderly member still requires consideration in relocation timelines and post-relocation monitoring.

Implications for RAP Implementation

These socio-economic insights underline several key implementation requirements:

- Compensation must be delivered before relocation to avoid income disruptions;
- Relocation assistance will differ between households, with [REDACTED] requiring more extensive support;
- Livelihood restoration should include garden re-establishment support, transitional allowances, and opportunities for project-related employment;
- Post-relocation monitoring will track income recovery, welfare of dependents, and access to essential services.

Table 14: Summary Implications for RAP Implementation.

Key Finding	Safeguard Implication / Required Action
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Informal and subsistence-based livelihoods	Provide transitional livelihood support, including cash-for-work opportunities, garden re-establishment assistance (seeds, tools), and short-term income replacement where needed.
Lack of legal tenure for both households (informal occupation on state land)	Apply ESS5 para. 10(c): compensate for all affected structures, trees, and crops and provide relocation assistance regardless of tenure status.
Vulnerable household: [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Provide assisted relocation, including temporary accommodation, support in securing a relocation plot, service-connection support, and enhanced post-relocation monitoring.
Household with relocation land: [REDACTED]	Facilitate relocation to family land once compensation is paid; provide moving assistance and livelihood restoration support where necessary.
Gender inclusion	Ensure joint signing of compensation agreements by male and female adults; provide equal access to livelihood training and consultations.
Positive but expectant attitudes toward the Project	Maintain clear, transparent, and timely communication, document all consultations, and provide regular updates on compensation timing and relocation arrangements.

5. PROJECT IMPACTS

The Project will generate a range of social impacts associated with physical displacement, loss of assets, changes to livelihood activities, and temporary construction-related disturbances. This section provides a detailed assessment of these impacts based on updated household census, asset verification, and land assessments conducted in November 2025.

The Project affects two households occupying State land near the detour alignment and may additionally require a portion of privately leased land adjacent to the permanent bridge site. The impacts discussed in this section inform the entitlement matrix, compensation requirements, and implementation measures under the RAP.

5.1 Affected Population

[illegible]

Table 15: Summary of socio-economic survey for PAPs HH.

[illegible]



5.2 Nature and Scale of Impacts

(1) Loss of Residential Structures and Associated Facilities

Both households will lose their primary dwellings and associated structures. These include:

- Main houses constructed from timber and mixed materials
- Outdoor kitchens and washing shelters
- Fences, small storage units, and utility connections
- Household water access points (tap stations)

For households with limited financial resources, replacing these structures requires careful assistance to ensure reconstruction meets or exceeds pre-project housing conditions.

(2) Loss of Trees, Perennials, and Garden Crops

Tree and garden assets contribute directly to nutrition and cash income.

These gardens support daily meals and reduce reliance on purchased food. Re-establishment at the relocation site will require land availability, soil access, and starter inputs.

(3) Loss of Land Occupation and Informal Tenure Rights

Although both households are informal occupants on State land, this status does not diminish their eligibility for resettlement assistance. Under ESS5, persons without legal rights to land must still receive:

- Compensation for structures and improvements
- Assistance to relocate
- Livelihood restoration support
- Security of tenure at the new site

██████████ faces additional challenges due to lack of relocation land, requiring more extensive State-supported relocation measures.

(4) Disruption to Livelihoods

Livelihoods are informal, multi-source, and sensitive to disruption. Key impacts include:

- Loss of proximity to wage labor opportunities during relocation
- Temporary inability to cultivate gardens
- Disruption of small-scale timber/firewood income
- Increased expenses during transition (food, transport, rent)

Because households rely heavily on daily and weekly cash flow, even short interruptions can significantly affect economic stability.

(5) Relocation and Social Disruption

Relocation impacts include:

- Changes in daily travel routines
- Temporary loss of community support networks
- Disruption to children's schooling if relocation is poorly timed
- Stress associated with rebuilding structures and gardens
- Adjustments for elderly household members

[REDACTED]

5.3 Impacts on Vulnerable Groups

Based on updated census and socio-economic data:

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]

Vulnerability considerations will shape payment sequencing, relocation planning, safeguard measures, and livelihood support.

5.4 Impacts on the [REDACTED] Required for Bridge Reconstruction

The reconstruction of the Tagabe Bridge requires temporary access to portions of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The titles vary in land use—

commercial, residential, mixed-use, and undeveloped—and are located adjacent to the existing bridge abutments and approach roads.

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

No households, structures, or businesses situated within the specific temporary access areas will be displaced. The primary project impact relates to the loss of use of portions of [REDACTED] during construction.

Impacts include:

- Restricted access to part of each title for the duration of the construction period;
- Temporary limitations on land use and development rights;
- Controlled movement of machinery and personnel;
- Temporary establishment of construction staging areas and material storage zones; and
- Potential short-term disturbance such as noise, dust, and access disruption near the affected boundary.

The Department of Lands, Survey and Registry (DoLSR) will confirm the precise footprint of required access through detailed cadastral and topographic survey. Each leaseholder will be asked to sign a Leaseholder Consent Form granting temporary access for a period of [REDACTED].

Upon completion of works, the Government will restore all accessed areas to a usable and stable condition. Restoration will include debris removal, regrading, reinstatement of surfaces, and replanting where appropriate.

Table 16: Summary of Affected Titles.

Title No.	Land Type	Bank/Side	Nature of Impact	Duration	Compensation Instrument
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Leaseholder Consent

These impacts are moderate, fully temporary, and will be mitigated through Leaseholder Consent, clear agreements, and full land restoration at the end of construction.

5.5 Temporary Construction Yard

In addition to the land directly affected by the Tagabe Bridge reconstruction works, the project will require a temporary area to be used as a construction yard for the duration of the construction period. This area will accommodate essential facilities including the contractor's site office, materials and equipment storage, machinery laydown areas, and worker accommodation or camp facilities, as needed to support efficient and safe construction operations.

The PWD will secure the construction yard through a temporary rental or lease arrangement with a local private company. The installment of payment will be monthly.

The contractor will be responsible for preparing a site-specific Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) that includes provisions for:

- Site access and traffic management
- Erosion and sediment control
- Waste and wastewater management
- Storage of hazardous substances
- Worker health, safety, and security
- Noise and dust control
- Community safety around the yard
- Restoration of the area upon demobilisation

Use of the construction yard will be time-bound and limited to the construction period. At the end of works, the contractor must fully reinstate the land to its original or mutually agreed condition as part of demobilisation requirements. No long-term impacts are anticipated if the area is managed in accordance with the CESMP.

5.6 Temporary Construction Impacts

Temporary disturbances are expected during detour construction and bridge works:

- Noise, dust, and vibration
- Heavy vehicle traffic through access routes
- Restricted mobility near the construction site
- Interrupted access to gardens and communal spaces
- Risk of accidents during peak construction periods

Mitigation will be executed through the Contractor's ESMP and monitored by PWD, ensuring safe pedestrian routes, proper signage, fencing, and community notifications.

5.7 Summary of Key Project Impacts

Table 17: Summary of Key Project Impacts.

Impact Type	Description	Severity	Affected Parties
Physical displacement	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Major	[REDACTED]
Loss of trees/crops	[REDACTED]	Moderate	[REDACTED]
Livelihood disruption	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Moderate	[REDACTED]
Loss of informal tenure	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Moderate	[REDACTED]
No relocation land	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Major	[REDACTED]
Presence of elderly	[REDACTED]	Moderate	[REDACTED]
Potential leased land impact	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Moderate	[REDACTED]
Construction-related impacts	Dust, noise, access disruption	Moderate	Local community
Temporary rental of construction yard	[REDACTED] use of land for materials storage, camp, and contractor's office	Minor	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

5.8 Implications for RAP Implementation

Based on the expanded impact analysis, RAP implementation will require:

Compensation & Relocation

- All compensation must be paid before displacement.
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED].

Livelihood Restoration

- Provision of garden re-establishment kits (tools, seedlings).
- Transitional income support for wage labor disruptions.
- Opportunities for cash-for-work during construction.

Tenure Security Post-Relocation

- [REDACTED]

Timing Considerations

- Relocation must avoid exam periods and major school terms.
- Elderly mobility should shape transport arrangements.

Monitoring

- Track income recovery, children's schooling, well-being of the elderly, and restoration of basic services.
- Monitor impacts on the adjacent private lease if that land is required.

6. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK

6.1 Purpose and Scope

This framework identifies who is eligible for support and what entitlements apply to the two verified PAPs residing informally on state land within the detour bridge footprint along the Tagabe River:

- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

6.2 Eligibility Definition

Eligibility is limited to persons/households recorded during the 2025 census of the detour bridge corridor:

1. **Informal occupants on state land recorded in the census:**
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
2. **Eligible losses:**
 - Structures: One semi-permanent dwelling per household (timber/iron).
 - Perennials and crops:
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]

Cut-off date: Eligibility is confined to assets and occupants documented during the household census (November 2025). Any persons or assets moving into the area after the census are not eligible.

6.3 Eligibility

The RAP defines eligibility in line with ESS5 – Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, ensuring that all affected persons – regardless of tenure status – are recognized and assisted.

- Land acquisition and involuntary relocation will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, reduced, mitigated by identifying possible alternative project designs that have the least adverse impact on the communities in the project area.

- Where displacement is unavoidable, all PAPs losing their livelihoods or resources will be fully assisted so that they can improve, or at least restore, their former economic and social conditions.
- Assistance will be provided to any PAPs, that is, any person or household or business which on account of project implementation would have his, her or their:
- Right, title or interest in any house, interest in, or right to use, any land (including commercial properties, tenancy, moveable assets) acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently;
- Income earning opportunities, business, occupation, work adversely affected temporarily or permanently; or
- Social and cultural activities and relationships affected or any other losses that may be identified during the process of resettlement planning.
- All affected people will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost or adversely affected tenure status and social or economic status will not bar the PAPs from entitlements.

Eligible groups include:

- 1) Legal Landowners – Persons with formal title or legal rights to land.
 - 2) Customary or Informal Occupants – Individuals occupying land under traditional arrangements or informal tenure.
 - 3) Tenants and Renters – Persons renting or leasing land, housing, or space for livelihood activities.
 - 4) Vendors and Informal Traders – Individuals or households whose livelihoods may be temporarily affected by construction.
 - 5) Vulnerable Households – Households headed by women, elderly, or disabled persons; or those below the local poverty line.
- All PAPs residing, working, doing business within the project impacted areas as of the cut-off date, are entitled to compensation for their lost assets and restoration of incomes and businesses.

(Note 1) People temporarily affected are to be considered PAPs and resettlement plans address the issue of temporary acquisition.

(Note 2) PAPs that lose only part of their physical assets will not be left with a portion that will be inadequate to sustain their current standard of living.

(Note 3) In case land and non-land assets owned by project affected people are lost, they shall be compensated based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is the amount calculated before displacement which is needed to replace an affected asset without depreciation and without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction.

- Efforts shall be made to improve, or at least restore, the standards of living, income opportunities and production levels of the affected people to the pre-project levels. Measures can be either of (i) or (ii) for the purpose of livelihood restoration, and (iii) and / or (iv) depending on the situation and according to their needs:
 - (i) Provide monetary compensations for losses including business
 - (ii) Provide transitional supports for alternative sustainable livelihood

Resettlement assistance will be provided not only for immediate loss, but also for a transition period needed to restore livelihood and standards of living of PAPs. Such support could take the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support, salary maintenance, or similar arrangements.

- (iii) Provide supports for relocation (transportation, expenses, manpower, etc.)
- Displacement does not occur before provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation. Payment of compensation, and the relocation and start of the livelihood rehabilitation activities of PAPs, will be completed prior to any construction activities.
- The resettlement plans will be designed in accordance with JICA's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.
- The resettlement plan must consider the needs of those most vulnerable to the adverse impacts and ensure they are considered in resettlement planning and mitigation measures identified. Assistance should be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- PAPs will be involved in the process of developing and implementing resettlement plans. PAPs and their communities will be consulted about the project, the rights and options available to them, and proposed mitigation measures for adverse effects, and to the extent possible be involved in the decisions that are made concerning their resettlement. Contents of the individual compensation to be agreed shall be explained to the project affected people in writing, and keep them available at any time.
- Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and made available to cover the costs within the agreed implementation period.
- Organization and administrative arrangements for the effective preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan will be identified and in place prior to the commencement of the process; this will include the provision of adequate human resources for supervision, consultation, and monitoring of land acquisition and rehabilitation activities.
- Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system.

6.4 Principles

- **Involuntary relocation:** Both households agreed to relocate once compensation is confirmed and paid.
- **Replacement value:** Structures, trees, and crops to be compensated at replacement cost, using GoV procedures (MoLNR valuation; DoF/DARD rates for plants/crops).

- **Like-for-like restoration:** Post-relocation conditions to be equal to or better than pre-project conditions for access to basic services and livelihoods, based on each household's recorded baseline.
- **Documentation:** Compensation to be confirmed in written Compensation Agreements co-signed by the household head(s) and Government representatives before works.

6.5 Entitlement Framework

A provisional Entitlement Matrix has been developed to ensure timely, fair, and transparent support if required. All assistance and compensation will be provided prior to impact, verified by the PWD and documented for audit and monitoring purposes. Among the temporary impact, loss and/or relocation of movable assets will occur to i) UNELCO, provider of water and electricity and owner of water pipes and electricity poles; ii) Vodafone, telephone and communication network provider and owner of communication boxes; and iii) TUSKER for its shop signage. Provision of their relocation costs will borne by PWD if relocation / renewal is necessary.

Table 18: Entitlement Matrix (PAP-specific).

No.	Type of Impact	Entitled Person(s)	Entitlement	Implementation Issues / Guidelines	Responsible Agency
• Permanent Impact					
1	Involuntary Resettlement	Two households residing on the riverbank without permission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of compensation for housing building (monetary or in-kind) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate coordination between PWD and Port Vila City Council (PVMC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWD • PVMC
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Household #A, support for securing replacement land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special consideration for vulnerable household 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for loss of trees (including fruit trees) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation based on replacement cost per DOF prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWD • DOF
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for loss of home garden crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation based on DARD-set crop prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWD • DARD
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional assistance based on household income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equivalent to approximately one month's income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWD
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for moving and labor 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWD
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for reconnection of basic services (electricity, water) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with UNELCO and Vodafone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWD • UNELCO, Vodafone

			• Use of grievance redress mechanism	-	• PWD
• Temporary Impact (during construction period)					
2	Land for Temporary Yard	Local private company	• Payment of rental fee	-	• PWD
3	Partial Occupation of Land Plots around Tagabe Bridge	■■■■■ ■■■■■ ■■■■■ ■■■■■	• None (free of charge) • Use of grievance redress mechanism	-	• PWD
• Movable Property Owners / Companies					
4	Loss / Relocation of Movable Assets	Owners of water pipes, communication boxes, electricity poles, shop signs (UNELCO, Vodafone, and TUSKER)	• Provision of costs if relocation / renewal is necessary	• Coordinate with UNELCO and Vodafone to prevent interruption of public services	• PWD • UNELCO • Vodafone • TUSKER
• Other					
5	Unforeseen Impacts	Impacts identified during project implementation	• Identification of additional affected residents	• Response to be determined in accordance with RAP policy	• PWD

6.6 Special Arrangements for Household B ■■■■■ – Two Scenarios

Survey confirms no identified relocation land at baseline. Entitlements therefore include two paths, to be chosen by the household during agreement signing:

- **Scenario 1 – Land Replacement/Allocation (with in-kind support):**
 - Provide (or facilitate) a suitable plot;
 - In-kind housing materials (or build support) equivalent to the dwelling's replacement value;
 - Assistance to connect to basic services consistent with the household's baseline needs (water; upgrade from no electricity to a viable supply where the new location allows);
 - Transitional support during the move and re-establishment of the garden.
- **Scenario 2 – Cash Compensation (with temporary housing support):**
 - Cash compensation for the dwelling and plants/crops at replacement value;

- Temporary accommodation support (rental or materials) while securing a new site;
- Assistance to re-establish a garden (tools/seeds) consistent with the baseline livelihood.

The household will select the preferred scenario in the Compensation Agreement; the agreement will list the itemized valuations and the agreed relocation date.

6.7 Valuation and Agreement Procedures

- Joint verification in the field with the HH head present, using the survey asset inventory (structures, trees, garden).
- Structures: Measured and costed by MoLNR valuer at replacement cost (materials + labor; no depreciation).
- Trees/Crops: Valued by DoF (trees) and DARD (crops) using official schedules.
- **Agreement package:**
 1. Inventory and valuation sheets;
 2. Entitlements/options (cash or in-kind);
 3. Relocation and payment dates;
 4. Signatures of household head(s), PWD, MoLNR witness, and community witness.
- **Payment timing:** Compensation (cash or in-kind) before site clearance or any civil works that affect the household.

6.8 Implementation Flow

1. Confirm census & cut-off (Sep–Oct 2025) →
2. Field valuation with HH present →
3. Draft Compensation Agreement per HH (showing the actual surveyed assets) →
4. Disclosure meeting & option selection (cash vs in-kind; [REDACTED]) →
5. Payment / in-kind delivery & moving support →
6. Relocation completed (site cleared) →
7. Post-relocation verification (household confirms restoration of services and garden re-establishment; GRM remains open).

6.9 Compliance Notes

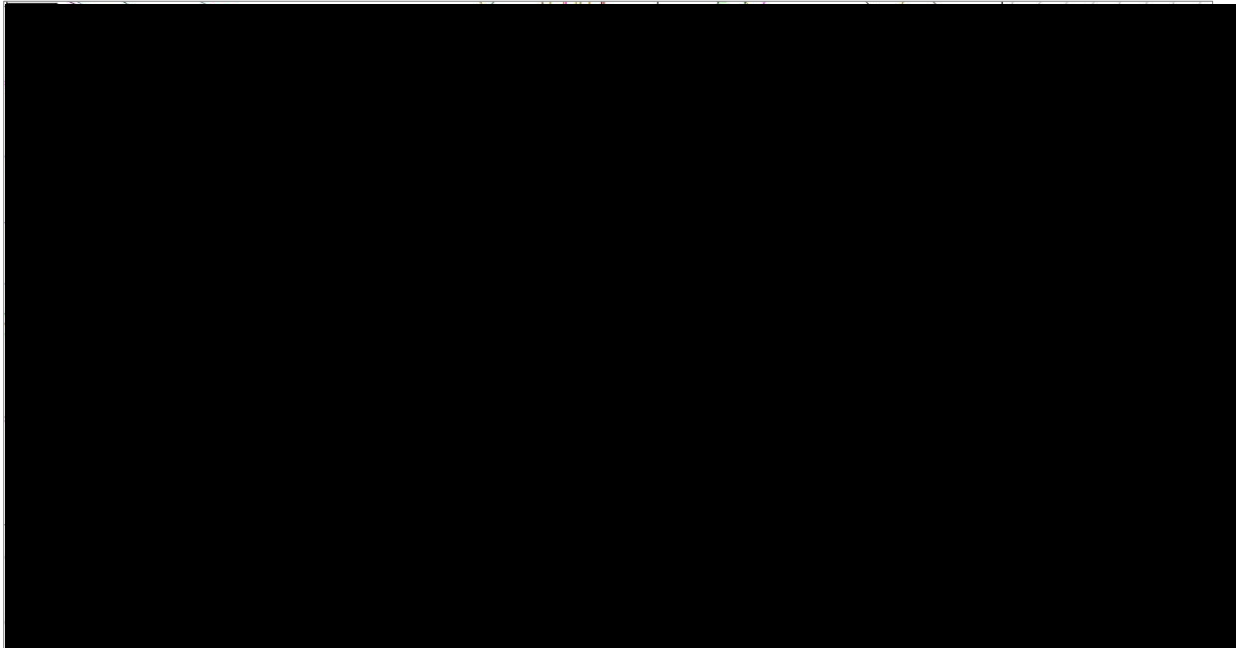
- Eligibility and entitlements apply only to the two named households documented in the survey.

- All commitments stated above derive from the recorded assets and service baselines in Section 4 (no additional households or vendors were identified in the survey).
- Monitoring will track each household's post-relocation access to services and livelihoods against the survey baseline tables (Section 4.6 and 4.10).

Individual consultation meetings were held with two families, and they have given consent to relocation (See 9 for details).

6.10 Temporary Land Access for Reconstruction of the Tagabe Bridge

A total portion of approximately [REDACTED] located immediately adjacent to the existing bridge will be utilized to enable the safe execution of reconstruction works. These titles are situated on both banks of the Tagabe River and include a mix of commercial, residential, mixed-use, and undeveloped landholdings. Temporary access to defined parts of each title is essential for construction staging, movement of machinery, materials handling, and engineering works associated with bridge demolition, reconstruction, and riverbank stabilization.



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Temporary access is for:

- movement of machinery
- construction staging
- bridge demolition and reconstruction
- riverbank stabilization

Under Vanuatu's land administration system, access to leased land for public infrastructure purposes may be secured through:

- Negotiation with the registered leaseholder, and
- Acknowledgment of the leaseholder's ongoing rights.

Through consultation meetings with these leaseholders in November, they have given consent to temporary access to their title land (See 9 for details). After confirming the exact access area, the PWD will prepare a Leaseholder Consent Form for each titleholder. The form will outline the access area, permitted activities, conditions of use, and restoration obligations.

6.10 Temporary Rental of Construction Yard Land

The project will require temporary access to an additional parcel of land to serve as a construction yard during the project. This area will be used for the storage of materials and machinery, establishment of the contractor's office, prefabrication areas, and, if required, worker accommodation. Because this land is not permanently acquired and will be returned to its owner after construction, impacts fall under temporary land occupation. On top of that, the titleholder is a local private company and they rent the [REDACTED] for business.

PWD will secure the construction yard through a [REDACTED] lease contract with the company. PWD will pay fair rental fees based on market rates, and the company will acquire financial benefits from the contract.

The contractor, under PWD oversight, is responsible for ensuring that the construction yard is managed in accordance with the Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP), including controls on waste, noise, wastewater, hazardous materials, and community safety. At the end of the rental period, the contractor must demobilise all structures, remove debris, and reinstate the area to a condition agreed upon with the company.

7. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION PROCEDURES

7.1 Objective and Guiding Principle

The objective of this section is to define transparent, fair, and consistent procedures for determining compensation for all project-affected assets. The valuation process ensures that every loss incurred by the PAPs is compensated at full replacement cost and that payments are completed before any relocation or site clearance.

Key guiding principles include:

1. **Equity and Fairness:** [REDACTED]
2. **Replacement Cost:** Valuation reflects the real cost to rebuild or re-establish assets using current local prices, with no deduction for depreciation or salvage value.
3. **Participation and Transparency:** Each household participates directly in valuation, verification, and the signing of its Compensation Agreement.
4. **Timeliness:** Compensation and relocation assistance will be provided before construction begins.
5. **Documentation and Accountability:** All steps are documented through signed forms, photographs, receipts, and monitoring reports.

These procedures comply fully with World Bank ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) and JICA Guidelines (2022), and are funded by the GoV (MIPU/PWD).

7.2 Basis of Valuation

Valuation draws exclusively from field survey and uses official GoV compensation schedules. All estimates correspond to local market replacement values for comparable structures, trees, and crops.

Main principles applied:

- **Structures** – calculated by multiplying measured floor area by the current construction cost of similar semi-permanent buildings in Port Vila (timber + iron).
- **Fruit and timber trees** – valued according to species, maturity, and productive potential using DoF schedules.
- **Crops** – valued according to species, stage of growth, and garden area using DARD crop rates.
- **Labor and relocation costs** – estimated from actual moving costs within the Tagabe area.
- **Transitional allowance** – equivalent to one month of each household's reported average income.

Asset Type	Valuation Basis	Responsible Institution	Remarks
Structures	Measured replacement value (materials + labor)	MoLNR Valuer	Semi-permanent dwellings; no depreciation.
Timber trees	Species & maturity using DoF 2024 rates	DoF	Covers all fruit and timber species.
Crops/gardens/Fruit trees	Crop type & yield using DARD rates	DARD	Mixed vegetables; small household plots.
Labor & transport	Actual moving costs	PWD/Contractor	Lump-sum per household.
Transitional allowance	One-month income equivalent	PWD Safeguards Team	For short-term income disruption.

7.3 Valuation Process

The valuation process will be participatory and verifiable, involving both affected families and relevant government agencies.

Step	Activity	Lead Entity	Output / Evidence
1	Inventory Verification – confirm all assets on-site with household head.	PWD Social Team / MoLNR	Inventory sheets + photos.
2	Measurement & Valuation – measure structures; count trees; record crops; apply official rates.	MoLNR / DoF / DARD	Draft valuation sheets.
3	Disclosure Meeting – present preliminary valuations; obtain household feedback.	PWD / MoLNR	Minutes + attendance records.
4	Preparation of Compensation Agreement – summarize assets, valuation totals, payment modality.	PWD	Draft agreement for signature.
5	Payment or In-Kind Delivery – transfer of funds or materials prior to relocation.	MIPU / PWD	Receipts + photos.
6	Relocation Assistance – provide transport & labor support; verify move.	PWD / Contractor	Signed confirmation forms.
7	Post-Payment Verification – confirm satisfaction & grievance closure.	PWD Safeguards Officer	Verification report.

Each step will be jointly witnessed by the PWD Safeguards Team and the PAPs, ensuring transparency and traceability.

7.4 Valuation Parameters Based on Household Data

Household	Structure Type & Size	No. of Trees Species	No. of Types of Crops	Primary Livelihood	Utility Access
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]			[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]			[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

These data form the quantitative baseline for valuation. Replacement value will be calculated using data verified during the field survey.

7.5 Indicative Valuation

The table below provides the preliminary valuation for each PAPs household, and cost estimate derived directly from the verified field data.

Table 19: Indicative Valuation for Affected Households.

Household	Asset Type	Description	Basis of Valuation	Estimated Total (VUV)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		
	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
			[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
			[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

These figures represent the estimated replacement values for assets recorded in the survey. They serve as the budget planning baseline; final valuations will be confirmed through official MoLNR/DoF/DARD assessment and agreement with PAPs before payment.

7.6 Payment, Timing and Documentation

Sequence and Timing:

1. **Q4 2025** – Final valuation and verification by MoLNR/DoF/DARD.

2. **Q4 2025** – Disclosure of Compensation Agreements to both HHs.
3. **Q1 2026** – Disbursement of compensation and delivery of in-kind materials; households relocate voluntarily.
4. **Q4 2026** – Post-payment verification and monitoring.

Documentation:

- Signed valuation sheets and receipts;
- Photographs before and after relocation;
- Signed Compensation Agreement (each party retains one copy);
- Summary register maintained by the PWD Safeguards Unit.

No construction activity may begin until both PAPs confirm receipt of full compensation and relocation assistance.

7.7 Grievance and Correction Mechanism

Both households have access to a three-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) specifically covering valuation and compensation disputes:

1. **Stage 1 – Informal Resolution:**
Discuss concerns directly with the PWD Safeguards; record complaint in logbook; resolve within 10 days.
2. **Stage 2 – Formal Review:**
Written submission to the PWD Director for reassessment; response within 30 days.
3. **Stage 3 – Escalation:**
Unresolved cases referred to the Grievance Committee or Office of the Valuer-General; decision recorded in RAP register.

All grievances and outcomes will be logged and reported in quarterly safeguard monitoring reports to MIPU/PWD.

7.8 Compliance with ESS5 and JICA Standards

Safeguard Requirement	Compliance Measure under the Project
Compensation before relocation	Payments completed before any site clearance or construction.
Replacement cost principle	Applied to structures, trees, and crops using GoV approved rates.
Inclusion of informal occupants	Both households recognized as eligible under ESS5 para 10(c).
Participation and consent	PAPs involved in valuation; agreements signed voluntarily.

Documentation and transparency	Valuation sheets, receipts, and photographs archived by PWD Safeguards Team.
Monitoring and reporting	Periodic verification by PWD Safeguards Team and JICA review.

These measures guarantee full safeguard compliance and establish a transparent record of compensation implementation.

7.9 Expected Outputs

Upon completion of the valuation and compensation process, the following outputs will be delivered:

1. **Valuation Reports** for each household, including measurements, unit rates, and total values.
2. **Signed Compensation and Relocation Agreements** with attachments (valuation sheet + photos).
3. **Payment receipts and delivery confirmations** kept by PWD.
4. **Relocation completion report** confirming both families have voluntarily moved and received transitional support.
5. **Post-relocation monitoring records** demonstrating that living conditions and access to services are equal to or better than before displacement.

These outputs will provide evidence to DEPC that the compensation process met all national and international safeguard requirements and that no outstanding claims or unresolved grievances remain prior to construction.

7.10 Valuation and Compensation for Temporary Rental of Construction Yard Land

The Tagabe Bridge reconstruction requires the temporary use of an additional parcel of land to establish a construction yard for material storage, machinery laydown, contractor offices, and, if necessary, worker accommodation. This land will be occupied only for the duration of construction for a period of [REDACTED] 6 and will be returned to its owner afterward, and a local private company will conclude a contract with MIPU to rent the land as big as [REDACTED] with monthly payments [REDACTED]. The company sets the rental fee based on market prices with financial benefits.

PWD and the Supervision Consultant will regularly monitor:

- Land condition during and after occupation
- Compliance with the rental agreement terms
- Timely payment of rental fees and compensation
- Implementation of reinstatement works at demobilization

8. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES

8.1 Objectives

The livelihood restoration program aims to ensure that the two affected households — [REDACTED] — are able to restore and improve their pre-project living standards following relocation.

Both families depend primarily on informal income sources such as small-scale gardening, timber/wood sales, and daily wage labor.

Given the scale and nature of impacts, livelihood restoration measures will focus on short-term income stabilization, re-establishment of gardens, access to utilities, and priority employment opportunities during the construction period.

The specific objectives are to:

1. Restore income and productive activities disrupted by relocation;
2. Enhance the skills and employability of household members;
3. Support re-establishment of home gardens and small resource-based livelihoods;
4. Improve access to services and utilities lost or limited at the original location; and
5. Ensure that vulnerable members (particularly [REDACTED]) receive additional targeted assistance.

8.2 Livelihood Baseline Summary

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Involuntary relocation assistance must include cash-for-work, garden re-establishment, and skills enhancement to prevent income loss during the transition period.

8.3 Identified Livelihood Impacts

The main livelihood impacts derived from the survey and valuation assessments are:

1. Temporary income loss due to relocation (1–2 months) while dismantling dwellings and re-establishing activities;
2. Loss of home gardens and trees, which provide food and small sale income;
3. Temporary disruption of casual labor availability as relocation takes place;
4. Increased expenditure on transport, food, and utilities immediately after relocation; and
5. Loss of access to nearby informal market network during the relocation phase.

These effects are temporary and fully reversible through the restoration measures below.

8.4 Restoration Strategy and Measures

The following measures are designed to restore livelihoods to pre-project levels or higher within six months after relocation.

Each measure directly corresponds to verified losses and socio-economic characteristics.

1. Transitional Cash Allowance

- A one-time transitional grant will be provided to both households to offset short-term income disruption during relocation and re-establishment (amount equivalent to one month of average income).
- This allowance will be disbursed together with the main compensation payment.

2. Priority Employment under the Project

- At least one working-age member from each household will be given priority access to unskilled or semi-skilled employment during the bridge construction phase.
- Types of work include: site clearing, concreting, material handling, and landscaping.
- Equal opportunity measures will ensure that both male and female members may participate, consistent with ESS2 and ESS5 requirements.

3. Home Garden and Tree Re-establishment Support

- The PWD, in collaboration with the DARD and DoF will provide starter garden kits and fruit tree seedlings to both family's post-relocation.
- Each kit will include vegetable seeds, tools (spade, rake, hoe), and compost material.
- Re-establishment of home gardens will be supported within three months after relocation to ensure household food security.

4. Skills and Livelihood Training

- Both PAP households may be invited to attend short practical training coordinated by PWD and local vocational centers.

- Topics may include:
 - Basic carpentry and masonry (to support self-construction and bridge-related work);
 - Household financial management;
 - Improved gardening techniques (using DARD extension officers);
 - Small business and microenterprise management for women.

5. Utility and Service Restoration

- [REDACTED]
- Both households will have individual water and sanitation facilities at least equivalent to those recorded during the survey baseline.

6. Monitoring and Follow-up Support

- The PWD Social Safeguards Team will conduct quarterly follow-up visits during the first six months after relocation.
- The monitoring will verify:
 - Income restoration and employment participation;
 - Status of home gardens and crops;
 - Functionality of utilities (water, electricity, sanitation);
 - Satisfaction with compensation and livelihood support.
- Results will be documented in Post-Relocation Livelihood Reports.

8.5 Livelihood Restoration Implementation Plan

Activity / Measure	Responsible Agency	Timeline	Output / Indicator
Disbursement of transitional allowance	MIPU / PWD	Q1 2026	Allowance received by both HHs prior to relocation
Employment of one household member during construction	Contractor / PWD	Q2 – Q3 2026	PAP members employed at site
Distribution of garden kits and seedlings	PWD / DARD / DoF	Q1 – Q2 2026	Home gardens re-established
Access to water and electricity	PAPs Households	Q1 – Q2 2026	Utilities restored post-relocation
Livelihood and income monitoring	PWD Safeguards Team	Q4 2026 – Q2 2027	Post-relocation report (income, satisfaction)

8.6 Special Support for the Vulnerable Household ([REDACTED])

Given the lack of alternative relocation land, additional targeted measures will be provided:

- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- Assistance to identify and secure relocation land through the MoLNR.
- In-kind construction materials or technical labor support for rebuilding the dwelling.
- Connection support for access to electricity and water.
- Continuous monitoring by PWD's Social Safeguards Officer for six months post-relocation.

8.7 Expected Outcomes

1. Both households achieve income recovery within 3–6 months of relocation.
2. Home gardens and small agricultural activities are fully re-established.
3. At least one household member from each PAP family participates in project-related employment.
4. Vulnerable households gain improved service access (electricity, sanitation) at relocation.
5. No household experiences a net loss in standard of living due to the Project.

With these targeted measures, the Project will ensure that both [REDACTED] [REDACTED] are able to restore or improve their pre-project socio-economic conditions, satisfying the safeguard obligations under JICA Guidelines (2022) and World Bank ESS5.

9. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1 Objectives

Stakeholder engagement ensures that all affected persons, community members, and institutions are fully informed and meaningfully involved throughout project preparation and implementation.

For this project, stakeholder consultations and feedback mechanisms are especially important given that the two affected families are informal occupants of state land and require voluntary relocation and compensation.

The engagement process follows the principles of transparency, participation, gender inclusion, and grievance accessibility, consistent with JICA Guidelines (2022) and World Bank ESS10 and ESS5 requirements.

9.2 Consultations Conducted

Consultations were carried out prior to the household census and socio-economic survey in October and subsequent follow-up meetings in November 2025. Two families on the riverbank confirmed full awareness and support for the project, requesting only timely compensation, clear relocation planning, and participation in decision-making. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] basically give consent to temporary access to part of their land.

The consultations were led by the PWD and Social Survey Team.

Table 20: Summary of Engagement Activities.

Date	Participants	Purpose	Key Outcomes
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Date	Participants	Purpose	Key Outcomes

9.3 Stakeholder Mapping

Stakeholder Group	Interest / Role	Engagement Method	Frequency
Project-Affected Persons	Directly affected by relocation and compensation	Face-to-face consultations; meetings during valuation and relocation	Continuous (quarterly during implementation)
of land around the Tagabe Bridge	Small portion of their land will be temporary used during construction period	Face-to-face consultations; meetings during construction period	Continuous (quarterly during implementation)
Ministry of Infrastructure & Public Utilities (MIPU) / Public Works Department (PWD)	Project implementation and safeguard compliance	Coordination meetings, reports	Monthly
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MoLNR)	Valuation, asset verification	Field inspections	Quarterly or as required
Department of Forestry (DoF) / Department of Agriculture (DARD)	Valuation of trees and crops	Joint field verification	As required
Port Vila Municipal Council (PVMC)	Waste management and site access	Coordination during relocation	As required
Community Leaders (Huarere Studio area)	Local support and mediation	Consultations and witnessing agreements	Continuous
Consultants Team	Oversight and compliance monitoring	Periodic safeguard supervision	Quarterly reports

9.4 Continued Engagement During Implementation

Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout implementation through the following activities:

1. **Pre-Relocation Meeting:** Disclosure of final compensation values, agreement signing, and relocation date confirmation (Q4 2025).
2. **Relocation Support:** Ongoing engagement with households during physical relocation and setup at the new site.
3. **Post-Relocation Monitoring Visits:** Within 3 and 6 months of relocation to assess satisfaction, service access, and livelihood restoration.
4. **Public Information Disclosure:** Copies of the RAP and contact details for grievance submission will be displayed at PWD headquarters, DEPC office, and the local community noticeboard near Huarere Studio.

9.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The Grievance Redress Mechanism ensures that all complaints or concerns related to compensation, relocation, or livelihood restoration are recorded, addressed, and resolved promptly through a transparent process.

The GRM is free of cost, accessible to all affected persons, and designed to promote early resolution at the community level.

Step 1: Community / Site Level Resolution

- The PWD Social Safeguards Officer receives the complaint orally or in writing.
- Complaint details are recorded in the Grievance Register using the standard form (Annex 3).
- The officer provides an acknowledgment within 3 working days.
- A resolution is attempted within 10 working days through discussion and verification with the complainant and relevant project staff.

Step 2: Project Level Review

- If unresolved, the case is referred to the Project Grievance Committee (PGC), chaired by the PWD Project Manager and including representatives from MoLNR and PVMC.
- The PGC reviews the case and issues a written decision within 30 days of registration.

Step 3: Escalation to External Mechanisms

- If the complainant is dissatisfied with the PGC decision, they may:
 1. Appeal to the PWD Director for final administrative review; or
 2. Pursue legal recourse under national law through the Vanuatu judiciary.

Step 4: Monitoring and Reporting

- The PWD Social Safeguards Officer maintains all grievance records, resolutions, and supporting documentation.

- Types and patterns of grievances;
- Feedback from PAPs during post-relocation monitoring visits.

Quarterly grievance summaries will be included in safeguard monitoring reports.

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 Objectives

This section defines the institutional framework and the sequence of activities required to implement the RAP for the PAPs identified.

It assigns clear roles and responsibilities for valuation, compensation, relocation, livelihood restoration, and monitoring, ensuring that the process is implemented transparently, efficiently, and in full compliance with national and international safeguard standards.

10.2 Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation

Effective RAP implementation for the project relies on clear institutional roles, coordinated responsibilities, and strong collaboration among government agencies, technical partners, the contractor, and the affected households. Each institution plays a distinct role in ensuring that compensation, relocation, temporary land rental, livelihood restoration, and grievance management are carried out in full compliance with national legislation and the principles of JICA Guidelines (2022) and ESS5.

The following table outlines the institutional structure for RAP implementation, detailing the core functions and specific responsibilities of each entity involved. This framework provides the basis for coordinated action, transparent decision-making, and consistent monitoring throughout the resettlement process.

Table 21: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for RAP Implementation.

Institution / Entity	Core Role in RAP Implementation	Key Responsibilities
Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU)	Executing Agency / Oversight and Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides overall project oversight and ensures policy compliance with JICA Guidelines and ESS5.• Approves and allocates the budget for compensation, relocation, and monitoring.• Signs and endorses final RAP completion reports for submission to DEPC and JICA.• Oversees coordination between implementing agencies.
Public Works Department (PWD)	Lead Implementing Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leads all RAP implementation activities.• Coordinates valuation, compensation, relocation, and livelihood restoration.

Institution / Entity	Core Role in RAP Implementation	Key Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures compensation is paid before civil works commence. • Manages safeguard documentation and RAP records. • Prepares and signs Compensation Agreements with PAPs. • Oversees construction-related access, site arrangements, and temporary land rental processes.
PWD Social Safeguards Officer	RAP Coordination, Consultation, and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages day-to-day RAP implementation. • Conducts consultations, prepares valuation forms, agreements, and monitoring reports. • Supervises relocation and verifies completion of entitlements. • Serves as the primary contact for PAPs [REDACTED] • Documents meetings, ensures disclosure, and maintains communication with PAPs and stakeholders. • Receives, records, and forwards grievances to the Project Grievance Committee.
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MoLNR)	Valuation, Land Tenure, and Legal Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leads valuation of structures and physical assets. • Provides legal advice on land tenure and resettlement matters. • Acts as an official witness during Compensation Agreement signings. • Facilitates boundary rectification under CAP 163 or land acquisition under CAP 215 as needed.
Department of Forestry (DoF)	Tree Valuation and Livelihood Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducts field verification and valuation of affected fruit and timber trees.

Institution / Entity	Core Role in RAP Implementation	Key Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides technical advice and replacement seedlings after relocation.
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)	Crop Valuation and Garden Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verifies and values affected crops and gardens. • Provides tools, seeds, and training for garden re-establishment in the new location.
Port Vila Municipal Council (PVMC)	Local Support and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports waste management, temporary access arrangements, and local coordination during relocation. • Assists with verifying and restoring service connections at relocation sites.
Contractor	Construction and Support to Livelihood Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employs at least one member from each PAP household as part of livelihood restoration measures. • Coordinates with PWD on construction sequencing to minimize impacts. • Responsible for site safety, temporary land occupation, and reinstatement of construction yard.
Consultants Team (Supervision Consultant)	External Safeguard Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides independent oversight of safeguard compliance. • Reviews and approves quarterly progress and final RAP completion reports. • Ensures alignment with JICA Guidelines (2022) and ESS5.
Community Representatives / Chiefs	Community Engagement and Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witness consultations, ensuring cultural appropriateness and transparency. • Support grievance resolution at the community level.
Project-Affected Households [REDACTED]	Primary Beneficiaries / Key Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in all consultations, valuation exercises, and signing of agreements. • Relocate voluntarily after receiving full compensation and support.

Institution / Entity	Core Role in RAP Implementation	Key Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in livelihood restoration and report grievances through the GRM.

10.4 Coordination and Communication Mechanism

1. RAP Coordination Committee (RCC):

- Chaired by the PWD Project Manager.
- Members: Social Safeguards Officer, MoLNR Valuer, DoF and DARD representatives, PVMC, and Community Representative.
- Responsibilities: Review progress, resolve coordination issues, and approve valuation outcomes.

2. Community Liaison System:

- The PWD Safeguards Team acts as the first point of contact for PAPs.
- Regular household-level visits will be held to communicate updates and record feedback.

3. Information Flow:

- The PWD Safeguards Officer compiles monthly field updates.
- Copies of agreements, valuations, and grievance records are archived at PWD Headquarters.

10.5 Implementation Schedule

The implementation of this RAP requires coordinated actions that address both the relocation of the two affected households within the detour bridge corridor and the Government's need to secure access to a portion of privately leased land adjacent to the existing Tagabe Bridge. The updated implementation schedule therefore incorporates all required steps for land survey, valuation, negotiation, agreement preparation, and payment relating to the leased parcel, in addition to the traditional RAP tasks for household compensation and relocation.

To ensure full compliance with national land administration processes and safeguard requirements, the DoLSR will first confirm the precise land area required for bridge reconstruction through a formal survey. Based on this verified footprint, the PWD will then engage the leaseholder to negotiate and sign a Leaseholder Consent Form, which will govern the Government's access to the land for the duration of the works. No access to the leased land will occur until this agreement has been executed.

Parallel to the land access steps, the RAP implementation also includes verification, valuation, compensation, and relocation of the two affected households. These tasks follow the sequence required by JICA Guidelines (2022) and World Bank ESS5: verification of affected

assets, preparation and signing of Compensation Agreements, delivery of compensation and relocation assistance, and post-relocation monitoring to ensure that living conditions and livelihood activities are restored.

The updated schedule also includes monitoring of compliance with the Leaseholder Consent Form, and final restoration of the accessed land once construction activities are completed. These elements ensure transparent financial management, safeguard compliance, and responsible land stewardship.

The combined implementation activities outlined in the schedule ensure that all resettlement, land access, compensation, and compliance tasks are completed before the commencement of civil works, and that both affected households and the leaseholder receive fair, lawful, and timely compensation and support. The timeline further provides for continued monitoring, documentation, and reporting until all obligations under the RAP have been fulfilled.

Table 22: RAP Implementation Schedule.

Activity	Timeline (Indicative)	Responsible Agencies	Key Outputs / Deliverables
1. Final verification of PAPs and asset inventory	Q4 2025	PWD, MoLNR	Final list of affected household assets confirmed
2. Asset valuation and preparation of Compensation Agreements	Q4 2025	PWD, MoLNR	Draft Compensation Agreements prepared for both PAP households
3. Disclosure of entitlements and consultation with PAPs	Q4 2025	PWD	Households informed of valuation results and compensation entitlements
4. Signing of Compensation Agreements	Q4 2025	PAPs, PWD, MoLNR	Signed agreements witnessed and filed
5. Disbursement of payments / in-kind support to PAPs	Q1 2026	MIPU / PWD Finance	Compensation paid prior to any site clearance
6. Physical relocation and clearance of construction area	Q1 2026	PAPs, PWD, Contractor	Relocation completed; detour construction corridor cleared
7. Distribution of garden restoration kits and livelihood support	Q1–Q2 2026	PWD / DARD / DoF	Livelihood re-establishment for PAPs initiated
8. Short training and project employment for PAPs	Q2–Q3 2026	PWD / Contractor	At least one PAP household member employed

Activity	Timeline (Indicative)	Responsible Agencies	Key Outputs / Deliverables
9. Survey and confirmation of land area required adjacent to Tagabe Bridge	Q4 2025	DoLSR Survey Division / PWD	Survey plan confirming the exact land access footprint
10. Land Access Consent from leaseholders adjacent to Tagabe Bridge	Q4 2025	PWD	Consent secured and documentation completed
11. Negotiation with leaseholder and signing of Leaseholder Consent for temporary access	Q4 2025	PWD / DoLSR / Leaseholder	Signed agreement granting Government access to the leased land
12. Disbursement of initial rental payment to leaseholder for Construction Yard	Q1 2026	MIPU / PWD Finance	Initial rental payment completed prior to land access
13. Government access to the leased land for construction purposes	Q1 2026	PWD / Contractor	Access to leased land enabled following agreement
14. Ongoing rental payments as per agreement for Construction Yard	Q1 2026 – Completion of works	PWD Finance	Rental payments made according to agreed schedule
15. Post-relocation verification and satisfaction survey for PAP households	Q3 2026	PWD	Confirmation that living conditions and access to services are restored
16. Monitoring of compliance with Land Access	Throughout construction	PWD	Compliance reports confirming lawful access
17. Restoration of leased land area following completion of works	Upon completion of bridge works	PWD / Contractor	Accessed land restored to usable condition
18. Quarterly safeguard monitoring and reporting	Q4 2026 – Q2 2027	PWD	Safeguard monitoring reports submitted
19. Final RAP completion report	Q3 2027	PWD	Final evaluation and documentation of RAP outcomes

10.6 Monitoring and Reporting Responsibilities

Internal Monitoring:

- Conducted by PWD Social Safeguards Officer.

- Focuses on tracking compensation payments, relocation, and livelihood recovery progress.
- Uses field checklists, photo documentation, and interviews with PAPs.

External Oversight:

- Consultants Team will review quarterly reports and conduct periodic site visits to verify compliance.
- Consultants Team may engage independent reviewers during final evaluation.

Indicators for Monitoring:

1. Number of households compensated (target: 2).
2. Timing of compensation (target: 100% before relocation).
3. Livelihood recovery (income within $\pm 10\%$ of baseline after 6 months).
4. Functionality of re-established services (water, electricity, sanitation).
5. PAP satisfaction level ($\geq 75\%$ satisfied post-relocation).
6. Number and resolution rate of grievances (100% resolved within 30 days).

10.7 Budget and Financial Flow

Funding for all compensation, relocation, and monitoring activities will be provided under the MIPU / PWD project safeguard budget. The PWD Finance Section will manage disbursements in coordination with the Project Manager and Social Safeguards Officer.

A detailed breakdown is included in Section 11 (Budget and Monitoring Framework).

Payment Flow:

1. PWD prepares verified valuation summary.
2. MIPU/PWD approve.
3. MIPU/PWD Finance Team disburses payments or approves in-kind procurement.
4. PAPs sign acknowledgment receipts.
5. PWD confirms completion and confirm site for construction.

10.8 Summary

The institutional and implementation framework confirms that the Project will be managed through existing government systems, supported by clear inter-agency coordination and transparent processes.

allowing for personalized engagement, efficient implementation, and close monitoring.

All compensation, relocation, and livelihood restoration measures will be completed prior to construction, ensuring full compliance with JICA Guidelines (2022) and World Bank ESS5 safeguard requirements.

11. MONITORING AND BUDGET

11.1 Objectives

Monitoring is essential to ensure that all compensation, relocation, livelihood restoration, and land-access commitments under this RAP are implemented effectively, transparently, and in alignment with JICA Guidelines (2022) and World Bank ESS5 requirements.

For this RAP, the monitoring framework aims to:

1. Verify that all entitlements and assistance are delivered in full and on time before construction begins;
2. Track the progress and effectiveness of relocation, livelihood restoration, and service re-establishment;
3. Ensure compliance with safeguard standards, including gender inclusion, grievance resolution, and documentation; and
4. Monitor consent and land-access arrangements for the [REDACTED] required for Tagabe Bridge reconstruction.

Monitoring is continuous throughout RAP implementation and provides the basis for corrective action where needed.

11.2 Monitoring Framework

Monitoring of all RAP activities will be carried out by the PWD through its Social Safeguards Team. PWD is responsible for verifying that compensation, relocation assistance, temporary land access, livelihood support, and land restoration obligations are implemented in full compliance with this RAP.

As part of its monitoring role, PWD will:

- Conduct regular field inspections and verification checks.
- Track disbursement of compensation, relocation progress, and restoration of services.
- Confirm that access to the [REDACTED] stays within the boundaries and conditions set out in the Leaseholder Consent Forms.
- Verify that temporarily accessed land is restored at the end of construction.
- Register, investigate, and resolve all grievances.
- Prepare periodic safeguard monitoring reports.

PWD may consult relevant agencies and stakeholders—including MoLNR, DoF, DARD, PVMC, community representatives, and the contractor—whenever technical verification or specialist input is required for monitoring purposes.

Final monitoring responsibility, documentation, and reporting remain with PWD.

Key Monitoring Parameters

The Project requires temporary access to [REDACTED] and it is important that this process is monitored carefully to ensure everything is done properly and transparently. Each step—surveying the land, obtaining leaseholder consent, controlling access, and restoring the land after construction—must be checked for each title.

The table below shows the key indicators that will be monitored to make sure land access agreements are correctly negotiated, followed, and completed, and that leaseholders receive timely payments and their land is fully restored after works.

Table 23: Monitoring Indicators for Affected Households.

Aspect	Indicator / Parameter	Verification Method	Responsible Agency	Frequency
Compensation Delivery	– Two PAP households compensated– Compensation paid before construction	Payment records, signed agreements	PWD (with consultation from MoLNR as required)	One-time before relocation
Relocation Progress	– Households relocated voluntarily– Moving/transport support provided	Site verification, household interviews	PWD (consulting Contractor as required)	During relocation
Livelihood Restoration	– Transitional allowances paid– PAP members employed– Gardens re-established	Employment records; field checks; DARD reports	PWD (with consultation from DARD, DoF, Contractor as required)	Quarterly
Vulnerability Support	– Support provided to [REDACTED] household (housing/land assistance)	Support documentation; interviews	PWD (with consultation from MoLNR as required)	Quarterly
Access to Services	– Water/electricity access restored or improved	Site visits; confirmation by PAPs	PWD (with consultation from PVMC / Utilities as required)	Post-relocation
Grievance Management	– Number of grievances resolved– Resolution time	GRM register; interviews	PWD	Monthly
Household Welfare	– PAP satisfaction ≥ 80%– Income recovery within reasonable range	Follow-up socio-economic survey	PWD	6 and 12 months post-relocation

These indicators provide a baseline for monitoring the completeness and effectiveness of RAP implementation. Draft monitoring form is found as in Annex 6.

Additional Monitoring Indicators for Land Access to the Adjacent Leased Titles

The Project requires temporary access to [REDACTED] Monitoring will ensure that access is properly negotiated, documented, compensated, and limited to agreed boundaries and durations.

Table 24: Monitoring Indicators for Land Access Agreements.

Aspect	Indicator / Parameter	Verification Method	Responsible Agency	Frequency
Survey and Land Confirmation	Access area confirmed using approved survey plan	Survey plan; DoLSR confirmation	PWD (with consultation from DoLSR as required)	Once before access
Leaseholder Consent	Consent forms signed for all [REDACTED]	Signed consent forms	PWD	Before access
Access Compliance	Access limited to agreed boundaries and period	Field checks; contractor logs	PWD (consulting Contractor as required)	Continuous
Land Restoration	Accessed areas restored after construction	Joint inspection with leaseholder	PWD (consulting DoLSR / Contractor as required)	End of access period

11.3 Monitoring and Reporting Responsibilities

A clear monitoring and reporting system is essential to make sure all RAP activities—compensation, relocation, land access, grievances, and livelihood support—are carried out properly and on time. Different government agencies and partners share these responsibilities, working together to ensure transparency and accountability.

The table below shows who is responsible for monitoring, what they must report, and how often these reports are required to keep track of RAP progress.

Table 25: Monitoring and Reporting Responsibilities.

Level	Responsible Entity	Reporting Output	Frequency
Internal Monitoring	PWD Social Safeguards Officer	Monthly progress updates; quarterly safeguard reports	Monthly / Quarterly
Technical Verification	MoLNR / DoF / DARD	Verification of valuation, compensation, and restoration measures	As required

Regulatory Oversight	DEPC	Environmental and social compliance reports	Quarterly
External Review	Consultants Team	Safeguard supervision and compliance confirmation	Semi-annual
Documentation	PWD	Photographic and written verification of PAP conditions	Continuous

All reports will include data and photographic evidence confirming compensation, relocation progress, land restoration, and re-establishment of household services and livelihoods.

11.4 Budget Summary

The RAP budget covers all costs associated with:

- Compensation for structures, crops, and trees;
- Relocation assistance and transitional support;
- Livelihood restoration measures;
- Rental compensation for land access (construction yard);
- Monitoring activities; and
- Contingencies.

Costs are based on verified survey data and Government valuation schedules.

RAP Compensation Budget – [REDACTED]

The budget for the [REDACTED] household covers all compensation, assistance, and livelihood support needed to help this vulnerable, landless family relocate safely. Because they have no land to move to, the budget includes extra support for temporary housing and other needs. The costs in the table are based on verified asset records and official valuation rates, ensuring that the family receives all entitlements before relocation and can rebuild their home, restore services, and restart their livelihood activities.

Table 26: RAP Compensation Budget – [REDACTED]

Category	Description	Estimated Cost (VUV)	Responsible Agency	Remarks
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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RAP Compensation Budget – ██████████

The budget for the ██████████ covers all confirmed losses and the support needed for a smooth relocation to their family-owned land. Because they already have land to move to, they require less vulnerability assistance than ██████████. The table below includes full replacement-cost compensation for their structures and crops, along with transitional and moving support. It also provides in-kind livelihood assistance and skills training to help the family restore their income and food security after relocation. All costs follow official government valuation rates and safeguard requirements.

Table 27: RAP Compensation Budget – ██████████

Category	Description	Estimated Cost (VUV)	Responsible Agency	Remarks
██████████ ██████████	██████████ ██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████ ██████████ ██████████
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Category	Description	Estimated Cost (VUV)	Responsible Agency	Remarks

RAP Cost Summary (two families)

The total RAP cost for the two affected households is estimated at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Compensation for both households must be fully paid before relocation takes place. The MIPU and PWD Finance Unit will be responsible for administering and documenting all payments. Monitoring and contingency costs are included to support the full and compliant implementation of all RAP activities.

Table 28: Total Compensation Budget.

Household	Estimated Total (VUV)
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Rental Fees for the Construction Yard

In addition to the above amount, MIPU will conclude a business contract with a local private company to rent land as large as [REDACTED] for the construction yard based on market price with their financial benefits. It is estimated [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

11.5 Disbursement and Financial Management

- All compensation and assistance payments will be issued prior to relocation via direct deposit or verified cash payment witnessed by MoLNR and community representatives.
- PWD Finance will maintain all payment records, receipts, and signed acknowledgements.

- The PWD Social Safeguards Officer will track expenditures and prepare quarterly summaries.
- DEPC will periodically review financial compliance during monitoring missions.
- Rental payments for the temporary construction yard will follow the schedules defined in the agreement.

11.6 Summary of Monitoring Commitments

Table 29: Summary of Monitoring Commitments.

Objective	Indicator	Verification	Responsible Agency	Frequency
Timely compensation	100% before civil works	Signed agreements & receipts	PWD (consulting MoLNR as required)	Pre-construction
Livelihood restoration	PAP members receive assistance	Field checks	PWD (consulting DARD / Contractor as required)	Quarterly
Service restoration	Access reinstated or improved	Site inspections	PWD (consulting PVMC/utilities as required)	Post-relocation
GRM functionality	All grievances recorded/resolved	GRM logbook	PWD	Monthly
PAP satisfaction	≥80% satisfaction	Household consultations	PWD	Post-relocation
Reporting compliance	Quarterly reports submitted	PWD reporting system	PWD	Quarterly

12. CONCLUSION

The RAP confirms that the social impacts associated with the reconstruction of the Tagabe Bridge are limited in scale, clearly defined, and fully manageable through the measures outlined in this document. Only two informal households will be physically displaced, and their specific needs—ranging from structural losses to vulnerability considerations—have been thoroughly assessed through detailed surveys and direct engagement. Their entitlements, compensation amounts, and relocation support have been designed to ensure that they are able to restore or improve their pre-project living conditions.

Temporary impacts on [REDACTED] will be managed through clearly defined Leaseholder Consent Forms, ensuring lawful, transparent, and non-disruptive access for construction activities. A separate arrangement will be done for the construction yard by concluding a business contract with a local private company. All accessed land will be reinstated to a usable condition once construction is completed.

The RAP ensures that all entitlements—including compensation at full replacement cost, transitional support, relocation assistance, livelihood restoration, and access to employment opportunities—are delivered before civil works commence. The special needs of the vulnerable [REDACTED], including land identification and temporary housing support, are addressed through targeted measures.

Implementation responsibilities are clearly assigned, with the PWD leading compensation, relocation, land access coordination, livelihood support, monitoring, and reporting. PWD may consult MoLNR, DoF, DARD, PVMC, and the contractor where necessary, but retains full accountability for RAP compliance and documentation.

[REDACTED]

Through this RAP, the GoV demonstrates a strong commitment to fair, transparent, and inclusive implementation of social safeguards. Upon completion of compensation, relocation, and temporary land-access arrangements—and once all land is restored—the Project will have met the requirements of JICA Guidelines (2022) and World Bank ESS5, supporting the safe and socially responsible reconstruction of a critical piece of national infrastructure.

ANNEX 1: Draft Compensation Agreement

Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU)
Public Works Department (PWD)

COMPENSATION AGREEMENT FOR PROJECT-AFFECTED PERSONS

Project: The Programme For Emergency Rehabilitation Of Principal Economic Infrastructure Affected By The Earthquake

Location: Tagabe, Port Vila, Shefa Province

Agreement Reference No.: _____

Date of Agreement: _____

1. Parties to the Agreement

This Compensation Agreement is made between:

The Government of the Republic of Vanuatu, represented by the Public Works Department (PWD) acting under the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU),

and

Mr./Mrs. _____,

Head of the affected household residing within the project area (hereafter referred to as the *Project-Affected Person* or *PAP*).

2. Background

The PAP has been identified as residing informally on state land affected by the construction of the Detour Bridge, as verified during the household survey and subsequent field asset inventory.

This agreement sets out the mutually accepted compensation amount, type of assistance, and relocation arrangements, ensuring that the PAP is fully compensated for all verified losses at full replacement value, consistent with JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Guidelines (January 2022) and World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5).

3. Household and Asset Details

Household Head	No. of Persons	Location	Tenure Status

(Tick as applicable)

4. Verified Affected Assets

Type of Asset	Description / Quantity	Valuation Method	Estimated Value (VUV)
Dwelling (semi-permanent timber structure)		MoLNR replacement valuation	
Trees (fruit/wood species)		DoF rate	
Garden crops		DARD rate	
Other (specify)			
Total Estimated Value (VUV)			

5. Agreed Compensation and Assistance

Compensation / Assistance Category	Form (Tick)	Amount / Description	Remarks
Loss of dwelling	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> In-kind (materials)		Based on MoLNR valuation

Loss of trees/crops	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> In-kind		Based on DoF / DARD valuation
Transitional allowance	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash		One month income equivalent
Transport / relocation assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Cash		For moving belongings
Temporary housing / land assistance (if applicable)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> In-kind		████████████████████ ████████
Contingency	<input type="checkbox"/> Cash		
Total Agreed Value (VUV)			

6. Relocation Arrangements

- **Relocation date agreed:** _____
- **New location / site:** _____
- **Form of assistance provided by Government:** _____
- **Access to services post-relocation:** Equal or improved water, electricity, and sanitation access.

7. Implementation and Acknowledgment

The PAP hereby confirms that:

1. All compensation amounts and relocation arrangements have been clearly explained and understood.
2. The PAP accepts the compensation and assistance described above as full and fair settlement for all verified project-related losses.
3. The relocation will be carried out voluntarily and in coordination with the Public Works Department.
4. All payments or in-kind support will be provided before construction commences on the affected land.

8. Signatures

Name / Title	Organization / Role	Signature	Date
	Project-Affected Person (Household Head)		
	Spouse / Co-signatory		
	PWD Representative		
	MoLNR Officer / Witness		
	Community Representative / Chief		

This Agreement is signed voluntarily and witnessed in accordance with the RAP for the Project.

All compensation shall be provided prior to site clearance and construction.

For Official Use Only

Payment Voucher No.	Date Paid	Amount Paid (VUV)	Verified by (Finance Officer)

End of Annex A: Draft Compensation Agreement

(To be completed for each affected household — [REDACTED] — upon final valuation and negotiation)

ANNEX 2: Draft Leaseholder Consent Form for Temporary Access

LEASEHOLDER CONSENT FORM FOR TEMPORARY ACCESS

Project: Programme for Emergency Rehabilitation of Principal Economic Infrastructure Affected by the Earthquake
Component: Tagabe Bridge Reconstruction
Implementing Agency: Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU) / Public Works Department (PWD)
Location: Tagabe, Port Vila, Shefa Province

1. Parties

The Government of the Republic of Vanuatu, acting through the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU) and the Public Works Department (PWD)
("the Government")

AND

[Full Name of Leaseholder]
Registered Leaseholder of **Lease Title No. [_____]**
("the Leaseholder")

2. Purpose of Consent

The Government is undertaking reconstruction of the Tagabe Bridge. To complete these works safely, the Government requires temporary access to a defined portion of the above lease title.

This form records the Leaseholder's consent to allow the Government and its contractors to enter the specified area for temporary construction access only, without any transfer of land rights and without any rental or lease payments.

3. Description of Access Area

A copy of the **approved survey plan** is attached.

- Title Number: [_____]
- Area required for access: [_____] m²

- Location (brief description):
[e.g., “western boundary near existing bridge abutment”]

4. Duration of Access

Access will be required from:

Start Date: ____ / ____ / 20____

End Date (estimated): ____ / ____ / 20____

Extensions, if needed, will be discussed and agreed in writing.

5. Conditions of Access

The Government agrees to:

1. Access only the area shown on the survey plan.
2. Use the land solely for construction access, machinery movement, and engineering works related to the Tagabe Bridge.
3. Take reasonable care to avoid unnecessary disturbance to the Leaseholder’s remaining land.
4. Restore the temporarily accessed area to a usable condition after construction, including:
 - removal of debris
 - stabilisation of disturbed ground
 - regrading and reinstatement
5. Ensure that contractors comply with safety, environmental, and cultural requirements.
6. Provide advance notice of major construction activities.

The Leaseholder agrees to:

1. Allow the Government and its contractors to access the defined area for the period specified.
2. Notify PWD immediately of any concerns through the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism.

6. No Transfer of Rights

This Consent Form:

- does not transfer ownership or any interest in the land

- does not amend the existing lease
- does not constitute a rental or lease agreement
- is limited to temporary access only for the duration of the works

7. Grievance Mechanism

Any concerns may be submitted through the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism:

8. Signatures

Leaseholder

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: ____ / ____ / 20____

Government Representative (PWD)

Name: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: ____ / ____ / 20____

Witness

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: ____ / ____ / 20____

Attachments

- **Survey Plan showing Access Area**
- **Photographs of Access Area (optional)**

ANNEX 3: Sample Grievance Submission Form

Public Works Department (PWD)
Tagabe Bridge Rehabilitation Project – Detour Bridge Component

GRIEVANCE SUBMISSION FORM

A. Complainant Details (optional)

(If the complainant wishes to remain anonymous, leave this section blank)

Name:

Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Address / Location:

Telephone / Email:

B. Grievance Description

1. Date of Submission:	
2. Nature of Complaint: (tick all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Compensation issue <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Access to services <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Environment / Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
3. Details of Grievance:	(Please describe the issue, including relevant dates, people involved, and any evidence if available)
4. Preferred Resolution:	

C. For Official Use Only

Date Received:	Received By (Name):	Position:	Signature:

Action Taken / Resolution:

Date of Resolution: _____

Decision Communicated to Complainant (Yes / No): ☐ Yes ☐ No

Follow-up Required: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Remarks: _____

Grievance Reference No.: _____

Filed at: ☐ Site Office ☐ PWD HQ ☐ MoLNR ☐ Other _____

Note: This form can be submitted in person, by phone, by email, or through a community representative.

All complaints will be acknowledged within 3 working days and resolved within 30 working days, following the RAP Grievance Redress Mechanism.

ANNEX 4: Meeting Minutes – Consultations with Affected Households on Riverbank

Project: Programme for Emergency Rehabilitation of Principal Economic Infrastructure Affected by the 2024 Earthquake

Purpose: Household Consultations on Project Perception and Relocation Concerns

Date of Meetings: 1 November 2025

Locations: Residences of Affected Households (Tagabe River Area)

Participants:

- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
-

1. Introduction

These consultation meetings form part of the socio-economic survey for the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Discussions focused on household perceptions of the Tagabe Bridge reconstruction, expectations regarding project benefits, and detailed concerns around relocation, livelihood restoration, and compensation. The objective was to validate survey findings, clarify entitlements, and ensure PAPs are adequately informed of next steps throughout the RAP implementation process.

2. Household-Level Discussions

2.1 Consultation with [REDACTED]

Date: 1 November 2025

Time: 10:30 am

Location: [REDACTED]

Socio-Economic Context (No demographic data included)

- I [REDACTED]
- I [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- I [REDACTED]
- I [REDACTED]

Key Issues Raised

- Has access to family land and is prepared to relocate there.
- Requires transport assistance and support for rebuilding at the relocation site.
- Anticipates disruption to garden and timber-based livelihood activities.
- Interested in accessing electricity at the new site.
- Requested seedlings, garden tools, and other support for re-establishing gardens.

Household Position

- Supports the project and understands the public benefits.
- Willing to relocate once compensation is received.

Shared Concerns (as expressed by both households)

- Short-term livelihood disruption is expected.
- Need for garden re-establishment support.
- Interest in securing employment opportunities within the Project.
- Requests for clear, consistent communication from PWD.

Agreements Reached

- Household agrees to voluntary relocation once compensation is delivered.
 - PWD will prepare and disclose Compensation Agreements.
 - Livelihood assistance, including garden re-establishment support, will be provided post-relocation.
-

2.2 Consultation with [REDACTED]

Date: 1 November 2025

Time: 11:30 am

Location: [REDACTED]

Socio-Economic Context (No demographic data included)

- I [REDACTED]
- I [REDACTED]
- I [REDACTED]
- I [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Key Issues Raised

- No relocation land available; requires government support to identify suitable land or temporary shelter.
- Emphasised need for timely compensation prior to relocation.
- Loss of gardens and trees is anticipated; requested support for reestablishing food gardens.
- Women requested skills training and opportunities for employment or income support.

Household Position

- Supports the project and acknowledges the need for bridge reconstruction.
- Prefers cash compensation but requires land access assistance for resettlement.

Shared Concerns

(Repeated from both households and confirmed in this meeting)

- Expected short-term livelihood disruption.
- Need for livelihood restoration and garden re-establishment support.
- Interest in employment opportunities during construction.
- Importance of ongoing, clear communication from PWD.

Agreements Reached

- Household head agrees to voluntary relocation once compensation is received.
 - PWD will prepare and disclose any Compensation Agreements.
 - Livelihood assistance, including garden re-establishment support, will be provided following relocation.
-

3. Cross-Household Themes and Perceptions

Across both households, the following perspectives and issues were consistently expressed:

3.1 Project Awareness and Perception

- Both households understand the purpose of the Tagabe Bridge reconstruction and support the project.
- They recognise the safety risks of the existing bridge and acknowledge the broader community benefit of the reconstruction.

3.2 Relocation Concerns

- Anxiety about moving and re-establishing daily routines.

- Need for adequate notice and clarity regarding timing.
- Concerns related to income disruption, food security, and cost increases after relocation.
- Access to services (water, electricity) at the new site.

3.3 Support Expectations

- Transport and logistical support for moving.
- Assistance with rebuilding shelters.
- Transitional allowances and livelihood restoration measures.
- Provision of seedlings, tools, and inputs to re-establish gardens.
- Connection or access to utilities at relocation sites.

4. Agreed Follow-Up Actions

Action Item	Responsible	Timeline
Prepare and disclose Compensation Agreements	PWD	Before RAP disclosure
Assist to identify relocation site [REDACTED]	PWD / DoLSR	Ongoing
Provide relocation support (transport, material assistance) to both households	PWD	Before relocation
Develop and implement livelihood restoration support packages	PWD / DARD	After relocation
Maintain continuous communication through CLO	PWD	Throughout RAP implementation
Explore project-related employment opportunities for PAPs	Contractor / PWD	During construction

5. Closing Notes

Both households expressed appreciation for the consultation process and emphasised their priorities for:

- Fair and timely compensation,
- Practical relocation assistance, and
- Consistent communication and follow-up by PWD.

Meetings concluded with [REDACTED] informing the PAPs of PWD's commitment to continue supporting the households through the relocation and livelihood restoration process.

Prepared by:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

ANNEX 5: Meeting Minutes- Consultations with [REDACTED]

Project: —Tagabe Bridge Project

Date: —25 November 2025

Prepared by: —[REDACTED]

Location: PWD Office / On-site

Type of Consultation: Individual Consultation with Affected Landowners/Property Owners

Purpose: Share the project information and construction schedule, and necessity of temporary access to part of their land for their consent

1. Consultation with [REDACTED]

(1) Purpose of Meeting

To explain the temporary land use requirements for the construction works and obtain consent for temporary access to small part of his land parcel [REDACTED].

(2) Summary of Discussion

- [REDACTED] confirmed his willingness to cooperate with the Government and support the project.
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

(3) Issues Raised

- Concern regarding the potential **increase of land area requested in the future**.
- Need for **official confirmation** of the survey area prior to signing the consent form.

(4) Actions Required

- Internal verification of the survey plan by PWD [REDACTED].
- Provide official confirmation of the occupation area to [REDACTED].
- Collect the signed consent form upon confirmation.

2. Consultation with [REDACTED]

(1) Purpose of Meeting

To provide information on temporary land use for the construction works and obtain consent from the affected local landowner [REDACTED].

(2) Summary of Discussion

- The landowner visited the PWD office following an appointment arranged through his wife (VPMU).
- He received the consent form and expressed willingness to cooperate and sign.
- He also mentioned that he is willing to **temporarily accommodate construction machinery** on his property if required.
- The survey plan was sent to his wife by email.
- The signed consent form has not yet been collected.

(3) Issues Raised

- Request regarding potential **temporary use of his land for machinery storage**.

(4) Actions Required

- Follow up with the landowner to:
 - Confirm receipt of the survey plan.
 - Request signing and submission of the consent form.

3. Consultation with [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

(1) Purpose of Meeting

To consult with the owner and/or his representative on his land portion for the construction works and to obtain consent to temporary access [REDACTED].

(2) Background

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

(3) Summary of Discussion

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

(4) Issues Raised

- Agent's preference for **full property acquisition**, conflicting with actual project requirements.

(5) Actions Required

- Await feedback from the real estate agent regarding:
 - Confirmation of the survey plan.
 - Signing and return of the consent form.
-

4. Overall Follow-up Requirements

1. Complete internal verification of all survey plans.
2. Collect signed consent forms from:
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]

ANNEX 6: ARAP Monitoring Form

Date (DD/MM/YYYYYY)

(1) Progress Monitoring

Activities/Indicators				Unit	Plan	Quarterly Progress		Progress (%)			Scheduled completion date	party carrying out
						Up to previous quarter	In this quarter	Up to previous quarter	In this quarter	Up to this Quarter		
2	Compensation Payment	1	Consultation	Frequency								PWD
		2	Establishment of Grievance Redress Committee	Committee								PWD
		3	Grievance process	No. of cases received								PWD
				No. of cases processed								
		4	Provision of monetary compensation	No. of beneficiary right holders								PWD
				No. of recipients								
				No. of properties (or amount paid)								
6	Livelihood Recovery Assistance	1	(Support)	No. of activities								PWD
				No. of recipients								

(2) Consultation Details

No.	Date	Location and No. of participants	Contents	Participant's statements	Solutions
1					
2					

(local consultation meetings, stakeholder consultations, etc.)

(3) Details of grievances

No.	Date of receipt	Contents	Solutions	Resolved/unresolved
1				
2				

(4) Livelihood restoration support activities implemented

No.	Activities	Results (No. of activities, No. of participants, etc.)	Location
1			
2			
3			

(5) Livelihood recovery status

Survey Date:

No.	Location	Subject	Change in income			Issues, challenges and solutions	Additional support if required
			Increase	Decrease	Unchanged		
1							
2							
3							

(6) Other issues

No.	Contents	Factors and Responses to the Issues

(Note) Monitoring form can be modified as required when the process of resettlement / compensation payments launch.

ANNEX 7: Meeting Minutes – Agreement with [REDACTED]

Meeting Minute for Compensation Agreement Signing for the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Tagabe Bridge Contraction Project.

Date: 02 December 25

Location: Huarere Area

Attendees:

- ❖ [REDACTED]
- ❖ [REDACTED]
- ❖ Representatives from the Government of Vanuatu.



[REDACTED] met with representatives of the Government of Vanuatu team to sign the compensation agreements related to the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Both household holders expressed their satisfaction with the terms and conditions of the compensation agreements prepared for them.

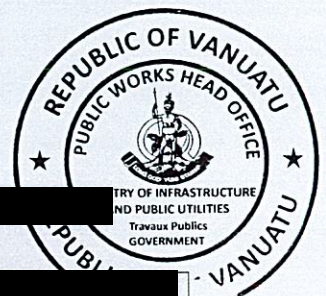
Statements: [REDACTED] stated they were happy with the agreements prepared and expressed willingness to cooperate fully with the Government of Vanuatu and the JICA team.

[REDACTED] also acknowledged their gladness with the agreements and expressed a positive outlook towards working collaboratively with the Government and JICA project team for the successful implementation of the project.

[REDACTED] officially signed the compensation agreements, marking their agreement and commitment to work together constructively with the Government of Vanuatu and JICA to support the project goals. The meeting was concluded with mutual appreciation for the cooperative spirit shown by all parties.

Prepared by: [REDACTED] **Position:** [REDACTED]

ANNEX



COMPENSATION AGREEMENT

Agreement Reference No.: [REDACTED]

Date of Agreement: 02 December 2025

1. Parties to the Agreement

This Compensation Agreement is made between:

The Government of the Republic of Vanuatu, represented by the **Public Works Department (PWD)**, Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU)

AND

2. Background

The PAP has been confirmed as an informal occupant of state land and must relocate to allow construction of the Detour Bridge. Compensation entitlements, amounts, and assistance are provided per the approved RAP (November 2025) and are to be paid **before relocation**.

3. Household and Asset Details

- Household Head: [REDACTED]
- Household Size: [REDACTED]
- Tenure Status: [REDACTED]
- Structure: [REDACTED]
- Verified by: PWD & MoLNR (Nov 2025)

4. Verified Affected Assets & Valuation

Asset	Description	Valuation Basis	Amount (VUV)
Semi-permanent dwelling	Timber + iron structure	Full replacement cost (MoLNR)	
Garden crops & fruit trees	Mixed crops and fruit trees	DARD rates	
Timber trees	None reported	DoF	
Subtotal:			

5. Compensation & Assistance Package

Category	Form	Amount (VUV)
Structure compensation		
Crops/fruit trees		
Transitional allowance (1 month income)		
Transport assistance		
Vulnerability support – temporary housing		
Livelihood support (tools, seedlings)		
Training support		
Contingency		
TOTAL COMPENSATION PAYABLE:		

6. Relocation Arrangements

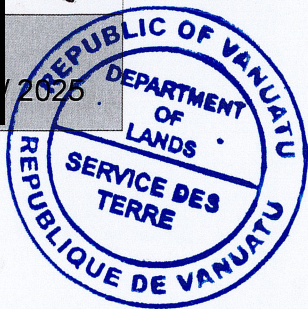
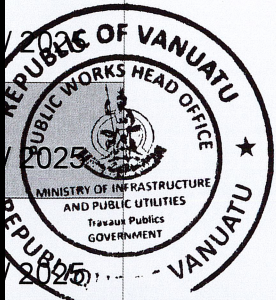
- **Relocation deadline:** [REDACTED]
- **Support:** Transport, temporary housing support, in-kind livelihood inputs
- **All payments delivered:** Q1 2026 before any construction
- **Post-relocation monitoring:** Quarterly for 6 months

7. Acknowledgment

[REDACTED] confirms that he accepts the above compensation as **full and fair settlement** of all verified project-related losses, and agrees to relocate voluntarily after receiving full compensation.

8. Signatures

Name / Role	Signature	Date
		/ 2025
Spouse / Co-signatory		/ 2025
PWD Representative		/ 2025
MoLNR Witness		/ 2025
Community Representative / Chief		/ 2025



COMPENSATION AGREEMENT

Agreement Reference No.: [REDACTED]
Date of Agreement: 02 December 2025

1. Parties to the Agreement

This Compensation Agreement is made between:

The Government of the Republic of Vanuatu, represented by the **Public Works Department (PWD)**, Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (MIPU)

AND

2. Background

The PAP has been confirmed as an informal occupant of state land and must relocate to allow construction of the Detour Bridge. Compensation entitlements, amounts, and assistance are provided per the approved RAP (November 2025) and are to be paid **before relocation**.

3. Household and Asset Details

- Household Head: [REDACTED]
- Household Size: [REDACTED]
- Relocation Land: [REDACTED]
- Tenure Status: [REDACTED]
- Structure: [REDACTED]
- Verified by: PWD & MoLNR (Nov 2025)

4. Verified Affected Assets & Valuation

Asset	Description	Valuation Basis	Amount (VUV)
Semi-permanent dwelling	Timber + iron structure with concrete floor	Full replacement cost (MoLNR)	[REDACTED]
Garden crops & fruit trees	Mixed crops and fruit trees	DARD rates	
Timber trees	Sandalwood + others	DoF	

	Subtotal:	
--	-----------	--

5. Compensation & Assistance Package

Category	Form	Amount (VUV)
Structure compensation		
Timber trees		
Crops/fruit trees		
Transitional allowance (1 month income)		
Transport assistance		
Vulnerability support – temporary housing		
Livelihood support (tools, seedlings)		
Training support		
Contingency		
TOTAL COMPENSATION PAYABLE:		

6. Relocation Arrangements

- Relocation deadline:
- Destination: Family-owned land
- Support: Transport for household and materials
- All payments delivered: Q1 2026 before any construction
- Post-relocation monitoring: Quarterly for 6 months

7. Acknowledgment

confirms that he accepts the above compensation as **full and fair settlement** of all verified project-related losses, and agrees to relocate voluntarily after receiving full compensation.

8. Signatures

Name / Role	Signature	Date
		/ 2025
Spouse / Co-signatory		
PWD Representative		
MoLNR Witness		
Community Representative / Chief		



ANNEX 9: Valuation Report by MoLNR



THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU
LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE VANUATU

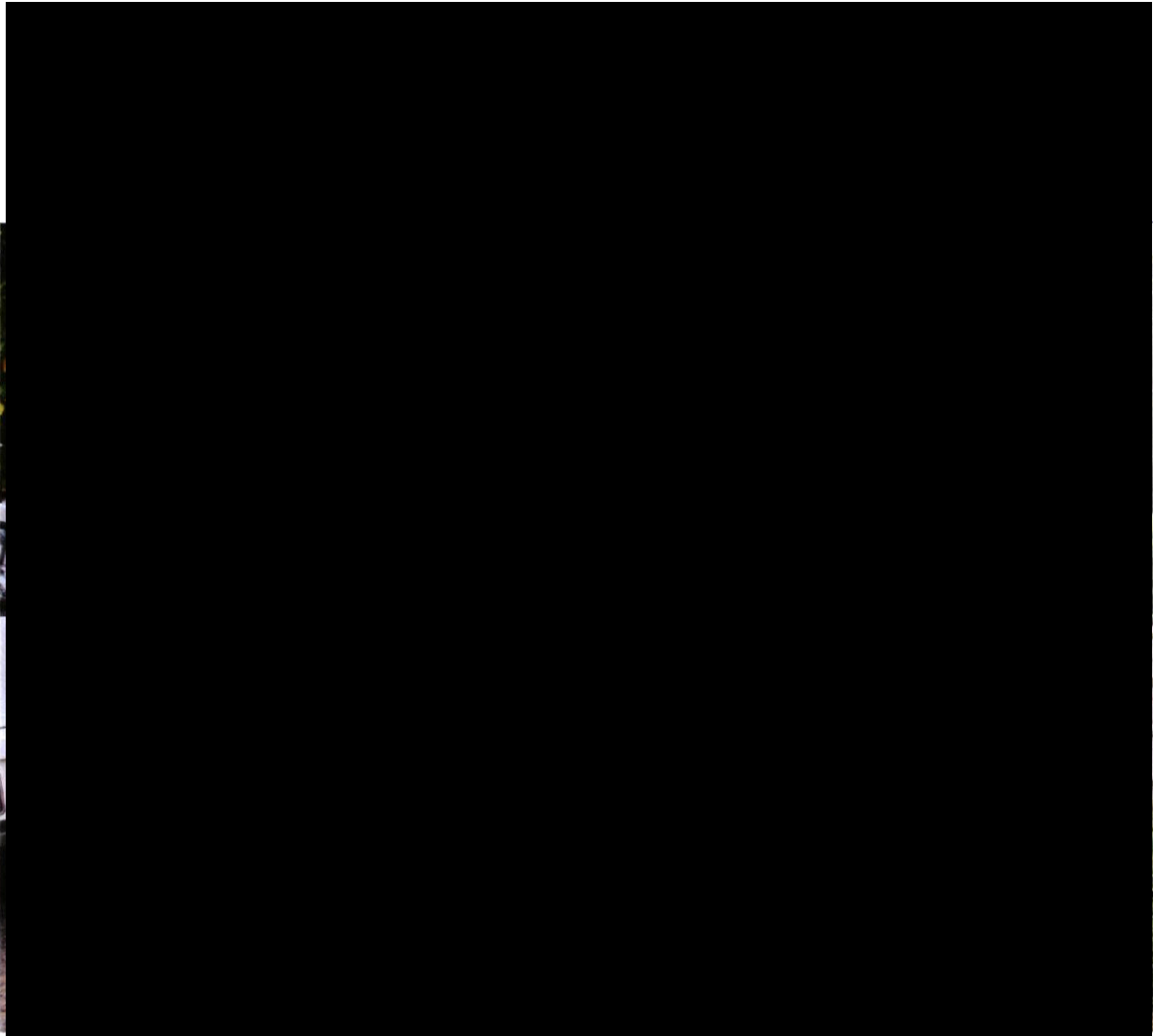


Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
Ministère des terres, et des Ressources Naturelles
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, LAND SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS
Département des Terres, de l'Arpentage et des Dossiers fonciers

Private Mail Bag 9090
Port Vila

Telephone (678) 33140 Vanuatu Gov. VOIP: 2600

VALUATION REPORT FOR



Report Compiled by:

Valuation Unit – Department of Land, Survey and Records – PMB 9090 – Port Vila

VALUATION CERTIFICATE

OUR-NOTRE REF: PROPOSED NEW TAGABE BYPASS BRIDGE SITE

INSTRUCTED BY	Public Works Department
INSTRUCTION DATE	03 rd November 2025
DATE OF PROPERTY INSPECTION	07 th November 2025
TITLE DETAILS	
TITLE NUMBER	
OCCUPIER	
PURPOSE OF VALUATION	
LAND AREA (METER SQUARE)	
TYPE OF LEASE	
LOCATION	
METHOD OF VALUATION	i. Cost Replacement Approach
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
VALUATION DATE AS OF :	02 nd December 2025
OCCUPIERS INTEREST:	Please Refer to Declarations

Assumptions & Disclaimer

This report outlines our findings and opinions in relation to the claims for compensation for future compulsory Acquisition of the property by the Government for public purposes only and should not be relied for any other purposes.

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Instructions

On 3 November 2025, the Public Works Department directed us to evaluate and establish the compensation amount due to the occupants of the specified property. Our task involves assessing the situation thoroughly to determine fair and accurate payment in accordance with the department's instructions and applicable guidelines.

1.2. VAT Assumption

Unless otherwise stated, part of financial calculation and assessments provided in this report include VAT

1.3. Market Value Definition

The Australian Property Institute (API) has adopted the international definition of Market Value as followed;

"Market value is the estimated amount for which an asset should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and willing seller in an arm's length transaction, after proper marketing, wherewith the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion".

1.4. Interest to Value

The following are interests that are will be assessed and valued:

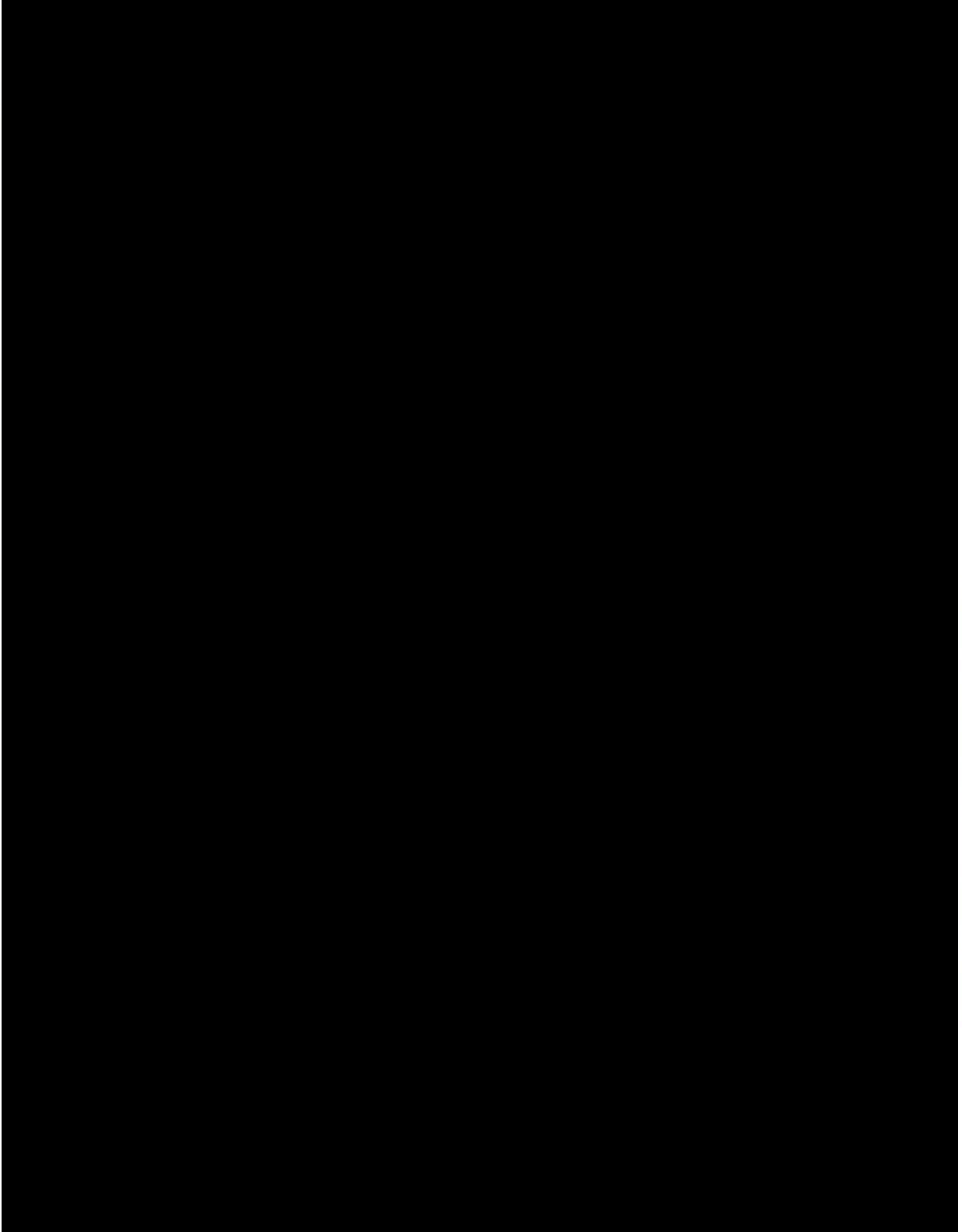
- i. Occupiers Interests (improvements)

1.5. Valuation Method or Approach to valuation

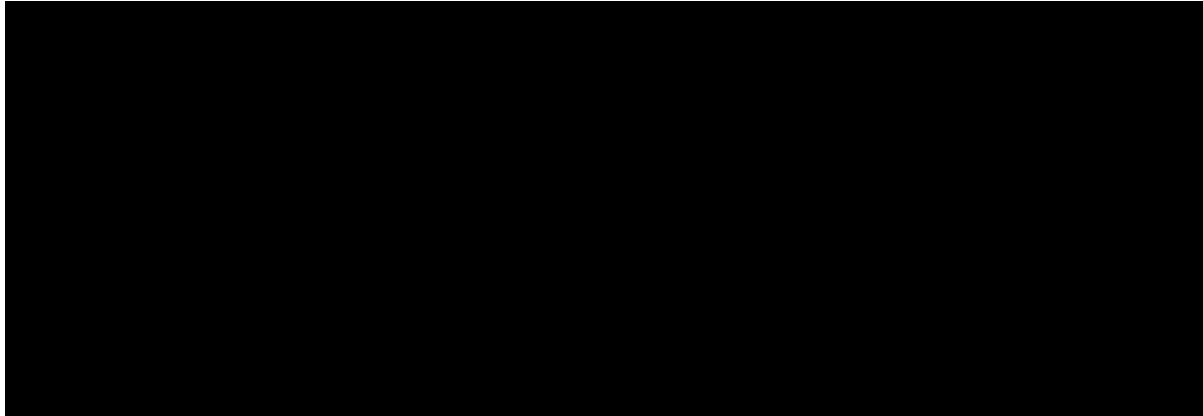
Cost (depreciation) Approach to Valuation:

The cost approach is a real estate valuation method that surmises that the price a buyer should pay for a piece of property should equal the cost to build an equivalent building. In cost approach appraisal, the market price for the property is equal to the cost of land, plus cost of construction, less depreciation.

2.0. Description of Property and site details



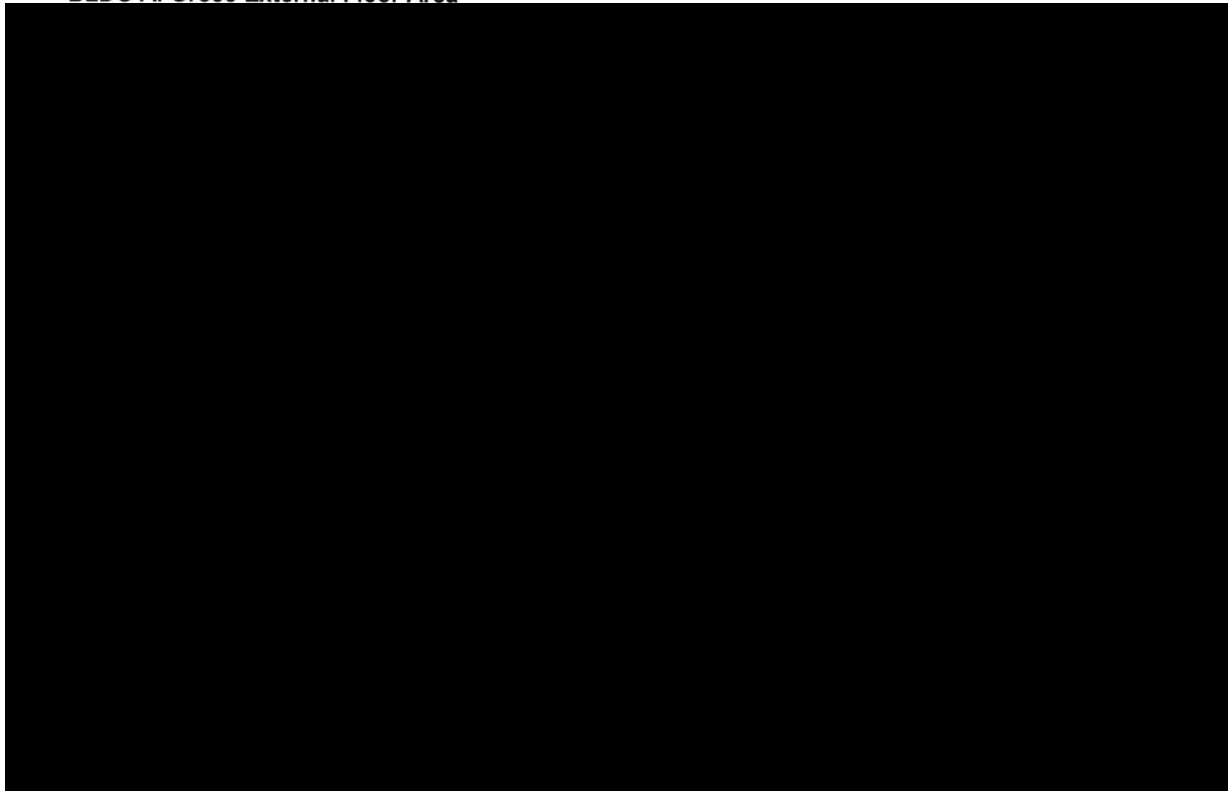
2.2. Services and Site Details

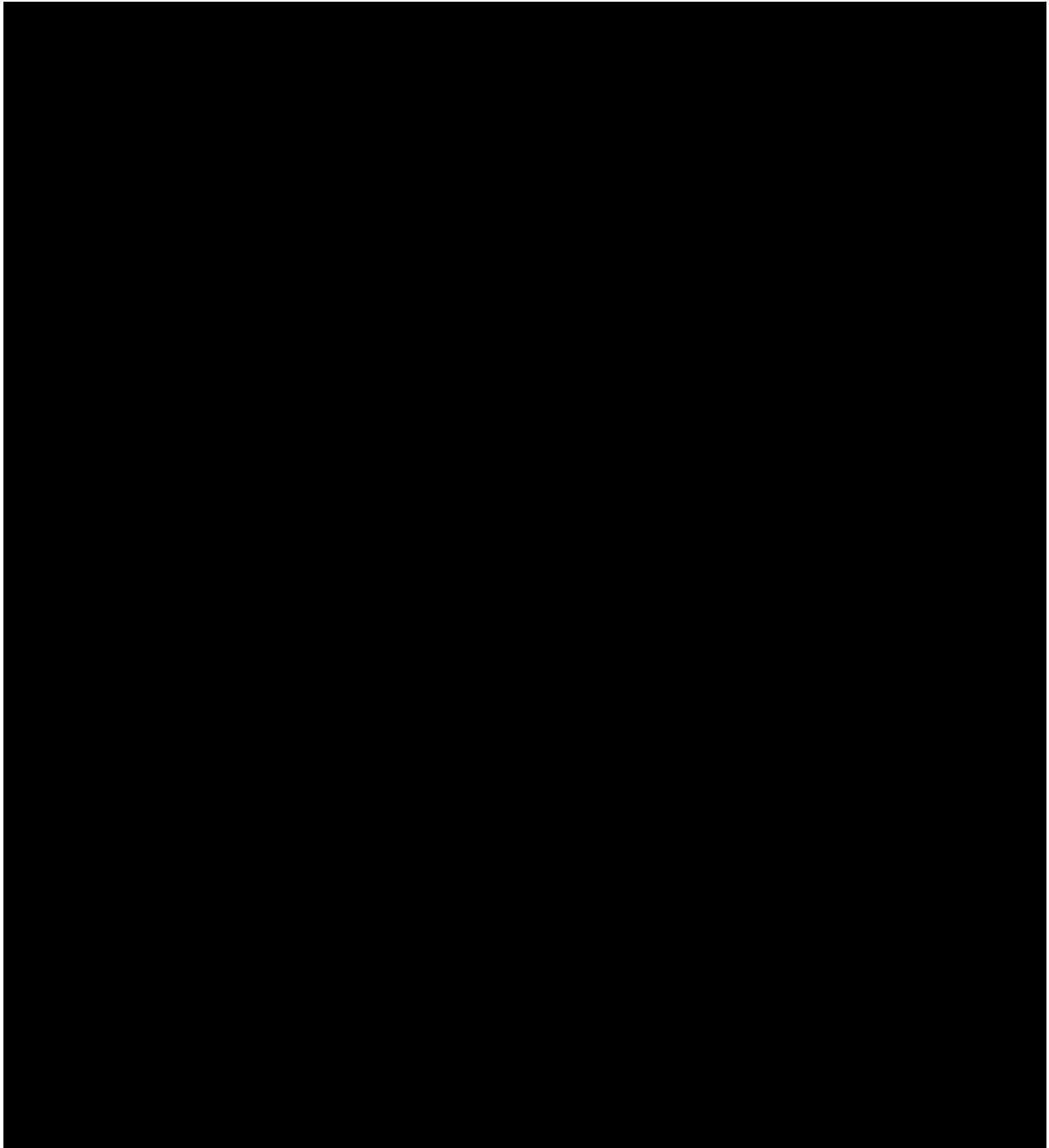


3.0. Computations

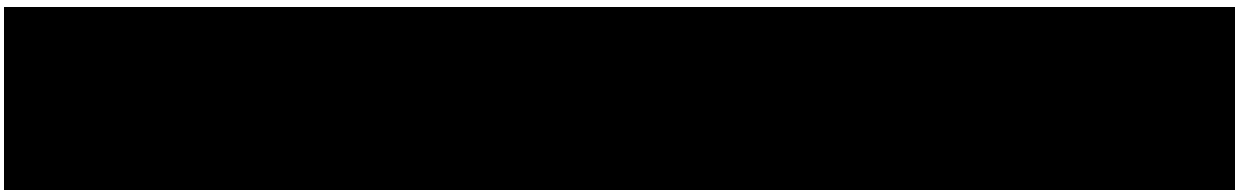
3.1 Cost (depreciation) Approach to Valuation:

BLDG A. Gross External Floor Area

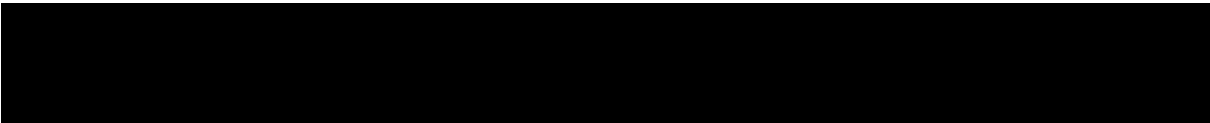




Excavation of Land:



Agriculture & Forestry:



Relocation Cost:

The relocation cost supports a family required to move due to the Tagabe Bridge relocation project. This allowance helps cover essential expenses such as transporting household items, securing temporary accommodation, and meeting basic needs during the transition. It is provided to reduce the financial burden caused by leaving their home and to ensure the family can safely resettle in a suitable location. The payment aims to protect their well-being and support a smooth, dignified relocation process. Thus, the cost will not be included as it has been gathered by the Public Works Department

4. Summary of Valuation

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

5. Declaration of Value

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[VALUATION REPORT FOR RESIDENTIAL 1 PROPERTY BESIDE
WARERE STUDIO OPPOSITE PROPOSED NEW BRIDGE SITE]

December 2, 2025

Prepared by:

Approved by:

Endorsed by:



Senior Valuer

Principal Lands Officer

Director of Lands

Lands Department

Lands Department

Lands Department

PMB 9090

PMB 9090

PMB 9090

PORT VILA

PORT VILA

PORT VILA

Date: 02/12/2025

Date: 02/12/2025

Date: 2.12.25



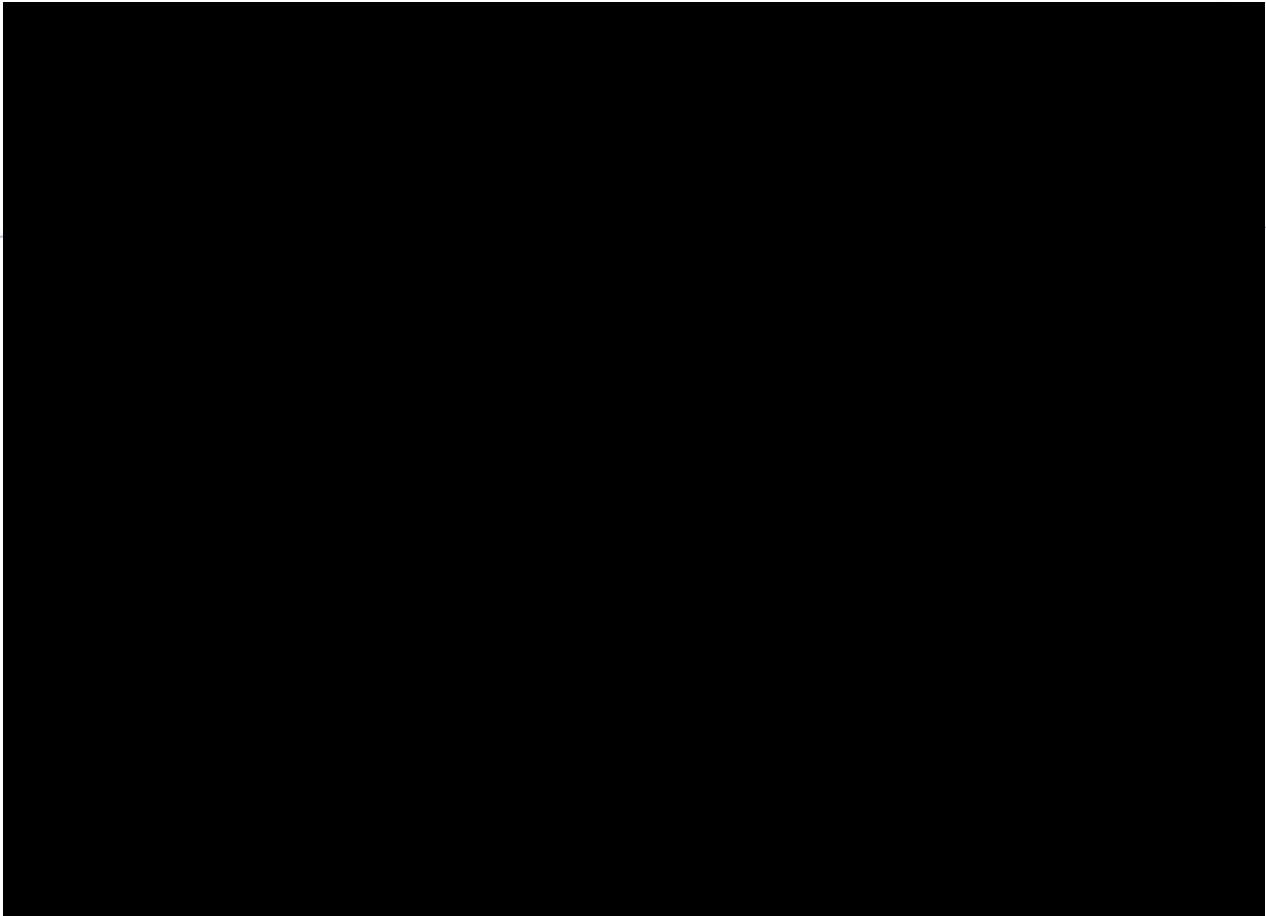
THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU
LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE VANUATU



Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
Ministère des terres, et des Ressources Naturelles
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, LAND SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS
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Private Mail Bag 9090
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Telephone (678) 33140 Vanuatu Gov. VOIP: 2600


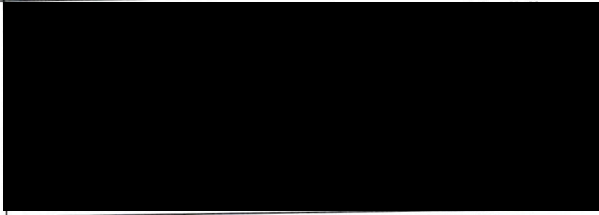
VALUATION REPORT FOR



Report Compiled by:
Valuation Unit – Department of Land, Survey and Records – PMB 9090 – Port Vila

VALUATION CERTIFICATE

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TYPE OF LEASE	
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METHOD OF VALUATION	i. Cost Replacement Approach
BRIEF DESCRIPTION	
VALUATION DATE AS OF :	
OCCUPIERS INTEREST:	Please Refer to Declarations

Assumptions & Disclaimer

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INTRODUCTION

1.1. Instructions

On 3 November 2025, the Public Works Department directed us to evaluate and establish the compensation amount due to the occupants of the specified property. Our task involves assessing the situation thoroughly to determine fair and accurate payment in accordance with the department's instructions and applicable guidelines.

1.2. VAT Assumption

Unless otherwise stated, part of financial calculation and assessments provided in this report include VAT

1.3. Market Value Definition

The Australian Property Institute (API) has adopted the international definition of Market Value as followed;

"Market value is the estimated amount for which an asset should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and willing seller in an arm's length transaction, after proper marketing, wherewith the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion".

1.4. Interest to Value

The following are interests that are will be assessed and valued:

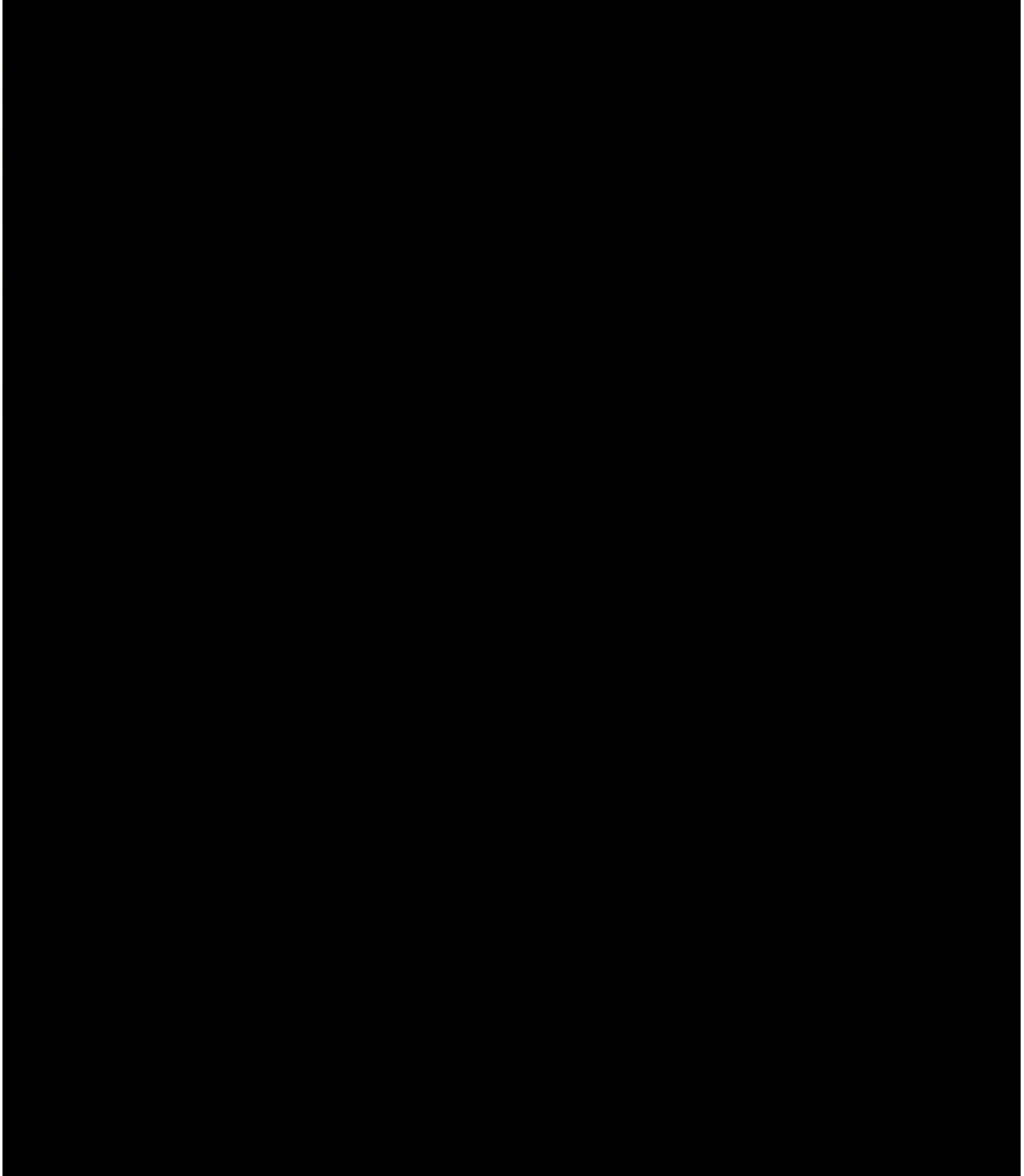
- i. Occupiers Interests (improvements)

1.5. Valuation Method or Approach to valuation

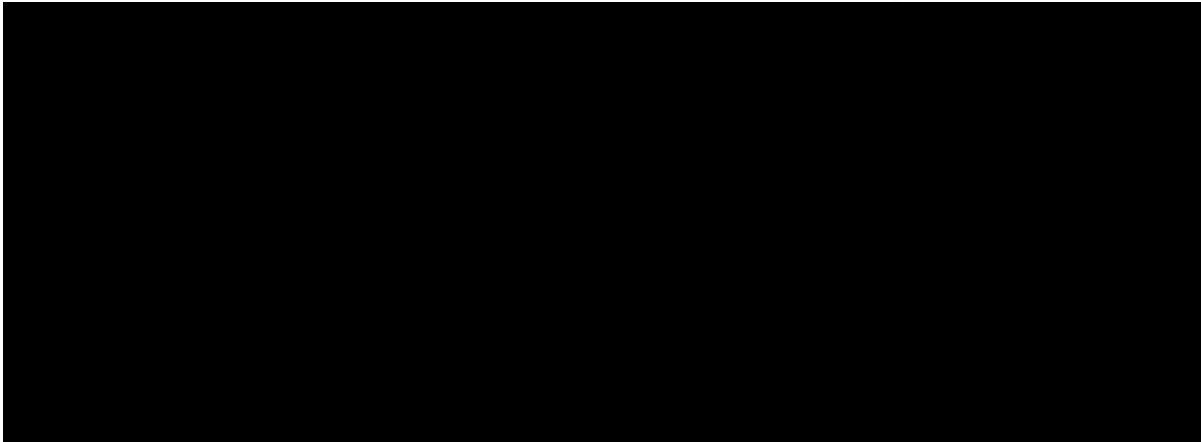
Cost (depreciation) Approach to Valuation:

The cost approach is a real estate valuation method that surmises that the price a buyer should pay for a piece of property should equal the cost to build an equivalent building. In cost approach appraisal, the market price for the property is equal to the cost of land, plus cost of construction, less depreciation.

2.0. Description of Property and site details

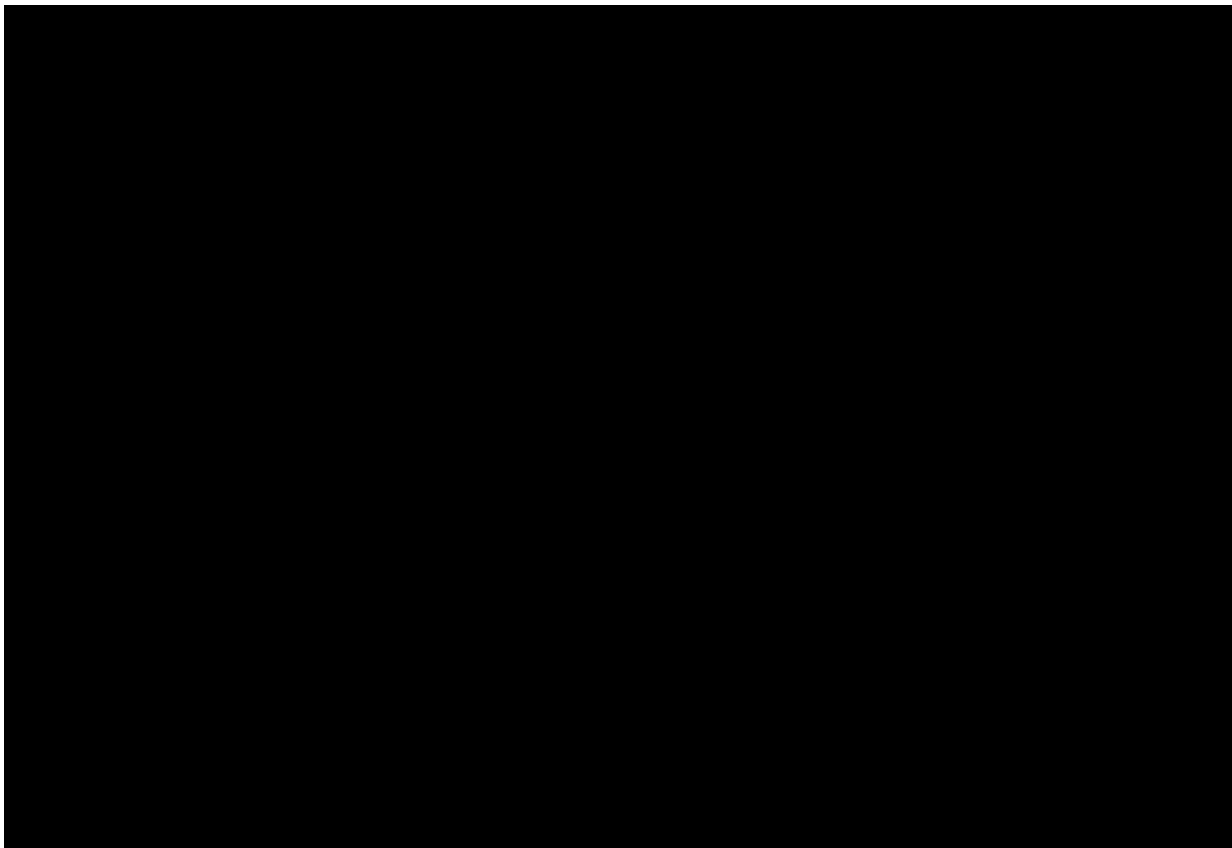


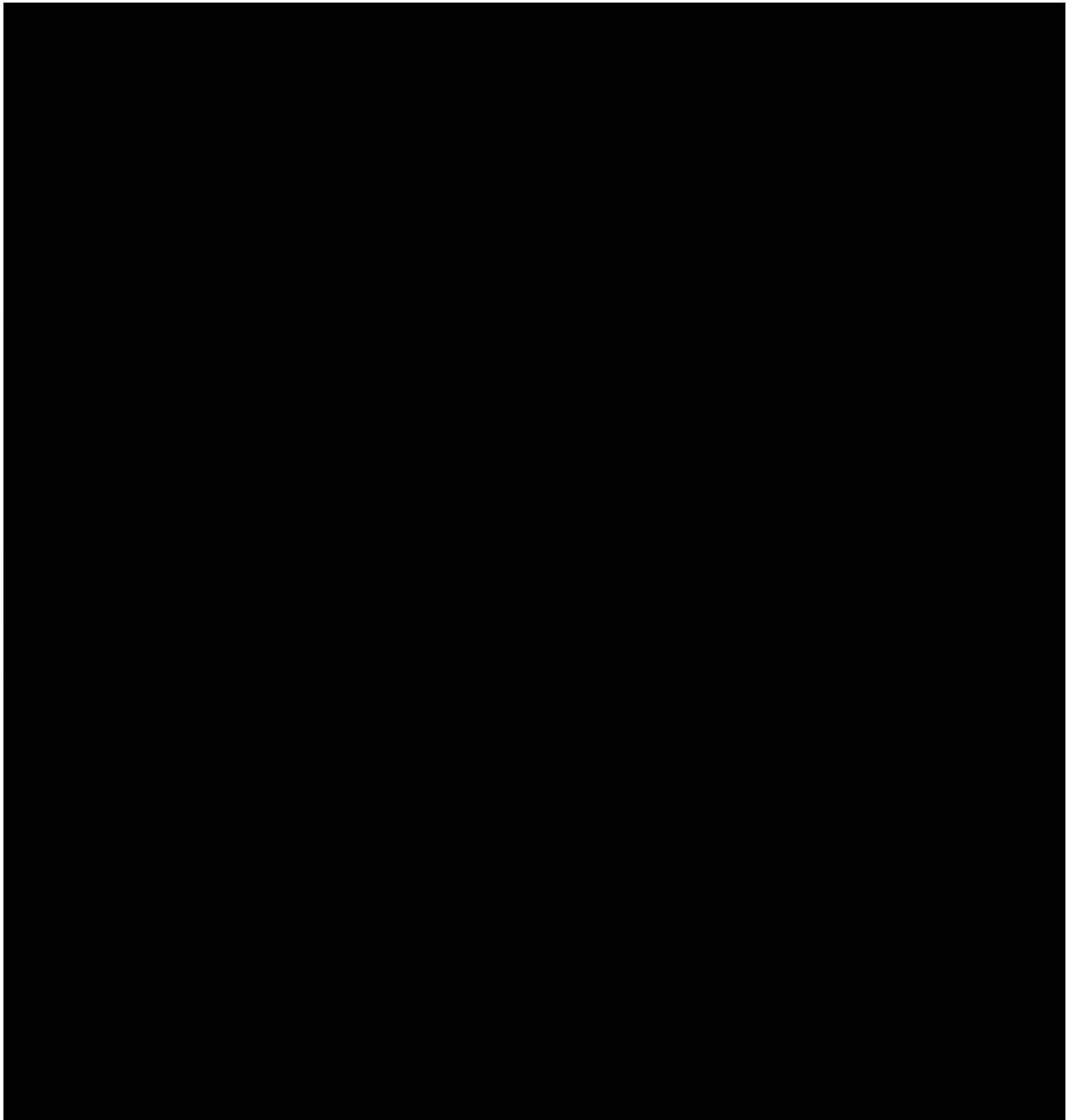
2.2. Services and Site Details



3.0. Computations

3.1 Cost (depreciation) Approach to Valuation:





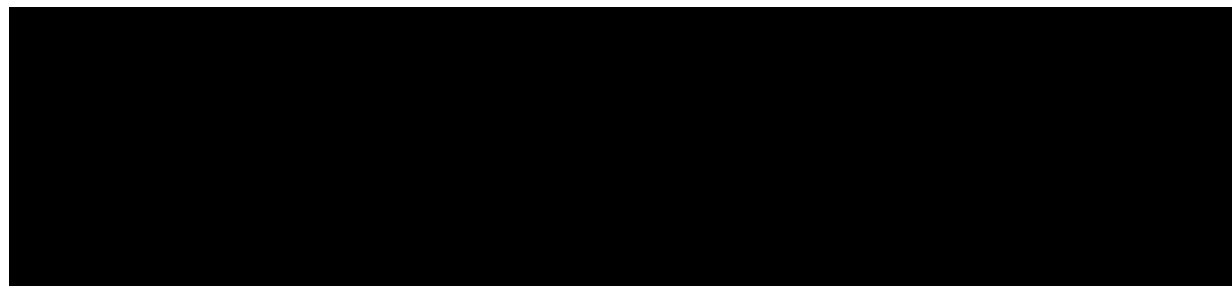
Relocation Cost:

The relocation cost of supports a family required to move due to the Tagabe Bridge relocation project. This allowance helps cover essential expenses such as transporting household items, securing temporary accommodation, and meeting basic needs during the transition. It is provided to reduce the financial burden caused by leaving their home and to ensure the family can safely resettle in a suitable location. The payment aims to protect their well-being and support a smooth, dignified relocation process. Thus, the cost will not be included as it has been gathered by the Public Works Department.

4. Summary of Valuation

5. Declaration of Value



**[VALUATION REPORT FOR RESIDENTIAL 2: PROPERTY BESIDE
WARERE STUDIO OPPOSITE PROPOSED NEW BRIDGE SITE]**

December 1, 2025

Prepared by:

Approved by:

Endorsed by:



Senior Valuer

Principal Lands Officer

Director of Lands

Lands Department

Lands Department

Lands Department

PMB 9090

PMB 9090

PMB 9090

PORT VILA

PORT VILA

PORT VILA

Date: 02/12/2025

Date: 04/12/2025

Date: 02-12-25

ANNEX 10: PWD Endorsement for RAP

REPUBLIC OF VANUATU
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

HEAD OFFICE

PMB 9044, PORT VILA

VANUATU

TEL: (678) 22888/33460



REPUBLIQUE DE VANUATU
SERVICE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS

LE SIEGE SOCIAL

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VANUATU

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ENDORSEMENT OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

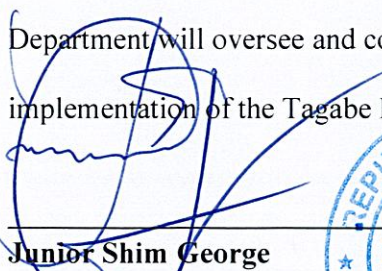
TAGABE BRIDGE PROJECT

I hereby endorse the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) prepared for the Tagabe Bridge Project, a priority infrastructure initiative aimed at improving road safety, climate resilience, and connectivity for the communities within the Tagabe area and the wider Port Vila transport network.

This RAP has been developed in accordance with the Government of Vanuatu's legal requirements, relevant policies, and the safeguard standards of our development partners. It outlines the necessary measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate the social impacts associated with land acquisition, temporary impacts on livelihoods, and any required resettlement activities resulting from the project's implementation.

The Public Works Department acknowledges the importance of ensuring that all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are meaningfully consulted, fairly compensated, and supported throughout the resettlement process. The Department is committed to fulfilling the responsibilities set out in this RAP, ensuring transparent implementation, timely delivery of entitlements, and continued engagement with all stakeholders.

With this endorsement, the Public Works Department confirms its support for the RAP and authorizes its submission to the relevant authorities and development partners for final review and approval. The Department will oversee and coordinate all resettlement-related activities to enable the safe and effective implementation of the Tagabe Bridge Project.


Junior Shim George
Acting Director
Public Works Department
02 December 2025

