

Document: **Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)**

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## **East Coast Road (ECR) Slope Stabilization Project (SSP)**

Prepared for the Government of Samoa by  
Tonkin & Taylor International/Kramer Ausenco (Samoa)

## Document Quality Statement

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**Note:**

This is an interim report prepared to facilitate WB project appraisal and approval. Information on directly affected land and crops owners and compensation packages for each is not included and will be provided once land take parcels and associated impacts are confirmed. The socio-economic information on Project Affected People (PAP) is also incomplete and will be expanded to include all PAP. The ARAP will be reviewed and updated once the Cadastral Survey Report for land acquisition is approved by the Ministry of Lands and Survey (MLS). It will then be re-submitted for WB review and approval.

**CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

(As of 1 November 2024)

Currency units	=	Samoa Tala (SAT)
US\$1.00	=	\$2.77

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## **Definition of Terms**

Affected Persons	Persons who are affected in any of the ways described in paragraph 3 of the World Bank Safeguards OP 4.12, i.e. all those people who lose land or the right to use land (para 3a) or who lose “access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods” (para 3b). The term is synonymous with “displaced persons” and is not limited to those subjected to physical displacement; may also refer to persons affected by project-related changes in the use of land, water and other natural resources.
Village Fono	Village Council of chiefs and orators of a village in Samoa
Compensation	Payment in land, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land and building, in whole or in part, and all fixed assets on the land and buildings (e.g. fences, crops). There are two types: land compensation and asset compensation.
Customary land	This is land held in Samoa in accordance with Samoan custom and usage.
Cut-off date	Date of the start of census for eligibility to entitlements.
Displaced Persons	See Affected Persons (above)
Drainage Easement	The right to convey sewage and/or stormwater through adjoining lands
Easement	A legal right to use of land of another, without the right to possession of that land, or to take any part of the soil or produce of such land.
Freehold land	This is land held in Samoa for an estate in fee simple.
Informed consent	Affected are fully knowledgeable about the project and its implications and consequences and freely agree to participate in the project.
Involuntary Displacement	Direct economic and social impacts caused by (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the Displaced Persons must move to another location or (b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

Involuntary restriction of Access	Applicable to easements where ‘right of way’ is being exercised.
Involuntary Land Acquisition	Compulsory acquiring or involuntary taking, of land by government for public purposes where the landowner must surrender their land involuntarily but retains the right to negotiate and appeal the amount of compensation proposed or terms on which the involuntary acquisition will take place. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.
Matai Pule	Title holder and representative of extended family in Samoa Authority over land established by the Lands and Titles Court in Samoa.
Replacement cost	A method of valuation of assets that helps to determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. Depreciation of structures and assets to be replaced is not taken into account to determine the compensation amount necessary to meet full replacement cost. Applies to urban or agricultural land, structures and fixed assets.
Legal road reserve	The legally surveyed public road reserve set aside for road Construction.
Sa’o	The head Matai in the extended family, by virtue of the rank of his/her title.
Sui o Tamaitai	Generally refers to the appointed woman representative of the village for Government liaison purposes.
Sui o le Nu’u	Village Mayor. Formerly known as <i>Pulenu’u</i> .

## Abbreviations

AP	Affected People
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COEP	Code of Environmental Practice
CTSSU	Central Technical Support Specialist Unit
ECR	East Coast Road
ECR-SSP	East Coast Road – Slope Stabilization Project
GCLS	Grievance and Complaints Logging System
GOS	Government of Samoa
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IOL	Inventory of Losses
LTA	Land Transport Authority
LTA-PMD	Land Transport Authority – Project Management Division
MLS-LMD	Ministry of Lands and Survey- Land Management Division
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MWCSD	Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development
MWTI	Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure
MWTI-PMD	Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure – Project Management Division
OP/BP	Operational Policy/Bank Policy
PAP	Project Affected People
PUMA	Planning and Urban Management Agency
SCRTP	Samoa Climate Resilient Transport Project
WB	World Bank



## Executive Summary

This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) has been prepared for the East Coast Road (ECR) Slope Stabilization Project (SSP). It is in accordance with the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) approved for the Project, which integrates the requirements for land taking set out in the relevant Samoa legislation and regulations - the Taking of Lands Act 1964 in particular - and the World Bank's Safeguards Policy OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

### Project Background

The Government of Samoa (GOS) through the Land Transport Authority (LTA) is implementing the World Bank funded Samoa Climate Resilience Transport Project (SCRTP). SCRTP addresses the transportation challenges identified in Samoa, specifically focusing on ensuring connectivity within the transport sector and building resilience to external shocks, particularly climate change.

Component 2 of the SCRTP involves the study, design and construction of identified priority road assets to improve their resilience to climate-related hazards and/or events. The integration of climate change considerations into infrastructure activities will help to strengthen the resilience of assets and improve functionality of the transportation network. The East Coast Road Slope Stabilization Project is a subproject under Component 2.

### Project funding:

The ECR-SSP is funded under the SCRTP WB IDA-D3670, a loan facility totaling US\$35.75M. Component 2 of SCRTP which includes ECR SSP has a total available budget of US\$27.75M<sup>1</sup>. Funds for the payment of compensation for affected land and non-land assets is provided by the Government of Samoa as its client-counterpart contribution.

### Project area:

The ECR-SSP targets 11 critical sections of the ECR from Letogo to Saoluafata. The targeted sections are areas that are of steep and rugged terrain and where the risk of rockfall and landslips affecting the ECR is high. The combined 11 sections span a distance of about 4.5km covering lands of 9 villages namely Letogo, Laulii, Leusoali'i, Luatuanu'u, Solosolo, Eva, Salelesi, Fusi and Saoluafata. Figure 1 highlights the targeted 11 road sections and the affected village land. The targeted sections will be installed with engineering measures to enhance rockfall and landslide protection and to improve drainage.

### Resettlement Impacts –

#### *Land taking*

ECR SSP requires the widening of the legal road reserve from the current reserve of 10 m width to 20m width - 10m each side of the road centerline. This requires the taking involuntarily of approximately 38,813 m<sup>2</sup> of customary owned land spread over 25 separate land lots from

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank. March 2024. Disclosable Version of the ISR – Samoa Climate Resilience Transport Project – P16578213.  
<http://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/099022924222041337/p16578213>; downloaded 24Oct24  
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Laulii to Saoluafata (Sites 4 to Site 32).

*Physical displacement impacts*

No persons will be physically displaced as a result of the Project. There are houses in Sites 1,2 and 3 but project activities will not require their relocation. The remaining sites (Sites 4 – 32) are not occupied and are physically removed from villages residential areas. The Project will therefore not result in the physical displacement of any persons and their dwellings.

*Economic displacement impacts*

About 413 fruit trees and planted crops of various kinds were identified and counted within the Project affected area and will be removed prior to project construction. They will be compensated financially to confirmed owners in accordance with the requirements of OP/BP 4.12. No other built structures or non-land assets were identified in the 4 October inventory of losses (IOL) by LTA but further assessments will be carried out to validate and or update this, once landowners are confirmed and boundaries pegged.

*Loss of or restricted access impacts*

The Project will not restrict or result in the loss of community access to sources of livelihoods, including communally shared resource areas. There are no designated protected areas in the near vicinity of the Project areas.

*Compensation packages*

Compensation packages will consist of cash payments for acquired lands, and affected crops. Any affected non-land assets such as structures which includes fences/rock walls, small buildings will either be reinstated in the same or better condition or compensated. Agreements with APs will be signed before compensation are disbursed to ensure both parties are in agreement. There are no other resettlement measures.

The total compensation budget is Samoan Tala \$3,961,012.80. This amount comprises compensation for land (\$3,284,280.00), crops/fruit trees (\$16,574.00) and a 20% contingency allowance (\$600,168.80) for any unanticipated losses.

The identities and number of beneficiaries (land and or crop owners) remain to be finalized. Compensation package(s) for each beneficiary AP will be computed when this information is available.

**ARAP Implementation**

*Implementation arrangements:*

Overall responsibility for the implementation of the ARAP resides with the LTA. LTA will be assisted by Ministry of Lands and Survey (MLS), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure (MWTI), Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD) and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) in

conjunction with the Design and Supervision Consultant.

ARAP implementation is summarized in the table below with actions required and parties responsible identified.

Table 1: Proposed ARAP Implementation Schedule

<b>Item</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Estimated completion date</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
<b>1</b>	Approval of Interim ARAP	December, 2024	WB, LTA
<b>2</b>	Examination and Approval of Survey Plans	January, 2025	MLS
<b>3</b>	In-situ consultation with PAPs to confirm landowners, boundaries, areas and any losses <sup>2</sup> .	April, 2025	MLS, LTA, Supervising (ARAP) Consultant
<b>4</b>	Carry out socio-economic survey of confirmed PAPs	April 2025	LTA, Supervising Consultant
<b>5</b>	Review, update and finalize ARAP	May 2025	LTA, Supervising Consultant
<b>6</b>	Approve updated/finalized ARAP	May- June 2025	LTA, World Bank
<b>7</b>	Consultation and Disclosure of approved ARAP;	May- June 2025	LTA, Supervising Consultant, PMD-MWTI
<b>8</b>	Facilitate of Land Acquisition Process - 28 Day Notice of Intention - Preparation and signing of Proclamation - Negotiations with AP's Signing of land agreements	Completed – May 2025	MLS
<b>9</b>	Audit APs register and compensation packages due to each APs for land taking.	June 2025; Prior to contractor mobilization	LTA, MLS, PMD-MWTI
<b>10</b>	Sign agreements on compensation packages by APs;	May 2025	MLS, LTA
<b>11</b>	Resolve all emerging grievances for land acquisition	On-going including resolution of any disputed payments in Escrow Account	Contractor, LTA, MNRE, Supervision Consultant, MWTI_PMD

<sup>2</sup> Upon approval of Cadastral Survey Report by MSL.  
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<b>12</b>	Payment of financial compensation for land acquisition;	June 2025	MoF
<b>13</b>	Delivery of any non-financial resettlement measures for land acquisition.	June 2025 and during initial stage of Construction	Contractor, LTA,
<b>14</b>	Preparation and submission of ARAP compliance/completion report and request for WB NOL;	June-July 2025	LTA, World Bank

### Grievance Redress Mechanism

The SCRTP ESMF prescribes a mechanism for SCRTP subprojects, including ECR-SSP, for receiving and resolving grievances or complaints from Project Affected People (PAP's) and the public at large. This is discussed in detailed in Section 9. The mechanism recognizes the various levels at which grievances / complaints are address and received, and resolved in the Samoan context, including processes at the village level involving village leaders and Councils and at the site during construction involving the ite Engineer / Construction Contractor. It is important that all complaints are registered, documented and followed through to ensure they are resolved satisfactorily. The Project GRM provides for and assigns responsibility for such documentation.

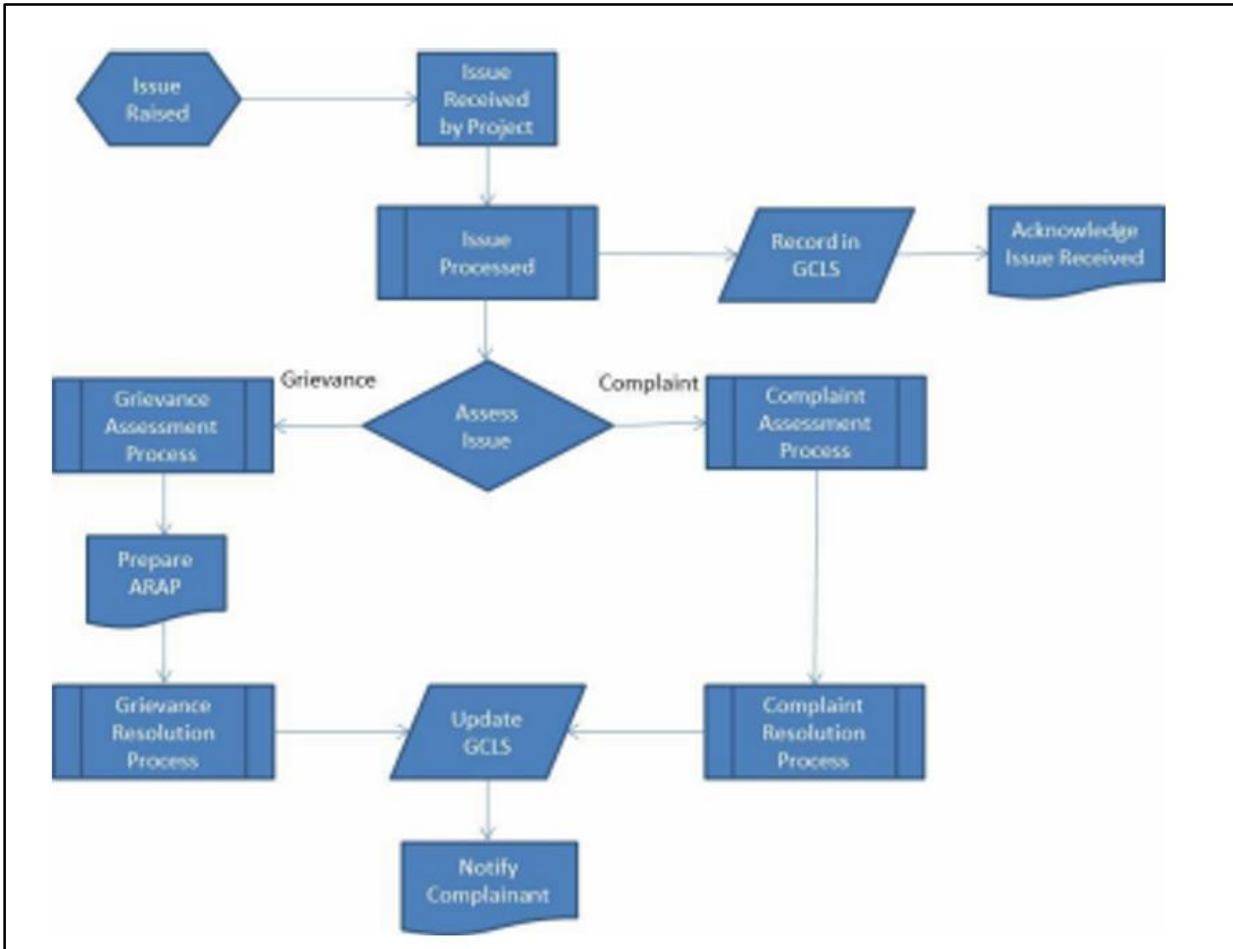
Where a grievance / complaint about the Project is received by LTA, a project specific time-based process is set in motion to ensure it is resolved satisfactorily as soon as possible. The process is illustrated in Figure 1.

LTA's-PMD is responsible for the effective management of the GRM process, and for monitoring and recording complaints/requests. LTA-PMD will be assisted by the Safeguards Officers in MWTI-PMD. The Construction contractor is to be also responsible for recording any complaints received at the construction site and for relaying this information to LTA-PMD.

LTA-PMD is responsible for ensuring the public is aware and are informed on how and where to communicate their complaints. The following are options available to whoever wishes to lodge a complaint. :

- **Written letter** – addressed to the LTA CEO
- **Social Media** – Facebook 'Land Transport Authority – Samoa'
- **Office landline** – Number (685) 26740, (ask for the Public Relations Officer or Project Management team)
- **In person** – complainants may visit the Authority directly at the main office, Vaitele

Figure 1: GRM Process



Source: LTA (2018). SCRTP ESMF/LARF

**Monitoring and Reporting**

The LTA Project Safeguards Officers will monitor progress of ARAP implementation with the assistance of the Supervision Consultant and will report to the MWTI-PMD and CTSSU.

LTA will ensure an ARAP Implementation Completion report is prepared and submitted to the WB with appropriate supporting documentation to, confirm all compensation and any other resettlement measures have been delivered and to disclose the status of any disputed funds deposited in an escrow account. WB will approve the report and issues its NOL in order for the civil works to commence.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

The East Coast Road Slope Stabilization Project (ECR-SSP) is a subproject under Component 2 of the Samoa Climate Resilience Transport Project (SCRTP). SCRTP - hence also ECR SSP - triggers the World Bank (WB) Social safeguards policy OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. The objective of this policy is to ensure affected persons living standards are not adversely affected as a result of the Project or its interventions.

The ECR-SSP project design involves the widening of the legal road reserve to 20m, requiring the involuntary taking of land along the sections of the ECR targeted by the Project. The WB OP/BP 4.12 stipulates the preparation of the appropriate safeguards instrument(s) to address all adverse impacts that will be generated as a result of sub- project activities.

The SCRTP Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) provides guidance on how to address impacts cause by involuntary land acquisition, such as economic or physical displacement, or loss of assets or access to assets, in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. The LARF prescribes the preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for projects where less than 200 people are physically displaced, or where project impact is minor. Subsequent sub-project screening by LTA in consultation with the WB confirmed the preparation of an ARAP as the appropriate instrument for ECR-SSP.

The Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan follows the outline and template set out in Annex D of the SCRTP LARF. The ARAP also takes on board the processes and requirements for land taking for 'public purposes' stipulated in Samoa's Taking of Lands Act 1964.

This ARAP is an interim document prepared for the purpose of informing and supporting WB project appraisal and approval. It will be updated and finalized to include some of the key information currently not available. The updated ARAP will then be submitted to the WB for approval.

## **2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1. Project Purpose and Objectives**

The ECR-SSP is a subproject under Component 2 of the Samoa Climate Resilient Transport Project (SCRTP). SCRTP's development objective is to "...improve the climate resilience of Samoa's road network and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide an immediate response to the Eligible Crisis or Emergency.<sup>3</sup> Component 2 focuses on climate resilient infrastructure solutions and involves feasibility studies, design, and construction of identified priority road assets to improve their resilience to climate-related hazards and or events. ECR- SSP

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<sup>3</sup> LTA (2018). SCRTP – Environment and Social Management Framework Draft V2.  
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supports the assessment, design, construction, and supervision activities to enhance rockfall and landslide protection and improved drainage works on the East Coast Road.

## **2.2 Project justification**

Like many Pacific Island Countries (PIC), Samoa is vulnerable to extreme weather events. The Pacific- Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Program (PACCAPP) has suggested that the frequency and intensity of extreme weather and climate events, such as heavy rainfall, strong winds and storm surges is increasing, a trend projected to continue throughout the region.

In 2013, Samoa Cabinet approved a plan to strengthen the climate resilience and longevity of road assets throughout the country and is taking steps to strengthen the resilience of Samoa's economic assets to extreme climatic events. In late 2017, the GOS adopted the Vulnerability Assessment and Climate Resilience Road Strategy (CRRS) which identified hazards and prioritized areas in the transport sector, among them the East Coast Road.

The East Coast Road is of critical importance to the economic development of Eastern Upolu. It provides connectivity that supports trade and promotes commercial activity by facilitating the movement of goods and services, access to social services including schools and health facilities, to places of employment, port facilities, and other critical infrastructure, most of which are located within a kilometer of the coast. It is essential for emergency disaster response and post- disaster rehabilitation works.

## **2.3 Project funding:**

SCRTP is funded under the WB IDA-D3670, a loan facility totaling US\$ 35.75M approved on 14 September 2018 with effectiveness from 20 December 2018, and closure revised to 31 December 2025. Component 2 including ECR SSP has a total available budget of US\$27.75M.<sup>4</sup>

The preparation of safeguards instruments including this ARAP is financed under the ECR-SSP envelope. In addition, the project has budgeted for the staff costs for safeguards advisors within the CTSSU, MWTI-PMD and the LTA PMD.

The Government of Samoa (GOS) finances from its resources cash compensation to affected owners of land and crops, as part of client-counterpart funding.

## **2.4. Project Area**

The East Coast Road (ECR) runs along the northern coastline of eastern Upolu, occupying a narrow coastal flat from Letogo before turning inland at Falefa, some 15 km from Apia.

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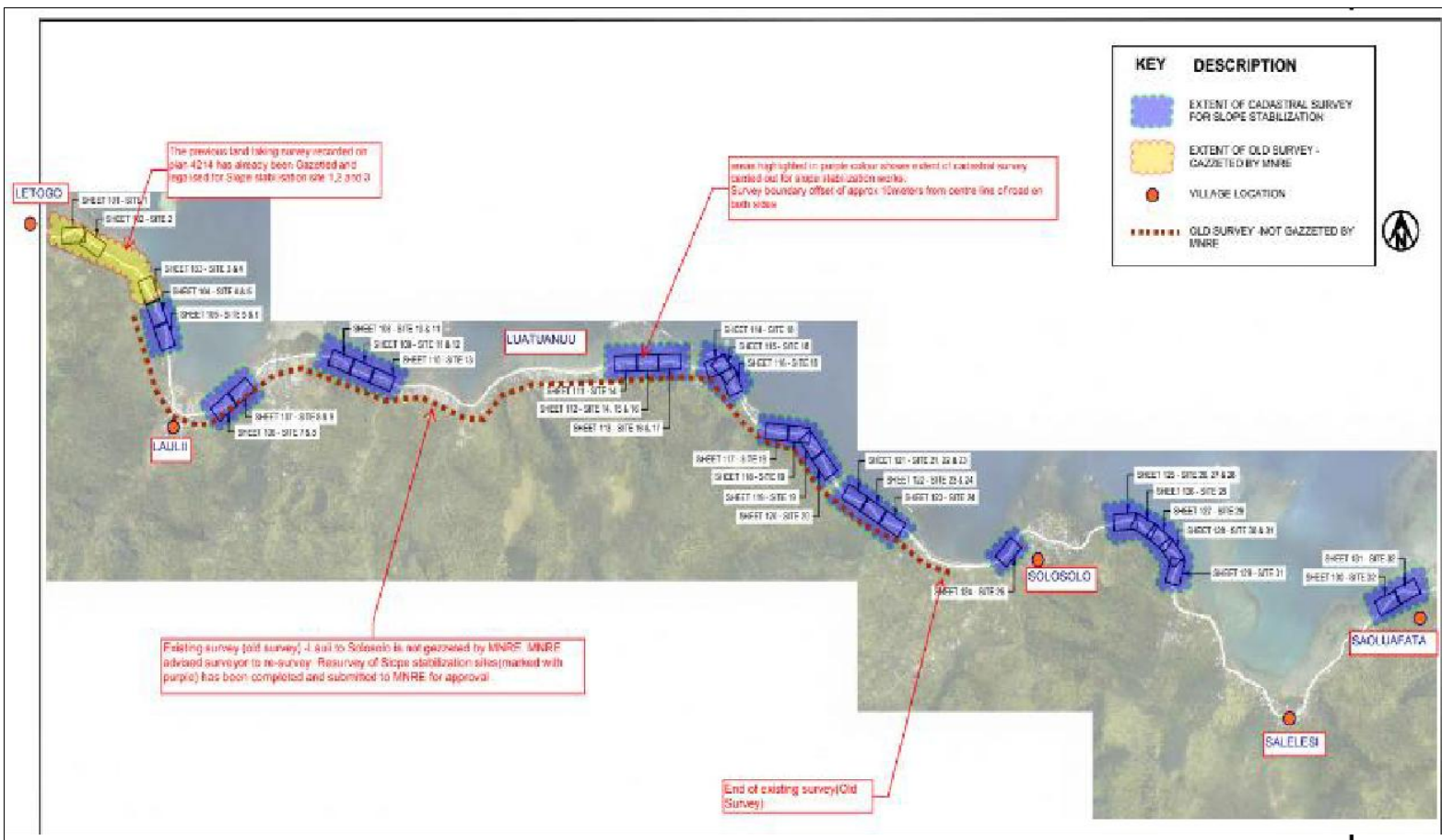
<sup>4</sup> World Bank. February 2024. Implementation Status and Results Report. WB ; [documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/099022924222041337/p16578213](https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/099022924222041337/p16578213); downloaded 24Oct24

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Between Letogo and Saoluafata, a distance of approximately 7.3km, the topography of the landward side of the ECR is both rugged and mountainous with steep slopes and headlands extending to the edge of the coastline. Eleven steep sections along this stretch are extremely vulnerable to rockfalls and landslides. These sections constitute the focus of the ECR Slope Stabilization Project.

In total, the ECR-SSP will directly impact 9 villages namely Letogo, Laulii, Leusoali'i, Luatuanu'u, Solosolo, Eva, Salelesi, Fusi and Saoluafata. Figure 1 below identifies the targeted 11 road sections and the affected villages.

Figure 2: Steep sections (in blue) and villages targeted by the ECR-SSP



### 3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

A socio-economic survey of 100% of Project Affected People (PAPs) is a mandatory requirement of OP 4.12. Knowing how the Project impacts each of the affected households informs resettlement planning particularly on how households basic needs including shelters, stable food and income sources may be affected. This information provides the basis for determining the extent of economic



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displacement and the types of resettlement measures appropriate for each affected households that should form part of their compensation packages.

For the interim ARAP, the PAP's are not yet confirmed (i.e. affected land and or crop owners) until land to be acquired are pegged and land/crop owners identified. For purposes of the interim ARAP, participants of the 2 October 2024 consultation – all members of the affected villages - were requested to complete the questionnaire survey to enable the compilation of a preliminary profile of likely affected households, with this profile to be updated once the 100% survey of confirmed PAPs is carried out.

Thirty (30) participants of the 2 October consultation representing 6 Project affected villages completed the survey questionnaire. The information presented in Table 2 below summarized the main characteristics of surveyed households. The 30 respondents were all heads of households (100%), 83% hold a matai title(s), 33% are female and 77% are 51 years or older. Table 1 summarized the main features of household profiles based on the survey results.

Table 2: Summary of Household Information from 2 – 5 Oct 2024 survey

1. Characteristics of Respondents	
head of household	100%
holds a matai title	83%
female	33%
age 51 years and older	77%

2. Characteristics of households	
2.1. Distance of main house from road (outer road shoulder)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within 5m - 19%;</li> <li>• Within 10m – 30%</li> <li>• Within 15m – 7%</li> <li>• Within 20m – 19%</li> <li>• More than 20m – 26%</li> </ul>
2.2 Percentage of hh vs employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 43% - have members holding permanent paid jobs</li> <li>• 20% - with no members holding permanent paid jobs</li> <li>• 7% - with casual employment</li> </ul>
2.3 Main source of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 57% - Paid employment (wages and salaries)</li> <li>• 70% - Remittances (Overseas)</li> <li>• 27% - income from businesses</li> <li>• 17% - Pension</li> </ul>

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2.4. Est weekly income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27% - &lt; \$200</li> <li>• 40% - \$201 - \$500</li> <li>• 13% - \$501 - \$1000</li> <li>• 3% - \$1001 - \$2000</li> <li>• 17% - more than \$2000</li> </ul>
2.5. Main source of energy for lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 93% - pre-paid electricity (EPC)</li> </ul>
2.6. Main source of energy for cooking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 77% - LPG</li> <li>• 50% Biomass (firewood)</li> </ul>
2.7. Source of drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20% - metered water</li> <li>• 53% - unmetered water</li> <li>• 33% - water tanks</li> </ul>
2.8. Main form of transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70% - own personal vehicle</li> <li>• 30% - public bus</li> <li>• Taxi – 7%</li> </ul>

**Table 3: Attitudes and perceptions of transportation and the ECR**

2.9. Main transportation issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30% - Bad drivers ;</li> <li>• 60% - bad road conditions;</li> <li>• 17% - expensive fares ;</li> <li>• 40% - unsafe for walking ;</li> <li>• 7% - Bad bus infrastructure</li> </ul>
2.10. Hh perception of Road safety in front of property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 57% - Safe</li> <li>• 0% - Very safe ,</li> <li>• 27% - Unsafe ;</li> <li>• 10% - Very Unsafe-</li> </ul>
2.11. Hh perception of Road safety within the village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 47% - Safe ;</li> <li>• 3% - Very safe</li> <li>• 33% - Unsafe ;</li> <li>• 10% - Very Unsafe</li> </ul>
2.12. Hh priorities for road improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 37% - widen the road</li> <li>• 23% - improve road quality</li> <li>• 23% - speed control or speed humps</li> <li>• 7% - improve surface run-off or drainage</li> <li>• 7% - improve road lights</li> <li>• 10% - clear and visible (warning) signage</li> <li>• 20% - More pedestrian footpaths</li> <li>• 13% -more road crossings for pedetrians</li> <li>• 10% - road-side barriers</li> </ul>

The socio-economic survey showed an average household size of 9 which is higher than the district average (7.0) according to the 2021 national census. Unemployment is high at

43% of households and there is a heavy reliance on remittances for household income (70%), followed by salaries/wages (57%) from local employment. LPG is used for cooking by 70% of households; while 50% of households use firewood/biomass for 'open fire' cooking.

Village residential areas are outside the specific areas targeted by ECR-SSP and will be unaffected

by the Project. Some (19%) estimate their main houses to be within 5m of the road, while another 30% estimated their houses to be between 5 – 10m. These will be relevant for future resettlement planning for the rest of the ECR.

Seventy (70%) of households rely on personal vehicles (70%) as the main means of transportation. The main transport issues identified are (i) bad road conditions and (ii) unsafe road for walking.

## **4 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK**

The ARAP is prepared in accordance with the approved Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) incorporating regulations and policies for both the Government of Samoa and World Bank's O.P 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

### **4.1 Applicable Government of Samoa Laws and Policies**

The applicable laws, regulations and guidelines of Samoa are the following:

#### *4.1.1. Constitution of Samoa*

As the Supreme law of the land, it states that 'no property shall be taken possession of compulsorily and no right over interest in any property shall be acquired compulsorily' (Clause 14). The Constitution does however allow for compulsory acquisition for public purposes and the following provisions apply:

- Payment within a reasonable time of adequate compensation
- Right to access the Supreme Court regarding the amount of compensation; and
- Right of appeal to the Supreme Court

The GOS has limited power of eminent domain which is the power of the government to take private and communal property for public purpose.

#### *4.1.2. Property Law Act 1952*

This deals with easements and provides for easements in gross (s122); power of the courts to modify or extinguish easements (s127); and permission for the court to impose easement for encroachment (s129).

#### *4.1.3. Taking of Land Act 1964.*

This law establishes the taking of lands for 'public purposes' (i.e. alienation of freehold or customary land). Once land is identified for acquisition, reasonable notice (e.g. one month) is required to be given to the owner or occupier of freehold land or the *matai* who has the *pule* over customary land. Public notice of 28 days is allowed for any objections. If no written objection is received, the Minister may then proceed to take the land by Proclamation. This Act briefly refers to easements, where a

proclamation is the basis for acquiring an easement. It also provides for compensation entitlements (s11, 25, 37).

*4.1.4. Land Titles Registration Act 2008 and regulations (LTRA)*

Regulates the property title registration system and rules for land transactions. Part 9 details easements and deed of restriction due to easements, and Part 13 outlines compensation by government. The terms in the LTRA provide for the rights and responsibilities of the dominant and servient tenements. This Act does not apply to customary land and only deals with private easements on freehold land.

*4.1.5. Survey Act 2010 and regulations*

Requires existing and proposed easements (either easements in gross, or dominant or servient tenement) to be clearly shown on a survey plan (s19, 24).

*4.1.6. Alienation of Customary Lands Act 1965*

By lease of the land to a person determined by the matai of the family. The Minister of Lands is appointed by the Alienation of Customary Land Act 1965 to act for and on behalf of all beneficial owners in signing a lease for registration. The Alienation of Customary Lands Act 1965 does not permit the creation of easements over customary land, but provides provisions for the granting of leases and licenses.

*4.1.7. Land Transport Authority Act 2007*

(a) regulate and control all or any means of land transport in accordance with any Act under which it exercises authority, and any regulations made under this Act;

(b) do all acts matters and things as it considers necessary, expedient or desirable for discharging its functions relating to planning, designing, supervising, constructing and maintaining national roads and land transport infrastructure throughout Samoa;

Take such steps and to do all such acts, matters, and things as it considers necessary, expedient or desirable for discharging its functions relating to road use management in Samoa.

*4.1.8. Lands Survey and Environment Act 1989*

The Act includes the process for the alienation of Government land. Government land is a subclass of public land which is not set aside for any public purpose and includes land which has become the property of the Government as ownerless property. There are a variety of controls under this Act on both leases and sales of Government land. Applications from the public are called for leases and tenders may be called for sales. Leases have to be in the approved form and subject to the covenants and conditions imposed by the Land Board not exceeding 20 years. In Samoa, land within three meters of a natural watercourse is public land over whose property it flows and maintenance of the watercourse is therefore the responsibility of the government.

4.1.9. *Land Valuation Act 2010*

This Act regulates the practice of land valuations by the registration and licensing of qualified land valuers' and the prescription of requirements for land valuations and the application of a formula valuation system, and for related purposes.

4.1.10. *Samoa Code of Environmental Practice (COEP) 2007*

The authority for COEP is given in the Planning and Urban Management Act 2004 (PUM ACT). Section 46(e) allows the Planning and Urban Management Agency (PUMA), when assessing a development application, to consider: "Any strategic plan, policy statement, development standards, guideline, or the like, which has been adopted by a public authority;" Section 9(b)(iv) of the PUM Act allows the PUM Board to meet its objectives by: "preparing and approving Planning Provisions and any requirements, development standards or guidelines provided for by this Act, or which may facilitate its implementation or advance its objectives".

## 4.2 **Applicable World Bank Safeguards Policies**

The ECR - SSP triggers the OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement policy. This policy has the following features:

Objectives:

- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- Assist displaced persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels, or at least in restoring them.
- Encourage community participation in planning and implementing resettlement.
- Provide assistance to affected people regardless of the legality of land tenure. Triggers:
- The policy covers not only physical relocation, but any loss of land or other assets resulting in:
  - i. Relocation or loss of shelter;
  - ii. Loss of assets or access to assets;
  - iii. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected people must move to another location.
- The policy also applies to the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

When OP/BP 4.12 is triggered, a Resettlement Action Plan is required as a condition of project appraisal. An abbreviated resettlement action plan (ARAP) may be developed where less than 200 persons are affected, or where the impacts are minor (i.e. no one is physically displaced or loses more than 10 percent of their land).

## 5 **ASSESSMENT OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS**

Before August 2024, the ECR roadside was densely vegetated in most locations where there are no

villages houses. However, from early August 2024, the roadsides (approximately up to 5m from the road shoulder) have been cleared of vegetation by villages as part of a Samoa Tourism Authority (STA) country-wide ‘village beautification’ drive ahead of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in late October 2024. As a result, most of the 11 road sections targeted by the Slope Stabilization Project (SSP) are devoid of vegetation except for remnant crops in some sections. In terms of human habitation, three houses are in Section 1 (Sites 1, 2, and 3). The rest – Section 2 to Section 11 (Sites 4 – Site 32) - are uninhabited.

### **5.1. Cut-Off Date**

The cut-off date for compensation eligibility (for crops etc) is the 4 October 2024. The date was announced during the Community Consultation Meeting on 2 October 2024. Participants were explained the purpose of setting a cut-off date, and its significance in the counting of losses that are eligible for compensation.

On the 4 October 2024, LTA conducted an inventory of losses (IOL) which recorded crops and fruit trees in 13 sites. A video was also taken of the cropped areas to provide verifiable evidence should there be any disputes. Further assessment of affected assets will be carried out once confirmed land owners and areas for acquisition are known.

### **5.2. Physical displacement**

The Project will not generate any physical displacement impacts. While there are houses in Sites 1,2, and 3, relocation is avoided and no one will be physically displaced. The remaining sites (Site 4 – Site 32) are unoccupied and contain no shelters.

### **5.3. Land Acquisition**

The widening of the legal road reserve to 20m requires the involuntary acquisition of a total area of 38,813 m<sup>2</sup> of customary-owned land. Land proposed for acquisition runs lateral to

the ECR and impacts 25 separate land lots from Site 4 to Site 32<sup>5</sup>. The identities of landowners cannot be confirmed just yet until the Cadastral Survey Report detailing the land acquisition is approved by MLS.

Land acquired from Sites 4 to Site 32 from Laulii to Saoluafata are presented in the table below, showing land lots, sites, ownership type, area (m2) and villages.

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<sup>5</sup> Sites 1, 2, and 3 were acquired by the Government in the early 1980's.  
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Table 4: ECR-SSP Land Acquisition by area, village and landowner

Survey Plan #	LOTS	TITLE/REF	VILLAGE	AREA (m <sup>2</sup> )	SITE	LANDOWNER
tbc	LOT2	CUSTOMARY	LAULII	3012	4, 5 & 6	tbc
tbc	LOT1	CUSTOMARY	LAULII	4282	7, 8 & 9	tbc
tbc	LOT4	CUSTOMARY	LAULII	170	7, 8 & 9	tbc
tbc	LOT5	CUSTOMARY	LAULII	214	7, 8 & 9	tbc
tbc	LOT6	CUSTOMARY	LAULII	214	7, 8 & 9	tbc
tbc	LOT7	CUSTOMARY	LAULII	141	7, 8 & 9	tbc
tbc	LOT8	CUSTOMARY	LAULII	203	7, 8 & 9	tbc
tbc	LOT9	CUSTOMARY	LAULII	273	7, 8 & 9	tbc
tbc	LOT10	CUSTOMARY	LAULII	453	7, 8 & 9	tbc
tbc	LOT1	CUSTOMARY	LEUSOALII	1912	10, 11, 12, 13	tbc
tbc	LOT2	CUSTOMARY	LEUSOALII	842	10, 11, 12, 13	tbc
tbc	LOT1	CUSTOMARY	LUATUANU'U	462	14, 15, 16,17	tbc
tbc	LOT2	CUSTOMARY	LUATUANU'U	1052	14, 15, 16, 17	tbc
tbc	LOT1	CUSTOMARY	LUATUANU'U	1385	18	tbc
tbc	LOT2	CUSTOMARY	LUATUANU'U	1178	18	tbc
tbc	LOT3	CUSTOMARY	LUATUANU'U	391	18	tbc
tbc	LOT1	CUSTOMARY	LUATUANU'U	1830	19 & 20	tbc
tbc	LOT2	CUSTOMARY	LUATUANU'U	2318	19 & 20	tbc
tbc	LOT3	CUSTOMARY	LUATUANU'U	2179	19 & 20	tbc
tbc	LOT1	CUSTOMARY	SOLOSOLO	2264	21, 22, 23 24	tbc
tbc	LOT1	CUSTOMARY	SOLOSOLO	1442	25	tbc
tbc	LOT1	CUSTOMARY	SOLOSOLO & EVA	4865	26, 27, 28, 29	Tbc
tbc	LOT 2	CUSTOMARY	SOLOSOLO&EVA	1580	26,27,28,29	Tbc
tbc	LOT 1	CUSTOMARY	SOLOSOLO & EVA	3307	30,31	Tbc
tbc	LOT 1	CUSTOMARY	SAOLUAFATA	1198	32	Tbc
tbc	LOT 2	CUSTOMARY	SAOLUAFATA	917	32	Tbc
<b>TOTAL LAND AREA (m<sup>3</sup>)</b>				<b>38,813</b>		

Source: Ata Salanoa, Principal, Land Links Services (Nov, 2024);

**5.4. Affected Non-land Assets (including crops)**

Table 5 below presents the result of LTA’s inventory of losses (IOL) conducted on 4 October 2024. The assessment recorded 413 different individual crops and or fruit trees of different types in 13 of the 32 sites that will be impacted by the Project.

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Table 5: IOL results by site, crop types and numbers

Village	Site #	Crops types by Site and Village											
		Ulu	Mango	Coconut	Bananas	Yams	mangoes	Lemon	Pandanus	Taro	Poumuli	Guava	Cocoa
Letogo	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lauli'i	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	2	-	2	30	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	20
	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leusoali'i	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12	-	-	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luatuanuu	14	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	19	5	-	12	20	10	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solosolo	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solosolo	22	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	60	12	-	13
	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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	24	1	-	20	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Solosolo & Eva	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26	-	-	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	27	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eva	28, 29	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30,31	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saoluafata	32	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
	32	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>38</b>

Source: LTA, October 2024<sup>6</sup>

## 6. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENTS

### 6.1. Eligibility

The LARF sets out the following Eligibility Criteria for determining compensation and other resettlement assistance for confirmed Project Affected People (PAP).

Table 6: Categories of AP's and Corresponding Compensation or Assistance

<b>Category of Affected Person</b>	<b>Eligibility for Compensation or Assistance</b>
I. Those who have formal legal rights to land, building or fixed assets on the land, building or fixed assets on the land and buildings taken or impacted by the Project (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the Borrower)	Eligible for compensation for land or assets they lose, and other assistance at full replacement cost. Where persons are identified as losing more than 10 percent of their productive land area or assets, they receive additional assistance for livelihood restoration.
II. Those who do not have formal legal rights to land, building or fixed assets on the land (including crops) and buildings taken by the Project at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land, building or fixed assets on the land and buildings taken by the Project (provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the Borrower or become recognized through a process identified in the ARAP)	Eligible for compensation of non-land assets (e.g. crops) they lose, at full replacement cost. Where persons are identified as losing more than 10 percent of their productive land area (e.g., land Used for cultivation or grazing), they receive additional Assistance for livelihood restoration.

<sup>6</sup> "Note: Crop rates were received from MAF with some rates increased over the years by LTA due to inflation" (LTA, Nov 2024).

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III. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land, building or fixed assets they are occupying.	Shall be provided assistance (in lieu of compensation for the land, buildings or other fixed assets being taken by the Project) sufficient to achieve the objectives set forth in this Framework, if they occupy the Project area prior to the census cut-off date.
IV. Those who are subject to involuntarily restriction of access to land or assets, or temporary closure of business.	Shall be provided assistance (in lieu of compensation for the land, buildings or other fixed assets being taken by the Project). Where a commercial enterprise (e.g., shop or vendor) is required to close temporarily, the owner or operator is compensated for temporary loss of profits.
V. Persons who voluntarily consent to gifting land as donation for easement or Project purpose provided that it benefits their community	Compensation at replacement value for any asset lost by virtue of donated land (but compensation for loss of land does not apply).

**6.2. Entitlement Matrix**

The payment of compensation will be negotiated/determined using the following matrix stipulated by the LARF (refer Table 7).

Table 7. Entitlement Matrix

Land use	Type of Loss	Nature of impact	Compensation Measure
<b>Agriculture, or productive land or non-productive freehold or customary land</b>	Involuntary acquisition of land	Permanent	Cash compensation based on market value derived by using the Sales Comparison Approach
	Restriction of land use (easement)	Permanent	Agreement with landowners to utilize part of land – No cash compensation for land as land is not acquired (ownership will not change)
	Loss of livelihood source(s) (e.g. crops)	Temporary	Cash compensation based on replacement cost using current market value
	Voluntary donation of land	Permanent	Compensation and/or moving assistance for crops, gardens, fences and other assets lost due to donation
	Removal of temporary structure	Temporary	Moving assistance or compensation for impact and moving assistance

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<b>Residential or urban land on freehold or customary land</b>	Involuntary acquisition	Permanent	Compensation based on market value derived by using the Sales Comparison Approach
	Damage to or loss of asses, fences, driveways, garden hedges, kiosks, trees, crops etc.	Permanent / Temporary	Reinstatement of full replacement cost of removed assets or plants; compensation for crops/edible plants based on Ministry of Agriculture Schedule of Payments for crop damage for the current year; Moving assistance where applicable.
	Restriction of land use (easement)	Permanent	Agreement with land owners to utilize part of land – No cash compensation for land as land is not acquired (ownership will not change)
	Voluntary donation of land	Permanent	Compensation and/or moving assistance for crops, gardens, fences and other assets lost due to donation
	Removal of temporary structure	Temporary	Moving assistance
<b>Business or commercial property</b>	Disruption to business during works	Temporary	Compensation based on loss of income or profit (net average)
<b>Community facilities (schools, recreation areas, cultural sites, utilities</b>	Disruption to Utilities/ services	Temporary	Restored at no cost to the community and without compensation for loss of services.  Advanced notice by service provider(s) essential.

### **6.3. Types of losses, compensation measures and rates**

#### **6.3.1. Land Acquisition**

##### *6.3.1.1. Involuntary Land Acquisition*

Land acquired involuntarily will be paid cash compensation at current market value. Payment will be made to confirmed beneficiaries once land taking agreements with the confirmed landowners are signed. Negotiation for land taking agreements will be in accordance with the principles and definition of terms set out in the LARF.

Land valuation is a statutory function of the Land Management Division (LMD) of the Ministry of

Lands and Survey (MLS). The LMD provided the following rates.

Table 8: Land Rates for ECR - SSP

	Village	Rate in SAT\$ per m <sup>2</sup>	Comment
	Lauli'i	\$100.00	Rates are provisional and will be reviewed prior to finalization and approval of ARAP
	Leusoalii	\$80.00	
	Luatuanuu	\$80.00	
	Solosolo	\$80.00	
	Eva	\$80.00	
	Saoluafata	\$80.00	

Source: MLS, September 2024

The land rates are derived by MLS using the following valuation methodology:

- The current market value using the Sales Comparison Approach
- The affected lots are valued according to current use and status with the total amount of compensation payable based on current market value;
- The valuation does not take into consideration the value of crops and other plants, loss resulting from damage to infrastructure and loss of business goodwill and profits.

***Non-land assets***

*Crops*

The results of the IOL conducted on 4 October are given in Table 9 below. A total of 413 crops and fruit trees of various types were recorded. No other non-land assets such as fences, driveways etc were identified during the IOL.

The crops will be compensated in cash using rates approved by LTA and MAF. Other non-land assets such as fences and driveways will be reinstated outside the road reserve during construction.

Rates for crops compensation are provided by LTA in consultation with MAF. The approved rates for this ARA are given in Annex 4.

**7. COMPENSATION PACKAGES**

Details of compensation packages for individual beneficiaries (land and or crop owner) will be computed when the identities of affected land and crop owners are confirmed and their respective land areas finalized. The compensation packages will comprise of cash compensation for acquired land and or affected crops.

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Due diligence (including the IOL) found that no livelihood and or income sources will be impacted; the affected crops being supplementary and do not comprise primary sources of food and income for affected households. Further assessment through a household survey will be done to further confirm this. There are also no access-related issues to sources of livelihood and or income sources or to any designated protected areas. Consequently there is no justification for any additional resettlement measures.

Tables 9 below summarizes land, crops and total Project Compensation budget.

	Survey	Lot #	Village	Land owner(s)	Sites	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Rate	Compensation Payable
	Plan #						\$/m <sup>2</sup>	
1	tbc	Lot2	Lauli'i	tbc	4, 5 & 6	3012	100	301,200.00
2	tbc	lot 1	Lauli'i	tbc	7, 8 & 9	4282	100	428,200.00
3	tbc	lot 4	Lauli'i	tbc	7, 8 & 9	170	100	17,000.00
4	tbc	Lot5	Lauli'i	tbc	7, 8 & 9	214	100	21,400.00
5	tbc	lot 6	Lauli'i	tbc	7, 8 & 9	214	100	21,400.00
6	tbc	lot 7	Lauli'i	tbc	7, 8 & 9	141	100	14,100.00
7	tbc	Lot8	Lauli'i	tbc	7, 8 & 9	207	100	20,700.00
8	tbc	Lot9	Lauli'i	tbc	7, 8 & 9	269	100	26,900.00
9	tbc	Lot10	Lauli'i	tbc	7, 8 & 9	453	100	45,300.00
10	tbc	Lot1	Leusoali'i	tbc	10, 11, 12,13	2302	80	184,160.00
11	tbc	lot 2	Leusoali'i	tbc	10, 11,12,13	842	80	67,360.00
12	tbc	Lot1	Luatuanu'u	tbc	14, 15, 16, 17	462	80	36,960.00
13	tbc	Lot2	Luatuanu'u	tbc	14, 15, 16,17	1108	80	88,640.00
14	Tbc	Lot1	Luatuanu'u	tbc	18	1658	80	132,640.00
15	tbc	Lot2	Luatuanu'u	tbc	18	1329	80	106,320.00
16	tbc	Lot3	Luatuanu'u	tbc	18	391	80	31,280.00
17	tbc	lot 1	Luatuanu'u	tbc	19 & 20	1830	80	146,400.00
18	tbc	lot 2	Luatuanu'u	tbc	19 & 20	2105	80	168,400.00
19	tbc	lot 3	Luatuanu'u	tbc	19 & 20	2179	80	174,320.00
20	tbc	Lot1	Solosolo	tbc	21, 22, 23 & 24	2264	80	181,120.00
21	tbc	Lot1	Solosolo	tbc	25	1442	80	115,360.00
22	tbc	lot 1	Solosolo	tbc	26, 27, 28, 29	4865	80	389,200.00
23	tbc	Lot2	Eva	tbc	26, 27, 28, 29	1580	80	126,400.00
24	tbc	Lot1	Eva	tbc	30 & 31	3307	80	264,560.00
25	tbc	Lot1	Saoluafata	tbc	32	1198	80	95,840.00
26	tbc	lot 2	Saoluafata	tbc	32	989	80	79,120.00
<b>TOTALS</b>						<b>38,813</b>		<b>3,284,280.00</b>

Source: Land Link Services (Nov 2024). Cadastral survey Progress Report. tbc = to be confirmed

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Table 10: Crop Count per site and Cash Compensation Payable

Landowner	Village	Site	Crop Owner/Beneficiary	Crop type	Crop Rates (SAT)	Quantity (Units)	Compensation payable (SAT)	Compensation per site	
tbc	Letogo	1	tbc	no crops	0	0	\$0	0	
tbc		2	tbc	bananas	50	6	\$300.00	312.00	
				yams	4	3	\$12.00		
tbc	Laulii	3	tbc	coconut	100	1	100	100.00	
tbc		4	tbc	No crops	0	0	0	0	
tbc		5	tbc	tbc	coconut	100	1	\$100.00	100.00
tbc		6	tbc	coconuts	100	2	\$200.00	2,360.00	
tbc				cocoa	20	20	\$400.00		
tbc				lemon	50	1	\$50.00		
tbc				mango	50	1	\$50.00		
tbc				ulu	80	2	\$160.00		
				bananas	50	30	\$1,500.00		
tbc		Laulii	7	tbc	mango	50	2	\$100.00	100.00
tbc	Laulii	8	tbc		0	0	\$0.00	0	
tbc	Laulii	9	tbc		0	0	\$0.00	0	
tbc	Leusoalii	10	tbc	No crops	0	0	\$0.00	0	
tbc	Leusoalii	11	tbc		0	0	\$0.00	0	
tbc	Leusoalii	12	tbc	Bananas	50	10	\$500.00	1,200.00	
tbc				coconuts	100	7	\$700.00		
tbc	Leusoalii	13	tbc	No crops	0	0	\$0.00	0	
tbc	Luatuanuu	14	tbc	cocoa	20	5	\$100.00	700.00	
tbc				coconuts	100	6	\$600.00		
tbc	Luatuanuu	15	tbc	No crops	0	0	\$0.00	0	
Tbc	Luatuanuu	16	tbc	No crops	0	0	\$0.00	0	
tbc	Luatuanuu	17	tbc	Bananas	50	6	\$300.00	1,000.00	
tbc				pandanus	20	15	\$300.00		
tbc				coconuts	100	4	\$400.00		
tbc	Luatuanuu	19	tbc	taro	4	50	\$200.00	2,840.00	
tbc				bananas	50	20	\$1000.00		
tbc				coconuts	100	12	\$1,200.00		
tbc				yams	4	10	\$40.00		
tbc				ulu	80	5	\$400.00		
tbc	Luatuanuu	20	tbc	no crops	0	0	\$0.00	0	
tbc	Solosolo	21	tbc	no crops	0	0	\$0.00	0	
							taro		4
Tbc	Solosolo	22	tbc	bananas	50	2	\$100.00	872	
tbc				cocoas	20	13	\$260.00		
tbc				yams	4	8	\$32.00		
tbc				poumuli.	20	12	\$240.00		
tbc	Solosolo	23	tbc	No crops	0	0	\$0.00	0	
tbc	Solosolo	24	tbc	coconuts	100	20	\$2,000.00	3630	
tbc				ulu	80	1	\$80.00		
tbc				lemon	50	1	\$50.00		
bc				bananas	50	30	\$1,500.00		
tbc	Solosolo & Eva	25	tbc	No crops	0	0	0	0	
tbc		26	tbc	Coconut	100	12	\$1,200.00	2200	

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tbc	Solosolo & Eva			Guava	50	2	\$100.00	
tbc				Banana	50	18	\$900.00	
tbc	Solosolo & Eva	27	tbc	Coconut	100	3	\$300.00	300
tbc	Eva	28, 29	tbc	Coconut	100	3	\$300.00	300
tbc		30,31	tbc	Coconuts	100	20	\$200.00	200
tbc	Saoluafata	32	tbc	Pandanus	20	5	\$100.00	350
tbc			tbc	Coconut	100	2	\$200.00	
tbc			tbc	Mango	50	1	\$50.00	
<b>TOTAL CROPS COMPENSATION (SAT)</b>							<b>\$16,564.00</b>	<b>\$16,564.00</b>

Table 11: Summary of Compensation Budget for ECR – SSP

Item #	Item Description	Item Costs (SAT)
1	Land compensation	\$ 3,284,280.00
2	Affected Crops	\$ 16,564.00
3	<i>Sub-Total (1+2)</i>	<i>\$3,300,844.00</i>
4	Contingency provision – 20% of Item (3)	\$ 660,168.80
<b>Total Compensation Budget (3+4)</b>		<b>\$ 3,961,012.80</b>

## **8. ARAP IMPLEMENTATION**

### **8.1. Organizational Arrangements**

Responsibility for ARAP implementation is set out in the LARF. It is shared among the following Government agencies and other entities.

#### *Executing Agency*

##### **8.1.1. Ministry of Finance (MoF)– Aid Coordination and Debt Management Division**

The MOF is the executing agency for the Project. It will work closely with the LTA, MWTI-PMD MLS to ensure sufficient funds are requested through the annual Government budget process and secured in time for the payment of financial compensation. If necessary, MOF will set up and maintain an escrow account with the Central Bank of Samoa, for any compensation monies awaiting confirmation of rightful owners and beneficiaries by the Court or other legally recognized processes.

##### **8.1.2. MoF – Central Technical Support Specialists Unit “CTSSU”**

The CTSSU division at the Ministry of Finance consists of four key experts to assist with ongoing World Bank projects. These personnel include a Safeguards Specialist, Procurement Specialist, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and Financial Management Specialist. In specific relation to the ARAP implementation, the Safeguards Specialist will assist the LTA Safeguards Officers in ensuring efficient execution of compensation as well as providing any additional assistance where needed. When/if required, MOF will also ensure that an escrow/special account is set up to secure funds for any disputed payments. This will be initiated upon receiving request from the LTA with support from MLS- LMD

#### *Implementing Agency*

##### **8.1.3. LTA – Land Transport Authority**

The LTA has overall responsibility for the full implementation of the ARAP. It ensures sufficient budgetary resources are secured and set aside for compensating non-land assets and is responsible for conducting crop-counts/inventory of losses. The Authority is also responsible for the effective implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). It ensures that Project-affected communities fully understand and are well informed of how and where to lodge a grievance or complaint. LTA also ensures all complaints received are documented and registered in a database or excel spreadsheet and that they are resolved in a timely manner.

LTA is responsible for compiling and submitting to the WB the ARAP Implementation Completion report and for requesting from the WB the No Objection Letter (NOL) signaling the start of civil works. LTA will be assisted by the Consultant.

##### **8.1.4. Supervising Consultant – Tonkin & Taylor International and Kramer Ausenco (Samoa)**

The Supervising Consultant personnel will assist as necessary in the monitoring of the



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ARAP implementation, including GRM monitoring. It will alert LTA to any potential social risks related to ARAP implementation and provide assistance, as necessary, to ensure they are addressed proactively and promptly.

*Other Supporting Agencies*

8.1.5. *Ministry of Lands and Survey (MLS) – Land Management Division*

The MLS is the newly established Ministry of GOS that has taken over the land management functions previously under the auspices of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE). The MLS - LMD is responsible for the land-taking process. This involves working closely with LTA in conducting consultation with affected communities and landowners, reviewing and approving the cadastral survey report by the Design and Supervision Consultant for land to be acquired involuntarily, conducting valuation for acquired land and assisting LTA in negotiating compensation packages with PAPs.

8.1.6. *Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure – Project Management Division (MWTI – PMD)*

The Project Management Division housed under the MWTI, serves as a project coordinating and implementing division – which consists of four sections that are; Financial Management, Safeguards, Procurement, Monitoring & Evaluation and the Assistant Chief Executive Officer overlooking the division. The PMD plays an important role in assisting LTA as the implementing agency in ensuring thorough and effective implementation and monitoring of the ARAP.

8.1.7. *Construction Contractor (CC)*

The CC will work closely with LTA-PMD and supervision team to ensure the timely delivery of any resettlement measures assign to it during the construction phase. The CC will designate among its personnel a focal person that is responsible for ensuring any staff complaints are recorded and communicated to the GRM Focal Person (i.e. LTA Public Relations Officer/PMD for timely processing in accordance with the GRM process.

The Contractor will refrain from commencing civil works until instructed so by the LTA – PMD , upon receipt of the Bank’s NOL. It will also carry out its activities with due care to ensure no non-land assets outside the approved road reserve are affected. Any confirmed losses of non-land assets outside the approved road reserve will be paid by the Contractor.

Table 12: Summarizes the ARAP implementation responsibilities:

<b>Tasks</b>	<b>Responsible Agencies</b>
Public consultation and disclosure	LTA, MLS, MWCSO, Consultant <sup>7</sup>
Survey and marking of site(s)	Consultant, MLS
Inventory of losses	LTA, Consultant
Establish compensation rate prices	MLS-LMD (formerly with MNRE)
Consultation and agreement on compensation	LTA, MLS-LMD, affected persons

<sup>7</sup> Design and Supervision Consultant – Tonkin&Taylor/Kramer Ausenco (Samoa)

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Prepare ARAP and land acquisition documentation	LTA, Consultant
Review and approve interim and final ARAP	LTA, MWTI-PMD, CTSSU, World Bank
Update ARAP	LTA, Consultant
Approve and release of funds for compensation	Ministry of Finance
Verify affected persons	LTA, MLS, Village representatives (Sui o Nu'u), Consultant
Land acquisition	MLS-LMD
Civil works and construction	Contractor
Grievance redress	LTA-PMD, MWTI-PMD
Monitoring and compliance	LTA PMD, MWTI PMD , Consultant, WB
Restoration of lands (post construction)	Contractor

Source: SCRPT. (2018). Environment and Social Management Framework (Annex D – LARF).

### **8.2. Budget and Costs**

The Government through the LTA and MoF bear responsibility for meeting all costs associated with the implementation of the ARAP, making sure funds for the payment of compensation are requested and secured in time so as not to delay ARAP implementation.

Compensation will be paid to all persons who have suffered temporary or permanent involuntary loss as a result of project activities, regardless of whether these persons have been identified at the time of resettlement planning, and regardless of whether sufficient mitigation funds have been allocated. For this reason, and to meet any other unanticipated costs that may arise, the ARAP budget includes a contingency allocation, in this case 20% of the total compensation costs.

The Project budget for compensation of land and crops is summarized earlier in Table 9. A supplementary budget for land and crops compensation has been submitted for the Financial Year FY24/25 with MOF. An additional request of funds will be submitted to MOF for the next FY25/26 to cover any shortfall and or unanticipated losses.

Compensation must be paid promptly one month prior to the commencement of works, in full to the affected person/s. If there is a delay of one year or more between land or asset valuation and payment of compensation, compensation rates will be adjusted for inflation.

### **8.3. Implementation Schedule**

A time-bound schedule of tasks for ARAP implementation is given in Table 13. It recognizes that this is an interim document that needs review and updating and a complete socio-economic survey before re-submission for WB approval before implementation. These additional tasks are included.

**Table 13: Proposed ARAP Implementation Schedule**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Estimated completion date</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
1	Approval of Interim ARAP	December, 2024	WB, LTA
2	Examination and Approval of Survey Plans	January, 2025	MLS
3	In-situ consultation with PAPs to confirm landowners, boundaries, areas and any losses <sup>8</sup> .	April, 2025	MLS, LTA, Supervising (ARAP) Consultant
4	Carry out socio-economic survey of confirmed PAPs	April 2025	LTA, Supervising Consultant
5	Review, update and finalize ARAP	May 2025	LTA, Supervising Consultant
6	Approve updated/finalized ARAP	May- June 2025	LTA, World Bank
7	Consultation and Disclosure of approved ARAP;	May- June 2025	LTA, Supervising Consultant, PMD-MWTI
8	Facilitate of Land Acquisition Process - 28 Day Notice of Intention - Preparation and signing of Proclamation - Negotiations with AP's Signing of land agreements	Completed – May 2025	MLS
9	Audit APs register and compensation packages due to each APs for land taking.	June 2025; Prior to contractor mobilization	LTA, MLS, PMD-MWTI
10	Sign agreements on compensation packages by APs;	May 2025	MLS, LTA
11	Resolve all emerging grievances for land acquisition	On-going including resolution of any disputed payments in Escrow Account	Contractor, LTA, MNRE, Supervision Consultant, MWTI_PMD
12	Payment of financial compensation for land acquisition;	June 2025	MoF

<sup>8</sup> Upon approval of Cadastral Survey Report by MSL.

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<b>13</b>	Delivery of any non-financial resettlement measures for land acquisition.	June 2025 and during initial stage of Construction	Contractor, LTA,
<b>14</b>	Preparation and submission of ARAP compliance/completion report and request for WB NOL;	June-July 2025	LTA, World Bank

#### **8.4. Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements**

The LTA Safeguards Officers will monitor and report to the MWTI-PMD and CTSSU on the implementation of the ARAP. The Supervising Consultant will assist LTA as necessary.

The purpose of resettlement monitoring is to verify that actions and commitments described in the ARAP are implemented fully. Monitoring will focus on the following:

- Timely payment of cash compensation to confirmed beneficiaries for land acquired and non-assets affected, prior to commencement of civil works
- Confirmation of compensation being transferred to the confirmed beneficiaries nominated banks accounts, with the assistance from MOF;
- Complaints and/or grievances from AP's are documented in GRM register, with appropriate actions taken in a timely manner consistent with the GRM process and schedule.
- Progress in court resolution of all disputed claims which compensation payments are held in the escrow account.

To ensure that these steps are taken and that all relevant procedures have been followed in consultation and follow-up with PAPs, the LTA with the assistance of the Consultant and the Contractor, shall visit all affected landowners and their households during construction work to confirm that compensation has been received, and or arrangements for delayed delivery such as in reinstatements of affected assets assigned to the contractor have been disclosed and agreed to with the PAPs..

LTA will also prepare and submit to the WB an ARAP Implementation Completion Report with appropriate supporting documentation to confirm all compensation and other resettlement measures have been delivered. If there are disputed payments and an escrow account is used, LTA will also report on the status of funds deposited. MWTI-PMD and the Supervision Consultant will assist as necessary.

## **9. GRIEVANCE AND REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)**

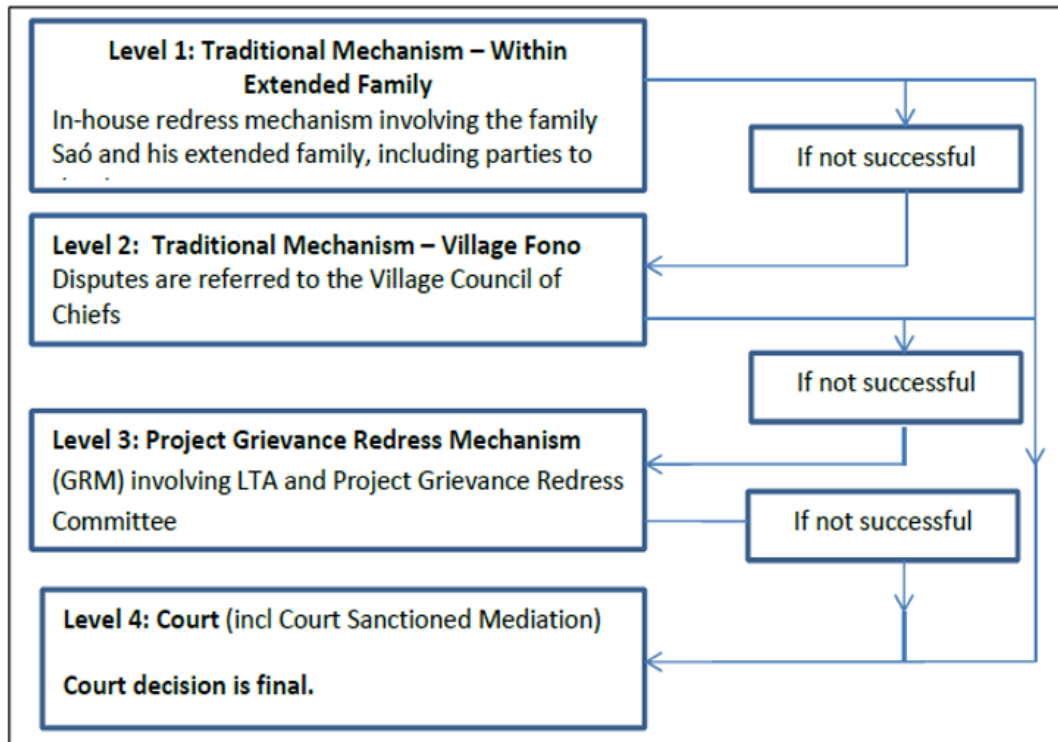
### **9.1. GRM Process**

The GRM is a process in place for PAP's to lodge any grievances or complaints in relation to the project. The SCRTP ESMF (2018) prescribes the following GRM process for sub-projects including ECR-SSP.

The Project GRM recognizes that grievance redress operates at different levels in the Samoan context. Some are voiced and resolved at the village/local level involving local

leaders and Councils of Chiefs. Other grievances and complaints may be addressed to the Site Engineer of the Contractor during construction, and in some cases, may be immediately resolved satisfactorily. Others are addressed directly to LTA, or another Government Ministry who will refer the complaint to LTA. The flow and different levels of assessment and remediation is depicted in the Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Levels of Grievance Resolution.



The LTA has a process in place for lodging, monitoring and resolving complaints. It raises awareness of this process amongst project stakeholders including affected communities and coordinates with other Government Ministries whose work also involves receiving and responding to public complaints etc. to ensure Project-related grievances and complaints are received quickly.

#### *How are complaints conveyed to LTA?*

The public is encouraged to lodge their complaints, grievances and/or requests through one or several of the following ways:

- **Written letter** – addressed to the LTA CEO
- **Social Media** – Facebook ‘Land Transport Authority – Samoa’
- **Office landline** – Number (685) 26740, or
- **In person** – complainants may visit the Authority directly at the main office, Vaitele

#### *Safeguards Coordination and Complaints Compliance Committee (SCCCC)*

The SCCCC comprises members from relevant Ministries that are involved in addressing community complaints/grievances, the main ones being LTA-PMD, MWTI-PMD, MWTI-PUMA, MWCSO and MOF. The individual agencies often receive complaints related to government or donor funds activities for which other agencies may be directly responsible.

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Designated members of these agencies are responsible for ensuring that there is coordination in dealing with public complaints including a referral system that ensures complaints are referred to the correct Ministry for their timely resolution.

*How are grievances/complaints addressed?*

Grievances and complaints received by LTA are referred to the LTA-PMD Safeguards Unit. Upon receipt of the grievance or complaint, the time-bound process set out in Figure 4 below is set in motion. It involves registration and documentation, assessment of the complaint, grievance resolution, communicating back to the complainant of actions being taken and when to expect some results, and the outcome of efforts at resolution.

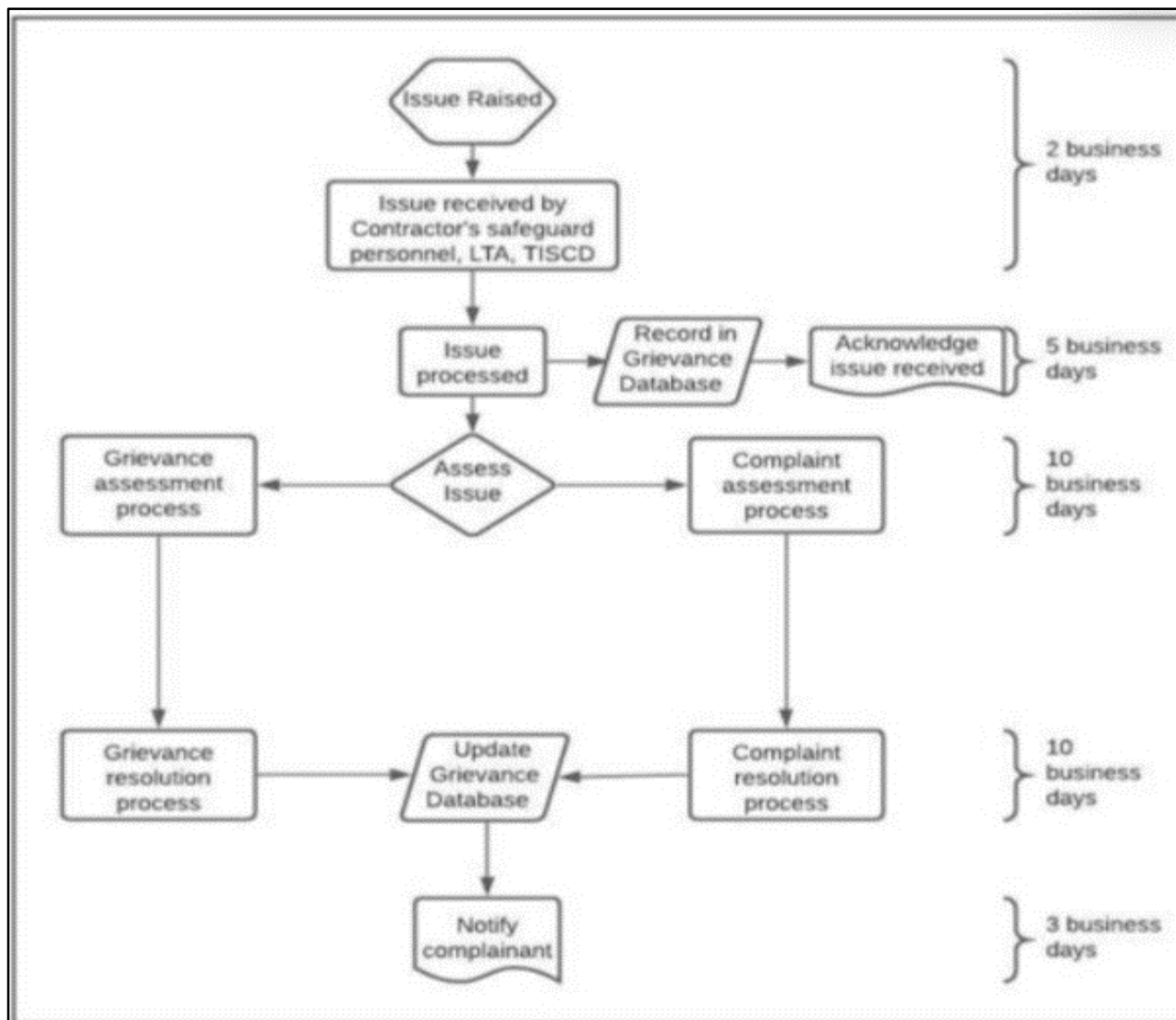


Figure 4: GRM Process in LTA

Source: SCRTP ESMF (2018)

It is possible that some grievances or complaints received may not be resolved to the satisfaction of the Complainant through the GRM. In such instances, the complainants are free to seek legal action with the Court system. A decision of the Court would be final.

The overall management of the Project GRM is the responsibility of LTA, but with the assistance of other agencies including MWTI-PMD, MSL, MWCSD and the Supervising Consultant.

## **10. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND ARAP DISCLOSURE**

### **10.1 Formal consultative meetings**

Two formal consultations were held on 23 – 24 May 2023 for (i) government agencies, NGOs and relevant Government corporations, and (ii) for representatives of all the affected villages. The consultation meetings provided the fora for –

- (i) introducing the Project and informing stakeholders of the Project's goal, objectives, rationale, preliminary project concept, funding and institutional arrangements for project management and implementation;
- (ii) introducing the Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC - T&TI/KASA),;
- (iii) presenting findings of the geological assessment of the ECR targeted sections, and potential environmental and social impacts, the latter including impact on village land and potential land taking;
- (iv) presenting and explaining the Grievance Redress Mechanism, and
- (v) Informing participants about the next steps in project preparation, in particular those activities that involves them, and future consultations.

A third formal stakeholder consultation meeting was held on 2 October 2024. This meeting updated community representatives of the key features of the Project detailed design, findings of baseline studies, the main impacts identified in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report, measures proposed for their mitigation and the extent of land-taking to widen the legal road reserve to 20m. This meeting was also used to announce the Cut-Off Date for the counting of all affected non-land assets. Questions and issues raised by community representatives were clarified.

The questionnaire for the socio-economic data of PAPs was distributed and completed by all community participants. A copy of the questionnaire is in Appendix 16. Records of formal consultations are contained in Annex 3, 4 and 5. Annex 16 summarizes PAP's details derived from the socio-economic survey. This will be populated with information for all PAPs when the full survey is completed.

### **10.2. Informal ad hoc consultations**

Informal ad hoc consultation between village representatives and the Design and Supervision Consultant took place during the course of site assessments and field investigations. These consultations were part of information gathering activities for the preparation of design plans and safeguards instruments. Questions asked were about local land usage of targeted areas, sites that may have cultural significance to local communities as well as local experiences with landslips and rockfall events.

### **10.3. Future consultation**

#### *10.3.1. Outstanding Information for finalizing the ARAP*

Further consultation with community leaders and potential landowners is necessary to finalize the ARAP. This will commence once MLS approves the cadastral survey report proposing the extent of road widening and land taking. The consultation will confirm the affected land owners, land boundaries and where relevant, owners of non-land assets. LTA will conduct a count of affected crops and other non-land assets for each confirmed land and or crop owner, to validate and or update its initial IOL results. During this consultation, LTA and MLS will peg and measure the exact land to be acquired for each affected land owner.

The above consultation will be conducted *in-situ*, in the presence of key village representatives, directly affected landowners. LTA and MLS will be assisted by the Consultant.).

#### *10.3.2. Consultation with confirmed land and crop owners*

LTA and MLS will disclose to confirmed beneficiaries of compensation payments details of compensation packages offered. MLS is responsible for land compensation while LTA is responsible for compensation of crops and other non-land assets. This consultation will be held privately for each beneficiary at a MLS chosen venue. The confirmed beneficiaries will discuss and finalize details of land taking including the area (m<sup>2</sup>) taken, rate per m<sup>2</sup> for computing land compensation, rates for different crops and total compensation packages. LTA and MLS will also obtain from beneficiaries details of bank accounts etc for the transfer of compensation monies. Beneficiaries will also sign compensation agreements. The beneficiary's information will be passed by LTA to MoF for the processing of compensation payments.

### **10.4. ARAP Disclosure**

The ARAP will be finalized once details of landowners, areas and IOL are confirmed. It will then be submitted to the Bank for approval. Once approved, LTA, MWTI and MLS will disclose the ARAP publicly on their respective websites. The Bank will also similarly disclose the same on the WB's SCRTP portal.

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## 11. ANNEXES

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### **Annex 1: Publications/Literature Consulted**

1. Land Transport Authority. March 2018. Samoa Climate Resilience Transport Project (SCRPT) - Environmental and Social Management Framework. LTA, Apia.
2. Land Transport Authority. March 2018. SCRPT: ESMF Annex 2: Land Acquisition Resettlement Framework (LARF). LTA, Apia.
3. World Bank. Dec 2001; revised April 2004). Operational Manual - OP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement. Internal WB document. WB.
4. Tonkin and Taylor International. October 2024. East Coast Road – Preliminary Design/Preliminary Draft Report. Unpubl. T&TI, Auckland, NZ.
5. Land Transport Authority. November 2021. SCRPT: Rehabilitation of the West Coast Road, Package 2 – Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP). Unpubl. LTA, Apia.
6. Land Link Services. Nov 2024. Cadastral Survey Progress Report for Slope Stabilization Project. Internal report – unpublished..
7. World Bank. March 2024. Disclosable Version of the ISR – Samoa Climate Resilience Transport Project – P16578213. <http://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/099022924222041337/p16578213>; downloaded 24Oct24

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**Annex 2 : Minutes of Community Consultations – 2 October 2024**

**2024 ECR Slope Stabilisation Project: Community Consultation - Meeting Minutes**

Date:	2/10/2024
Time:	10:00 am
Duration:	Approx. 2.5 hr
Location:	Eliza Hotel Conference Room, Sogi
Meeting Leader:	Tiumalu M Esera (TME) LTA

<b>Facilitator/Presenters</b>	<b>Initials</b>	<b>Agency/Company</b>
Tiumalu Malcolm Esera	TME	LTA
Lenataí Taupisi Fa'amatuainu	LTF	LTA
Perina Sila	PS	LTA
Eileen Peni	EP	LTA
Tuaifaiva S Sesega	TSS	KASA
Malama Siamomua	MS	KASA
Foliga Mundia	FM	KASA

	<b>Meeting Minutes</b>
	<b>OPENING PRAYER</b> - TME offered opening prayer.
	<b>WELCOMING REMARKS AND PROJECT OVERVIEW</b>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TME welcomed the participants and thanked them for their attendance. .He briefly explained the project noting the importance of protecting the road from rockfalls, as well as to ensure the safety of road users. He noted some of the issues of interest to communities, land taking in particular to widen the road. TME wished everyone a productive and successful exchange of views and dialogue.</li> </ul>
<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT &amp; PROJECT DESIGN</b>	
	<p>TSS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Described the ECR – in particular its rugged and mountainous terrain. Using images of the road and map highlighting the 11 targeted sections, which contain the rugged and steep slopes that are most vulnerable to rockfall and slips. He clarified that ECR-SSP focuses only on the 11 sections, with the rest of the ECR (including through villages) not part of the ECR SSP, but of a separate subproject to follow.</li> <li>• TSS explained the key features of the project design (i) road widening to 20m; selected measures for rockfall protection i.e. catch ditches, barrier fences, lateral and cross drains.</li> <li>• Photos of examples of the engineering measures were shown to clarify what these technologies will look like once installed.</li> </ul>
<b>POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS</b>	
	<p>TSS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussed the potential environmental and social impacts of the Project. He emphasized the importance of having a good understanding of the existing environment, in order to fully appreciate the extent of potential impacts and the likely changes to the environment as a result of the Project.</li> <li>• Regarding the terrestrial environment, TSS explained that a narrow strip of land immediately adjacent to the ECR on the landward side will be impacted, and it is where the proposed engineering structures will be located. He noted that this narrow strip of land, previously densely vegetated, is now virtually cleared of vegetation as a result of villages’ ‘beautification’ activities ahead of Samoa hosting the CHOGM in late October. This means, the Project will have minimal impact on the terrestrial flora with the vegetation already removed. TSS concluded that the Project will have no impact on the existing terrestrial environment – flora and fauna in particular.</li> <li>• TSS noted that silt, organic debris and loose soil from construction activities will be washed into the marine environment but measures will be implemented to ensure much of this will be removed and disposed in an approved site, and not in the lagoon.</li> </ul>

	<p>MS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explained the marine survey conducted to assess the marine environment. She explained the existing environment as already severely degraded with about 56% consisting of dead corals, rubble and rocks, and the 44% living portion consisting of a variety of corals and sea weeds. MS explained the potential impacts resulting from the increase in siltation and land-based pollution on the marine ecosystem. She highlighted that the marine environment is already seriously degraded from many years of land-based pollution, impacts of cyclones and global warming and the ECR-SSP will further aggravate this situation. She noted however that appropriate means of mitigating the adverse impacts of ECR_SSP construction activities on the coastal environment will be implemented. Overall the impact of the Project on the marine environment is limited.</li> </ul>
<b>POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS</b>	
	<p>TSS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explained the main social impacts being (i) land taking (ii) traffic disruption during construction (iii) impact on services / utilities (iv) potential risk of sexual exploitation, harm to women, girls and children as a result of uncontrolled access to working sites, and random casual social interactions, and (v) impacts such as noise, dust and vibration during construction that will pose a health and safety risk for workers, some households near working sites, and possibly on road users. Overall, these impacts are assessed as minor and can be readily mitigated.</li> <li>For land taking, TSS explained the 20m wide road reserve and the land taking this required. Noted that while GOS has powers of eminent domain, GOS never resort to the use of these powers, preferring instead to consult with affected village councils and leaders, and affected landowners to mutually agree to land taking for project purposes, noting that all land to be taken will be fairly compensated.</li> <li>TSS discussed the impact on traffic during construction. The landward land will be closed at working sites, and normal traffic will be slowed and disrupted especially during peak travel hours from 7 – 8 am and 4-6pm. TSS estimated however that motorists will be delayed by, at worst 7 -10 minutes during peak hours at working sites, and by 5 minutes during non-peak hours. Overall, traffic impacts on motorist and road users will be minor.</li> <li>TSS noted that the potential risk on women, girls and children re SEAH, from having foreign workers nearby is an important issue to the WB. There was general agreement the risk is minor and the assistance and support of Village chiefs is essential to ensure this risk is effectively managed.</li> </ul>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)</b>	

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	<p><b>TSS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Briefly described that all the identified risks and issues are addressed in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) which identifies each risk and prescribes specific actions that the Contractor and or government agencies will implement to eliminate and or reduce these adverse impacts to acceptable levels. The ESMP will form part of the contractor’s contract therefore it is legally enforceable. Monitoring and enforcement will be by LTA and its agents.</li> </ul>
<b>CUT-OFF DATE FOR ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTED AREAS</b>	
	<p><b>TSS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explained the need to assess the project’s impact on livelihood sources and built assets. He explained that LTA will carry out this assessment on <b>4 October 2024</b>. This date is the Cut-Off date, meaning that any crops planted and or structure build or installed inside the area taken for project purposes, after the 4 October, is not eligible for compensation.</li> </ul>
<b>QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS FROM PARTICIPANTS</b>	
	<p>Lemusu of Eva village; village rep (Pulenu’u)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The rep expressed gratitude for the consultation and confirmed his village’s support for the Project. He noted that road safety is of paramount importance at the same time noted that in the previous consultation, the focus of the project was on slope stabilization.</li> <li>Lemusu noted that his village has cleared the area earmarked for the Project’s rock stabilization measures and drains, up to 5m from the edge of the seal, and asked if his village (as well as others) could get financial compensation for the work already done.</li> </ul> <p>Ilaoa Tuua (Village rep (Pulenuu) for Solosolo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This rep noted that he attended the previous consultation at TATTE Building (Nov 2023) and noted that the project is no longer on slope stabilization but now about catch ditches and drainage.</li> <li>He noted that most of the land likely to be affected belong to his extended family and in this land, there are gravesites that shouldn’t be affected. He advised that he had previously advised LTA about the gravesites.</li> <li>Whilst concern about the shift in focus of the project, he sought reassurance that this family’s gravesites are not affected.</li> </ul> <p>LTA (LTF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>LTF responded to the community rep’s issues by explaining that the cadastral survey report is being reviewed and if the approved land for the reserve will adversely impacts his family’s gravesite, then appropriate measures will be implemented to avoid this impact.</i></li> </ul>

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*LTF also explained the connection between ditches and drainages and slope stabilization indicating that this link remains an important part of the Project.*

(Village rep (Pulenu'u)

- This rep noted that the Project is well received and fully supported by his village and do not see one objecting. He expressed his thanks to the Government and LTA for the initiative.

Paramount Chief of Laulii Village.

- Rep noted that several land parcels affected of his village are affected, and noting the limited space on the landward side for road widening, suggested if the option of widening on the coastal side (possibly including land reclamation) is not the better option in this case.
- He requested that the next community consultation be held in his village community hall i Laulii which is more easily accessible to all Project-affected villages.

**LTA (LTF)**

- *LTF responded that these issues will be reviewed and considered once the cadastral survey report is approved and the boundaries for land taking are known.*

(Rep from Saoluafata village)

- This rep expressed concern about the potential impact of the project on the marine environment. He noted the reef is an important resource for their livelihood and it is not far from the shoreline. He noted also that his village has a fisheries reserves project that LTA should be aware of.
- He also expressed interest in the overburden and unused loose soil, requesting he is willing to take it for his family's use.

*TSS responded that this is something he is free to take up with the contractor during the construction phase.*

Representative from Eva Village

- This rep noted there is some confusion among some participants who refer to 5m width in road clearing and the 20m wide reserve. He encouraged LTA to stick with the 20m width – 20m each side of the road centreline, reiterating that his family's gravesites is his main concern.
- He also expressed disappointment that LTA had asked that he invited representatives of landowning families to the consultation and now it seems their presence is not so relevant to the discussion.

**LTF (LTA)**

- LTF responded that land likely to be acquired for the Project are uninhabited and so no homes or other built structures will be affected.

Rep

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leniu reiterated his offer to host the next community consultation at his community hall at Lauili, which is central to all Project affected villages.</li> </ul> <p>Sui o Tamaitai – Lauili</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The women’s representative from Lauili expressed support for an earlier speaker who requested that LTA consider paying villages some payment for clearing the roadside, even though it was for a different reason (beautification of villages). She noted that villages had committed resources including labour to vegetation clearing along the road that would now benefit LTA and the Project.</li> </ul> <p>In the absence of any further comments, TSS introduced the questionnaire for the socio-economic survey and requested all participants to complete one., while awaiting lunch. rounded up the discussion and invited LTF to close the workshop on behalf of LTA.</p>
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	<b>CLOSURE</b>
	<p>LTF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whilst participants were completing the questionnaire survey, LTF seized the opportunity to close the workshop formally. Speaking on behalf of the LTA CEO and Management, she expressed thanks to all village representatives for their attendance and participation, for the expressed support for the Project and for the constructive comments received. She also thanked the KASA team for their contribution and support. She emphasized that further consultation will be organized with communities - particularly with affected landowners once these are confirmed - to identify land boundaries, measure areas that will be legally acquired, and to discuss issues related to compensation, and any other issues of concern to communities. LTF then declared consultation meeting closed.</li> </ul>
	<b>CONSULTATION MEETING CLOSED at 12:45 pm</b>

**Annex 3: Community Consultation 2 October 2024: Participants Sign-Up Sheet**

**Annex 3 Removed For Disclosure**



## Annex 4: Community Consultation – 24 May 2023

### ECR Slope Stabilisation: Community Consultation Meeting Minutes

Date:	24/05/2023		
Time:	10:30 am		
Duration:	Approx. 2.5 hr		
Location:	TATTE Building, Level 4 MWTI conference room	Meeting No:	1
Meeting Leader:	LTA - facilitator		

#### Attendance/Invitations

Facilitator/Presenter Name		Office/Company
Leauanae Tuputa Uliate	TU	KASAM
Lealaivailuú Hillary Okesene	HO	KASAM
Tuaifaiva Sam Sesega	TSS	KASAM
Dr Aleni Fepuleai	AF	KASAM
Lenataí Taupisi Faamatuainu	LTF	LTA
Vailoa Iefata	VI	LTA
Perina Sila	PS	LTA
Manumaleuga Filisita Heather	MFH	MNRE
Refer to sign-up sheet below for the signatures of the rest of the participants.		

AGENDA ITEM	
<b>WELCOMING REMARKS</b>	
	Welcoming Remarks and introduction by LTF
	Prayer by TSS
<b>PROJECT OVERVIEW</b>	
	VI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduced the ECR Slope Stabilisation Project – rationale, objectives, expected outputs, funding, institutional/implementation arrangements and timelines.</li> </ul>
	TU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduced KASAM’s involvement in collaboration with Tonkin and Taylor to provide design, procurement assistance and supervision services.</li> <li>Also introduced the next presenters – AF for the geological assessment and TSS for the environmental and social impacts.</li> </ul>
<b>GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PRESENTATION</b>	

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	<p>AF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Presented the geological assessment between Letogo and Saoluafata.</li> <li>● Displayed the high and medium risk sections according to his investigations.</li> <li>● The high risk sections include 3 sites at Solosolo and 2 sites at Saoluafata</li> <li>● The medium risk sections include 3 sites at Luatuanuu and 2 sites at Leusoalii</li> <li>● Most of the rock boulders along ECR are a combination of scoria and pahoehoe rocks.</li> <li>● Noted multiple rock fractures along the ECR slopes with tree roots embedded within.</li> <li>● The coastline needs to be rehabilitated; some coastal areas are impacted by longshore drift caused by backfilling towards the ocean.</li> <li>● Noted multiple natural water streams and groundwater aquifers along ECR that need to be safeguarded.</li> <li>● Recommends that the open drainage along ECR should be widened to accommodate any landslips or rockfalls and maintenance to be carried out regularly.</li> <li>● Another type of weathering noted on the slopes is onionskin.</li> <li>● The main cause of the rockfalls and landslips are earthquakes, hurricanes and heavy rains allowing water to seep easily in between the rock fractures.</li> <li>● Cape Utumauu is one of the most vulnerable sites. Olivine is commonly found in this area and once it is weathered it is prone to landslides and slips (more details can be found in the geological assessment presentation prepared by AF)</li> </ul>
	<p>TU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Informed the participants that the extent of the design works is 16km from Letogo to Saoluafata</li> <li>● The first phase looks at mitigation measures to stabilize the vulnerable high and medium risk slopes along ECR. The road, drainage and coastal protection will be considered at a later stage under a separate World Bank funded project.</li> </ul>
<b>SAFEGUARDS PRESENTATION</b>	
	<p>TSS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Presented the potential environmental and social impacts and the mitigation measures that will be set out in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)</li> <li>● Explained that the World Bank recognizes the safeguards aspect of any project as one of the most significant requirements that would impact the implementation of any project. Depending on the severity of the impacts, the World Bank has categories for specifying the types of environmental and social threats that may arise and the donor can also decide to halt a project if the impacts are detrimental and create serious issues for the residents and public.</li> <li>● Touched on potential issues during construction – water quality (freshwater and marine), air quality, soil erosion, waste generation etc</li> <li>● There are no inland routes at ECR thus the Traffic Management Plan needs to be effectively monitored to ensure access to properties is not impeded during the construction phase (more details can be found in the safeguards presentation prepared by TSS)</li> </ul>
	TU

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Noted that this is the initial consultation for the project and there will be more in the pipeline once the affected lands are identified at a later stage in the design.</li> <li>● The utmost and highest priority in any engineering work is the safety of the public, residents, workers and any project affected people .</li> <li>● Once LTA confirms the construction program, another consultation will be carried out to inform the residents and public of the works</li> <li>● We will require a contact person from each village for further consultations down the line.</li> </ul>
<b>GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM</b>	
	<p>PS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Presented the GRM and introduced the government stakeholders that will be working closely with LTA and the consultant to mitigate complaints raised</li> <li>● Introduced the GBV/VAC a new safeguard requirement by the donor</li> </ul>
<b>Meeting Closed at 12:30pm</b>	

**Annex 5: Record of Q&A during the Community consultation – 24 May 2024**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Questions, concerns and comments raised by the participants</b>
<p>Slope height measurements , tree removal, Gender Based Violence &amp; Violence Against Children.</p>	<p><b>Resident</b> 1. Since AF mentioned in his presentation that rocks are easily weathered, will the height of the slopes change?</p> <p><b>KASAM (TU)</b> Height of slopes – that is the next phase of the project. As mentioned by LTA, surveyors from overseas and our local surveyors will work on this.</p> <p>M. Solomona (Vavau)How would you remove the trees located in the highest peaks of the slopes?</p> <p>TU: Tree removal – methodology is currently being discussed by the consultant and the Specialists overseas. Similar works were conducted in American Samoa. We may require specific contractors and machinery from overseas for these works. This can only be confirmed once the design is complete.</p> <p><b>Resident</b> 2. Will the road be widened or will the contractor backfill the coastal line towards the ocean during the construction phase?</p> <p>TU: Road – Impacts to the traveling public will be minimized via effective traffic management during the construction phase. It is proposed that by June next</p>
	<p>year, the road works would commence. ESS will look at how safety issues can be addressed during the project.</p> <p>3. Can you explain how violence ties into the construction activities?</p> <p>TU: GBV – an example could be harassment. The LTA and its Donor Partners like the World Bank take violence during projects very seriously. We know there is a possibility of disputes between contractors and villagers. It is known to us that some single men could be looking for wives in villages where these project affected villages and those can cause violence.</p>
<p>Impacts of tree removal and construction activities on properties.</p>	<p>1. <b>Resident</b> Solosolo never used to be prone to landslides however when SBDC was commissioned to build the road, this had a huge impact to the stability of the slopes. The contractor used dynamites and should have cleared the top of the slopes during the construction works</p>

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	<p>TU: I am also from Solosolo. In terms of dynamites, I am unaware of the previous works that were completed however it is not a preferred option in the design as it is quite unsafe. Regarding your concerns with the contractor’s capabilities and skills to perform well and provide efficient results during the construction period, the consultant will be involved during the evaluation and the supervision stages to ensure the contractor is working within the standards and quality expected.</p> <p><b>2. Resident</b></p> <p>Trees – from SWA’s consultation I learnt that trees need to be retained and maintained to stabilize the slopes however from the presentations this morning, one of the recommendations is to remove trees, please explain how this would help mitigate the landslides.</p> <p>TU: Trees – yes there are trees that cannot be removed however according to the geological presentation, the tree roots causing fractures and vulnerabilities in the rocks on the slopes need to be cleared.</p> <p><b>3. Resident</b></p> <p>My land is on the slope and I am interested to find out if it would be affected during the construction phase.</p>
<p>Impacts of tree removal and construction activities on properties. (cont’d).</p>	<p>TU: Yes this will all be covered under our safeguard activities. Affected crops and lands will be identified and further consultations will be carried out with the relevant families for the compensation of these assets. We would also like to find out from you if there are activities such as agricultural development and livestock happening on top of the slopes.</p> <p><b>Resident</b></p> <p>4. There are burial grounds in the village that are likely to be affected. Our village needs to consider this issue urgently.</p>
<p>Crops compensation</p>	<p><b>Resident:</b> Will the trees be compensated?</p> <p>PS: PS – most of the complaints received are regarding trees compensation. Only fruit bearing trees will be compensated however hedges (pa aute) and beautifying trees will not be compensated</p> <p>TU – I would like to clarify that the World Bank only funds the construction works however land and crops are compensated by the government</p> <p>Rep: Our only comment is that we have been living here since 1987 and the floods dissipate quickly.</p>

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Freehold lands	<p><b>Resident:</b> Some of the lands in Letogo (Vaoto especially) are freehold. Do you have any plans of notifying these families as they are residing in one of the critical sections according to the presentations. Do we need to contact them?</p> <p><b>KASAM</b> TU – yes we will need to consult them all. MFH – MNRE will assist LTA and the consultant with land and crops compensation. MNRE is responsible for any land taking that will be required during the construction phase and will be heavily involved in this process. We will only meet once the design of the slope stabilization and road are completed.</p>
	<p>2. EPC – Overhead lines are too close to the road and may be an obstruction during road construction. EPC also leaves their large logs in the open drains and during heavy rains the flooding would bring up these logs onto the road. Please inform EPC to rectify this issue</p> <p>3. Suggestion – Coconut trees are grown on the slopes too close to the road and the coconuts are falling on the road affecting the traffic.</p> <p>4. AF’s book – need a free copy per village as the investigations are informative and good to have on hand.</p> <p><b>KASAM/LTA</b> LTF - Noted comments on EPC. LTA will inform them regarding these clearance works. The surveyor’s works will confirm the road reserve width</p> <p>TU – the initial phase of this project considers the slope stabilization however the road and coastal design and construction will come at a later stage.</p>
Critical section in Solosolo	<p><b>Resident</b> Would you be able to implement the netting mitigating measure that was done in American Samoa for the ECR project? It seems like an effective way of stabilizing vulnerable slopes.</p> <p><b>KASAM</b> TU – the design works will consider this method however the final design will only be known at a later stage and further consultations will be conducted to inform the residents of the design options.</p>

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<p>Slope clearance</p>	<p><b>Resident</b></p> <p>There is a slope next to our property that has a waterfall behind it. Will the geologist be able to investigate this slope as part of the project please as the rocks seem vulnerable to landslides. Is there a contractor that would want to clear the slope for their quarry and we can get compensated for it?</p> <p>Children – The roads are too narrow that it is unsafe for the children who usually go across the roads to the seaside</p> <p>Crop compensation – do we get compensated for nonu trees?</p> <p><b>KASAM/LTA</b></p> <p>PS - Will reconfirm from the list of fruit bearing trees if nonu is included</p> <p>TU – The road works will be implemented at a later stage and will definitely be focusing on widening the corridor so it is safer not just for the residents but also the travelling public.</p>
<p>Road opposite Fusi – Mormon church</p>	<p><b>Resident:</b></p> <p>The road opposite Fusi needs to be rehabilitated as it is unsafe for the residents. The road is too near the sea – perhaps LTA can construct a seawall?</p> <p><b>LTA</b></p> <p>LTF – noted and will consider this if possible under the project.</p>

**Annex 6: Community Consultation 24 May 2023 – Participants Sign-Up Sheet**

*Annex 6 Removed For Disclosure*



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**Annex 7: Approved Crop Rates 2024**

LAND TRANSPORT AUTHORITY  
PULEGA O FELA'UAIGA I LE LAUELEELE  
GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

Vaitele Office  
Phone: (685) 26740141  
Savali Office  
Phone: (685) 51508

Private Mail Bag, Vaitele, Apia  
Email: [info@lta.gov.ws](mailto:info@lta.gov.ws)  
Web: [www.lta.gov.ws](http://www.lta.gov.ws)  
Facebook: Land Transport Authority – Samoa

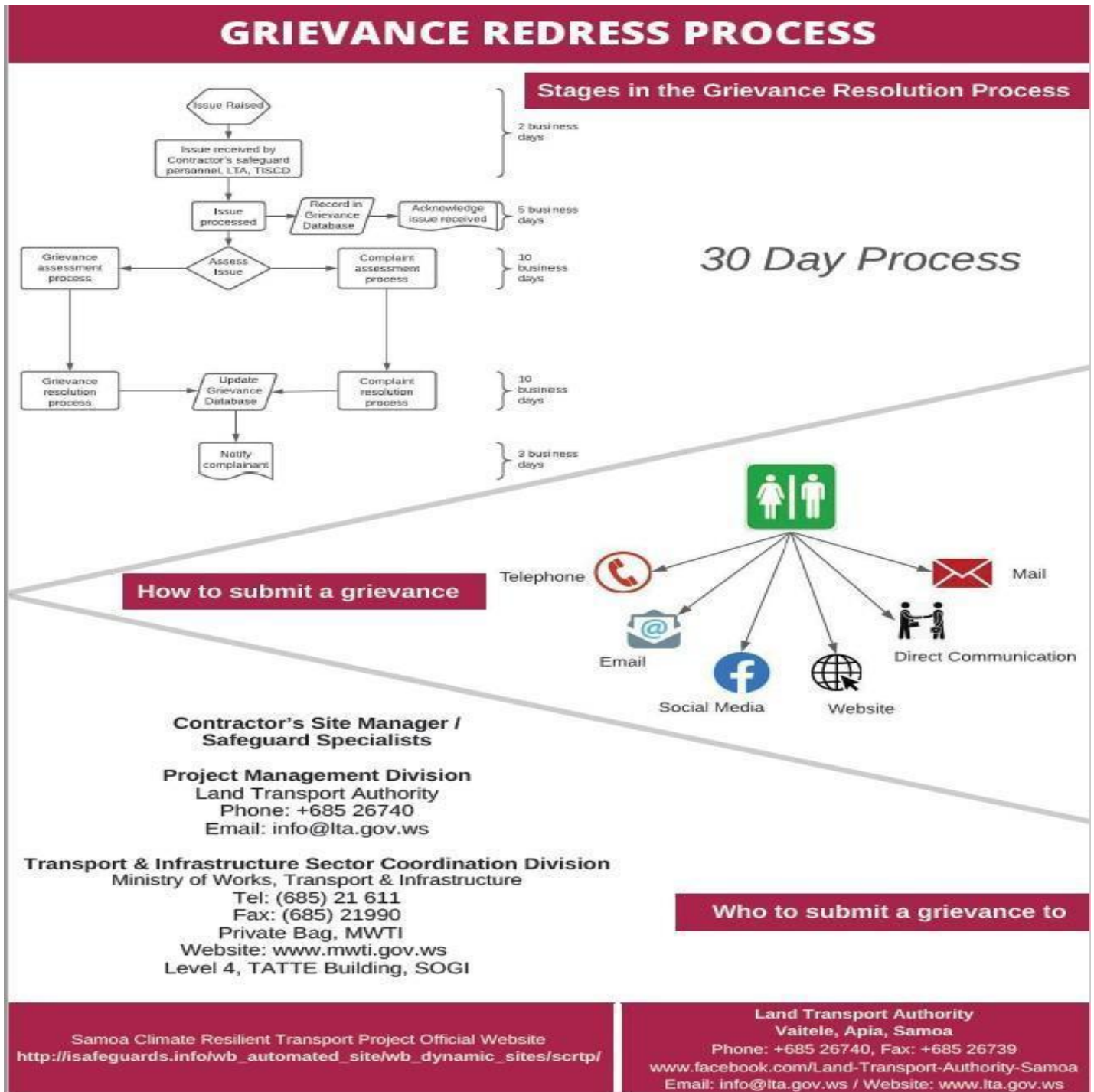


Crop Rates as of 2024

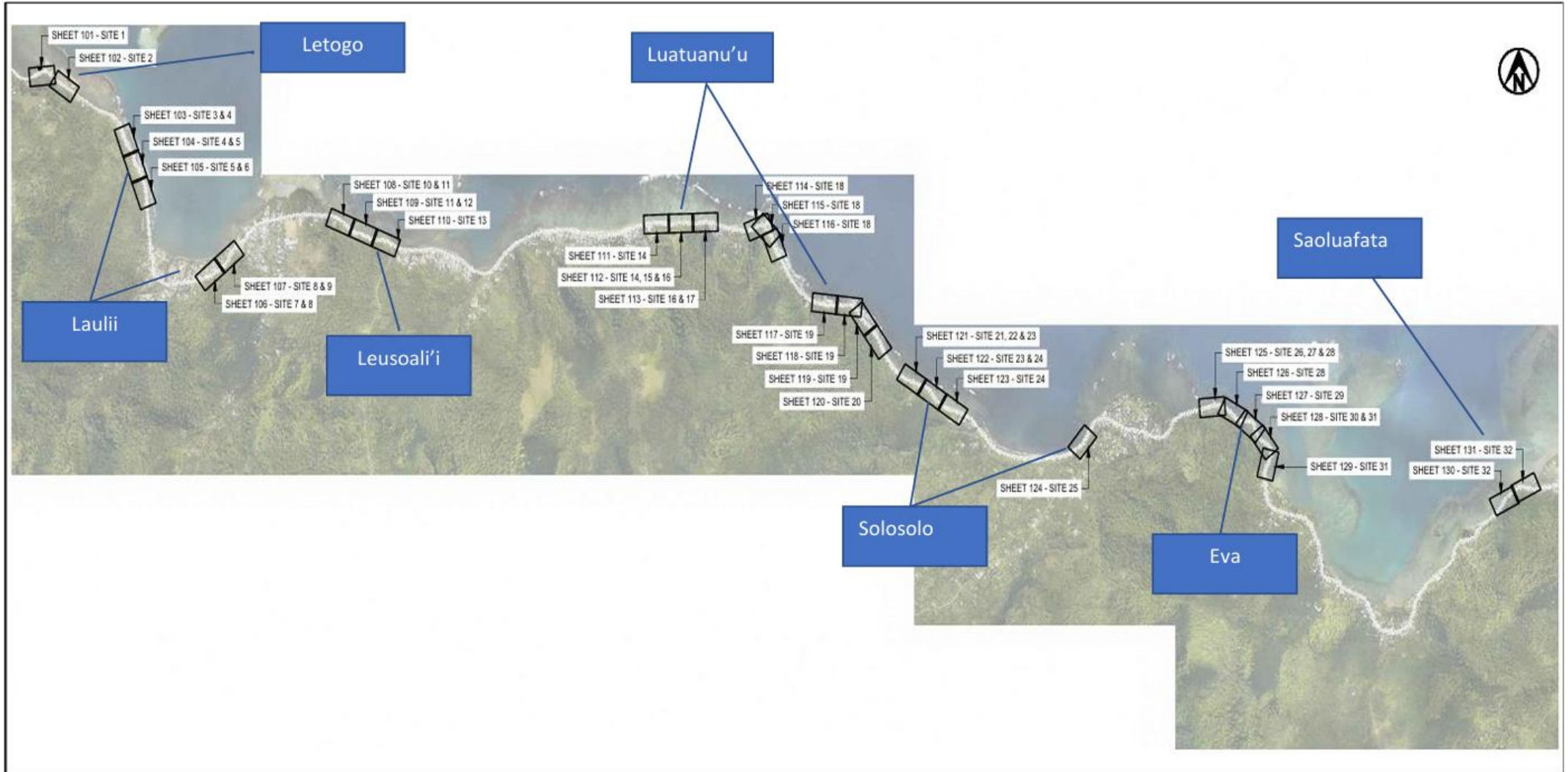
Crop Name	Crop Rate
Banana	\$50.00
Breadfruit	\$80.00
Mango	\$50.00
Papaya	\$30.00
Guava	\$50.00
Lemon	\$50.00
Pineapple	\$7.00
Pandanus	\$20.00
Giant Taro	\$20.00
Taro	\$5.00
Beans	\$5.00
Poumuli	\$20.00
Laupele	\$5.00
Cassava	\$20.00
Soursop	\$20.00
Nonu	\$20.00
Orange	\$25.00
Coconut	\$100.00
Cocoa	\$20.00
Yam	\$4.00
Green beans	\$5.00
Ginger	\$5.00
Pumpkin	\$15.00
Tropical Almond	\$50.00
Avocado	\$30.00
Pepper	\$30.00

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Appendix 8 : Grievance Redress Process



Annex 9: Steep Slopes and Villages along the ECR



**Appendix 10: Socio-economic survey questionnaire**



**Kramer Ausenco**

**PULEGA O FELAUUA'IGA I LE LAUELEELE  
SAILIILIGA MA TAPENAGA MO LE TOE FAALELEIA O LE AUALA I MATU SASA'E O UPOLU – SUESUEGA O  
LAMATIAGA E AFUA MAI FEMALAGAIGA I TA'AVALE I LUGA O ALA TELE**

**Manulauti o le Suesuega:**

Ia fa'amauiina manatu ma finagalo fa'aalia o aiga ma pisinisi o loo papa a'ao I tafā'ala ole Auala I Matu I Sasa'e o Upolu (AMSU).

**Aotelega o Faamatalaga:**

O le su'esu'ega lenei e lagolagoina ai se sailiiliga o loo faia nei o le ASMU mai Letogo seia pa'ia Saoluafata. O lenei su'esu'ega e aofia ai le saogalemu i luga o le auala, fa'atupulaia o le aofa'i o ta'avale afi, o le fa'aaogaina o le auala mo tagata savavali, atoa ai ma manaoga mo le fa'aleleia o le aga'i atu (access) i le ASMU. E silasila foi i fa'afitauli sa mafua mai ona o afā ma timuga mamafa. O lenei galuega o se vaega o le Poloketi mo le Fa'aleleia o Auala e Tali atu ai i Lamatiaga e Afua mai ona o Suiga o le Tau (SCRPT) o loo galulue faatasi ai le Pulega o Felauaiga i le Laueleele (LTA) ma le Tonkin and Taylor International mo le sailia o ni faiga eseese mo le faaleleia ole auala mo le lumanai. O nisi foi o vaega e fia fa'aleleia e aofia ai le fa'alauteleina o vaega i tafa ala mo le saogalemu o tagata savavali, fa'atonutonuina ole saosaoa o ta'avale i totonu o nu'u, fa'aleleia o pi'oga, alavai ma le tali atu i lamatiaga ona o galu malolosai ma le si'isi'i o le tai. E fa'aaoga foi nei fa'amaumauga mo le tapenaina o se fuafuaga mo le tofogiina ma le toe fa'aleleia o mea totino a aiga o le a afaina.

O lenei suesuega o le a fa'alauteleina ai le silafia o lamatiaga ma nisi a'afiaga o loo feagai ma i latou o nonofo i tafa 'ala. Matou te fia iloa poo a ni auala tou te manatu e tatau ona iloiloina i lenei suesuega, a'o a foi ni faiga ma ni metotia tou te finagalo e le talafegai ona fa'aaogaina,

**Maliega mo le Auai ma le Fa'aaogaina o Fa'amaumauga:**

Ua ou malie i lou auai i lenei suesuega e lagolagoina ai le manulauti a le Malo e pei ona taua i luga. Ua ou malamalama ma taliaina foi o fa'amatalaga uma o le a tu'uina atu i lenei suesuega o le a malu puipuia e le LTA ma o le a lē fa'aaogaina i ni lomiga fa'alauaitete ma ni faiga e fa'aono lamatia ai au aiā tatau ua puipuia fa'alētulafono.

Lagolagoina  Lē Lagolagoina

<b>Aso o le Suesuega:</b>		<b>Taimi o le suesuega</b>		<b>Numera o le Pepa Fesili</b>	
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<b>Suafa:</b>	<b>Igoa Muamua:</b>		<b>Faai'u:</b>		
<b>O lo'o ou umia se suafa matai?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ioe <input type="checkbox"/> Leai;				
<b>Nu'u o alaala ai:</b>					
<b>Numera telefoni:</b>					
<b>Ituaiga (gender)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Tamaitai <input type="checkbox"/> Alii	<b>TAGATA NU'U</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Samoa <input type="checkbox"/> Isi (Fa'a'iloa mai) _____		
<b>O a'u o le ulu o lou aiga?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ioe <input type="checkbox"/> Leai; Afai e leai, o le a lou faiā ma le ulu o lou aiga? _____				
<b>Tausaga ole soifua :</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 21 – 30 tausaga; <input type="checkbox"/> 31 – 40; <input type="checkbox"/> 41 – 50; <input type="checkbox"/> 51 – 60; <input type="checkbox"/> 61 + tausaga				
<b>O a'u o se sui ole:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Autalavou; <input type="checkbox"/> Fono a Ali'i ma Faipule; <input type="checkbox"/> Komiti a Tina, <input type="checkbox"/> Aumaga <input type="checkbox"/> Isi (Fa'a'iloa mai) _____				



**Kramer Ausenco**

**PULEGA O FELAU'IGA I LE LAUELEELE  
SAILIILIGA MA TAPENAGA MO LE TOE FAALELEIA O LE AUALA I MATU SASA'E O UPOLU – SUESUEGA O  
LAMATIAGA E AFUA MAI FEMALAGAIGA I TA'AVALE I LUGA O ALA TELE**

<b>O le a le mamao ese o lou maota (fale autu) mai le auala (mita)?</b>	Totonu o le – <input type="checkbox"/> 5 mita; <input type="checkbox"/> 10 mita; <input type="checkbox"/> 15 mita <input type="checkbox"/> - 20 mita; <input type="checkbox"/> - sili atu ma le 20 mita
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**VAEGA 1: FAAMATALAGA E PATINO IA TE OE**

- Q1 O le a le ituaiga fanua o loo e alala ai?**  
 Fanua umia sa'oloto (freehold);  Fanua e umia fa'ale'aganu'u;  Lē mautinoa
- Q2. Sa e fanau ma tuputupu a'e I totonu o le afoaga ua taua I luga?**  
 Ioe  Leai
- Q3 Afai e leai, ua fia tausaga talu ona e nofo I totonu o le nu'u?**  
 0-5 tausaga  6 – 10 tausaga  11 – 20 tausaga  sili atu I le 20 tausaga
- Q4 Fa'ailoa mai poo fea o vaega oi lalo e fa'amatalaina ai lou tulaga I totonu o lou aiga:**
- Faigaluega totogi tumau
  - Faigaluega totogi le-tumau/faa-vaitaimi
  - Fai fa'atoaga mo le fofoga taumafa ma faatau atu
  - Fai pisinisi (faleoloa, va'a ia; taxi, fale-aiga/mea taumafa vela; isi mea.)
  - Fai galuega alofi-lima e fa'atau atu (mea taulima)
  - O loo maua lau penisione mo tagata matutua
  - Ou te lē o faigaluega

**VAEGA 2: FA'AMATALAGA PATINO I LOU AIGA**

**Q5 Fa'ailoa mai I lalo le aofa'i ma tausaga o tagata I lou aiga patino?**

Tausaga o le soifua	Tamaitai	Alii
0 – 9		
10 - 19		
20 - 29		
30 – 39		
40 – 49		
50 – 59		
60+		

**Q6 E iai se tasi I lou aiga e iai ni ona manaoga fa'a-pitoo?  Ioe  Leai**



**Kramer Ausenco**

**PULEGA O FELAUA'IGA I LE LAUELEELE  
SAILIILIGA MA TAPENAGA MO LE TOE FAALELEIA O LE AUALA I MATU SASA'E O UPOLU – SUESUEGA O  
LAMATIAGA E AFUA MAI FEMALAGAIGA I TA'AVALE I LUGA O ALA TELE**

Alai e ICE, o le a lona tulaga ua afua ai ni manaoga fa'apitoa? (pipili, tausao, etc.)

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**VAEGA 3: TAMAOAIGA**

**Q.7. O a alaga-tupe autu e fa'amomoe fai lou aiga? Fa'a'iloa mai alaga tupe se 3 e silisili ona fa'alagolago fai.**

- Totogi o tagata faigaluega;
- Tupe maua mai se pisinisi (fa'ataitaiga: faleoloa, oloa aiofilima; taxi lau paese etc)
- Fua o fa'atoaga e fa'atau atu
- Tupe maua mai faiga-faiva e fa'atau atu
- Tupe e lafo mai i aiga ma fanau o loo nonofo i atunuu i fafo
- Tupe mai tagata o loo galulue fa'a-va-i-taimi
- Penisione mo agata matutua
- Iai: \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.8. E to'a fia tagata o loo faigaluega tumau o lou aiga? Afi'i \_\_\_\_\_; Tamaitai \_\_\_\_\_ Leai se isi \_\_\_\_\_**

**Q.9. E fia se tupe e maua a le aiga i valaso taitasi?**

- e hi silii atu i le \$200 i le valaso
- \$201 - \$500
- \$501 - \$1000
- \$1001 - \$2000
- \$2001 - \$3,000
- Silii atu i le \$3,000

**Q10. O le a le malosiaga autu o loo maua ai le malamalama i lou fale?**

- Eletise (EPC totogi muamua (pre-paid)
- Eletise (EPC totogi mulimuli (post paid)
- Eletise (generator a lou lava aiga)
- Moli karasini/penisini
- Eletise e maua mai ile la (solar);
- Isi ituaiga malosi'aga: Faailoa mai: \_\_\_\_\_

**Q11. O le a le malosiaga autu o loo fa'aaoga mo le fa'avelaina o taumafa?**

- Ogaumu eletise
- Ogaumu kesi
- Ogaumu e fa'aaoga iai malala, penuti, pulu, etc.
- Afi e tafi i fafo (open fire)
- Isi ituaiga malosi'aga: \_\_\_\_\_



**Kramer Ausenco**

**PULEGA O FELAUA'IGA I LE LAUELELE  
SAILIILIGA MA TAPENAGA MO LE TOE FAALELEIA O LE AUALA I MATU SASA'E O UPOLU – SUESUEGA O  
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**Q12. O le a le auala autu o loo maua ai le suavai mo le fa'aaogaina ma le tulaga tumamā?**

- Paipa i totonu ole fale (mita)
- Paipa i totonu ole fale ( e lei mitaina)
- Paipa i fafo o le fale
- Fagu vai fa'atai
- Tane vai mo le timu
- Vai mai le vaiata
- Vai mai le vai efi
- Isi auala: \_\_\_\_\_

**VAEGA 3: FEOA'IGA**

**Q13. O le a le auala autu o loo fa'aaoga e le aiga mo feoa'iga?**

- Ta'avale a le aiga
- Ta'avale totogi (rental car)
- Pasi
- Ta'avale laitiiti (taxi)
- Uila vilivae
- Savali

**Q14. O le a le auala autu e malaga atu ai i:**

- Galuega \_\_\_\_\_
- Aoga \_\_\_\_\_
- Lotu \_\_\_\_\_
- Faleoloa/maketi \_\_\_\_\_
- Fomai /falema'i \_\_\_\_\_
- Isi (faaloo mai) \_\_\_\_\_

**Q15. O a ni fa'afitauli masani o loo feagai e fa'atatau i femalaga'iga i le auala?**

- Le lelei ave ta'avale – fa'atata'iga: tolegese, saosaeoa, sese le itu auala e alu ai etc)
- Leaga le auala – lau leaga, 'omo'omo, ta'etae', etc.
- Taugatā pasese o pasi ma ta'avale totogi
- E le saogalemu ona savavali i autafa o le auala pe kolosi fo'i le auala
- E le lelei le auuanaga a pasi (Fa'atata'iga – leai ni pasi, le lava pasi, e le saogalemu pasi, etc. .)
- Isi mafuaga

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**Q16. O ai ni faiga ma ni sulga e ao ona fale e fa'atoleia ai lau fealua'i i luga o auala?**



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**YAEGA 4: TULAGA O LE AUALA O LOO IAI**

**Q17. O le a sau fua ile tulaga o le saogalemu lautele i totonu o lou aiga ?**

- Saogalemu       Maa'e le saogalemu       E le saogalemu       E maa'e le le saogalemu

Aisea?.....  
.....  
.....

**Q18. O le a sau fua ile tulaga o le saogalemu lautele i totonu o lou nu'u?**

- Saogalemu       Maa'e le saogalemu       E le saogalemu       E maa'e le le saogalemu

Aisea?.....  
.....  
.....

**Q19. O le a le tulaga o le auala ma isi auunaga o loo fa'alagolago iai lou afoaga?**

Auala	<input type="checkbox"/> L& lelei	<input type="checkbox"/> Lelei	<input type="checkbox"/> Lelei tele
Vai taumafa	<input type="checkbox"/> L& lelei	<input type="checkbox"/> Lelei	<input type="checkbox"/> Lelei tele
Fesootaiga i telefoni / initaneti	<input type="checkbox"/> L& lelei	<input type="checkbox"/> Lelei	<input type="checkbox"/> lelei tele
Aoina o le otaota/lapisi	<input type="checkbox"/> L& lelei	<input type="checkbox"/> lelei	<input type="checkbox"/> lelei tele
Eletise	<input type="checkbox"/> L& lelei	<input type="checkbox"/> lelei	<input type="checkbox"/> lelei tele
Isi mea (Faailoa mai)			
.....	<input type="checkbox"/> L& lelei	<input type="checkbox"/> lelei	<input type="checkbox"/> lelei tele
.....	<input type="checkbox"/> L& lelei	<input type="checkbox"/> Lelei	<input type="checkbox"/> Lelei tele

Faamatala mai mafuaaga e faavae ai lau tali

.....





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**Q20** E laili ni mea totino poo ni aseta a le tou aiga i tafā ala, pe tusa ma le 5m mai le mea e pau ai le au'ala ta? (e pei o se fale, faleoloa/pisinisi, maketi, laau fai fua, togālaau, nisi mea?)

- Ioo  Leai

A IOE, faailoa mai i lalo.

#	Igoa ole aseta	√
1	Fale nofo/fale talimalo	
2	Fale oloa	
3	Maketi fa'atau ai fua o faatoaga ma isi oloa	
4	Fanua malu	
5	Pa sima/ma'a e sio ai le tuaoi	
6	Laau toto fai fua (fruit trees)	
7	Fale ta'avale	
8	Laau toto fai-sua (vegetables)	
9	Isi	

**Q21** O a ni fa'afitauli o loo e maitauina e fa'atatau ile Au'ala I Matu Sasa'e o Upolu (AMSU)? Fa'ailoa mai (-).

1	Loto vai i aso timuga	
2	Solo ole palapala i vaega au'ala maugā	
3	Ma'a e solo mai vaega au'ala maugā	
4	Leai ni vaega e tutu/paka ai ta'avale	
5	Le saogalemu mo tagata savavali	
6	A'afiaga mai galu fafati malolosi	
7	Va tisi / le lava le lautele	

8	Isi mafuaga: _____
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**Q22** O a ni mea e te finagalo e tatau ona faia ile Au'ala I Matu I Sasa'e o Upolu (AMSU) ina ia foia ai fa'afitauli ua e taua?

1	_____
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2	
3	
4	
5	

**VAEGA 5: MEA E FA'ALELEI AI LE AU'ALA I MATU SASA'E O UPOLU (AMSU)?**

**Q23** E fa'apefea ona fesoasoani se Poloketi mo le Fa'aleleia o le Au'ala i le fa'aleleia atili o le soifua manuia o oe ma lou aiga?

1	
2	
3	

**Q24** E fa'apefea ona fesoasoani se Poloketi mo le Fa'aleleia o le Au'ala i le fa'aleleia atili o le soifua manuia o lou nu'u?

1	
2	
3	

**VAEGA 6: A'AFIAGA E AFUA MAI I LE FA'ATINOGA O GALUEGA**

**Q25** O a ni a'afiaga i le siosiomaga e ono tula'i mai pe a fa'atino galuega mo le toe fa'aleleia o le au'ala? Fa'asoga le ✓ e faailoa mai ai i lalo.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Fa'alelagaina o la'au vaomatua ma laau toto i tafu'ala
<input type="checkbox"/>	Solo ma tafia le palapala
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aafia le gataifale mai le palapala tafia ma le otaota
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aafia puna vai
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fa'ateleina le lamatia o le au'ala mai ma'a solo i vaega mauga
<input type="checkbox"/>	Iso (Faailoa mai): _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____

**Q26** O a ni a'afiaga i le va feso'otai o tagata lautele e ono tula'i mai pe a fa'atino galuega mo le toe fa'aleleia o le au'ala tele? Fa'asoga le ✓ e faailoa mai ai i lalo.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Lamatia le soifua makoloina ona ole pefu, pa'o ma kesi ona mai masini ma galuega
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lamatia le saogalemu o tina ma tamaitai mai sauaga, mai tagata faigaluega o le Poloketi



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<input type="checkbox"/>	O le a mau ai ni galuega faigaluega totogi mo nisi o le nuu
<input type="checkbox"/>	O le a poloka le auala ma faatavelave i le feoa'iga masani a taavale
<input type="checkbox"/>	O le a a'afia fanua o aiga ma le nuu
<input type="checkbox"/>	O le a a'afia mea toto i tafa ala
<input type="checkbox"/>	O le a a'afia fale ma isi aseta taua
<input type="checkbox"/>	Iai: Fa'ailoa mai:
<input type="checkbox"/>	

**Q27.** E iai ni fanua taua fa'a-le-agamu'u, fa'a-le-lotu, poo isi mafuaga, e fa'asono a'afia i le auala e totau ona fa'ataua i lena suesuega?

- Ioe     Leai     Le ma'utinoa

A IOE, fa'ailoa mai i lalo.

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**Q28** O a ni faiga e mafai ona fesoasoani atu ai le LTA e fola ai fa'afitauli ua e taua i luga (Q20 ma le Q21)?

1	
2	
3	
4	

**FINAGALO FA'ALAU'ITELE**

**Q29** E te lagolagoina le fuafuaga mo le fa'atetele o le Auala Tele i Matu Sasa'e o Upolu?

- Ou te lagolagoina     Ou te li'i o ma'utinoa.     Ou te li'i lagolagoina

A li'i lagolagoina, o a ni mafuaga?

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**Q30** E iai nisi mataupu e fa'atatau ile poloketi o loo fuafuaina e ao ona e fa'ailoa mai?

o



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**Saini a le o loo susuuina:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Saini a le Sui o le Poloketi** \_\_\_\_\_

**FA'AFETAI TELE MO LOU SAO TALUA E ALA I TALI UA TU'UINA MAI.**

## Appendix 11: Summary of Questionnaire Responses from Project Affected People:

### A. Laulii Village

A.1. Name:	Leniu Vainiu Te'o <sup>9</sup>
i. Village:	Laulii
ii. Position:	Village Paramount Chief; Village Representative
iii. Age Group:	51-60 yrs
iv. Gender:	Male
v. Head of hh:	Yes
vi. Hh population	not disclosed
vii. Weekly income -	Not disclosed. <sup>10</sup>
viii. People with physical disability in hh -	None
ix. Affected crops -	None

*General comments:*

Leniu's house in the village is more than 20m from the roadside. His household will not be physically or economically impacted by the Project construction activities.

He is interested in the land taking as the Paramount Chief of the village, to make sure landowners are correctly identified. He believes some of the affected land is still under the authority of the Council of Chiefs i.e. have not been allocated to any extended family which means he's an important participant in determining how any financial compensation paid to the CoC is used.

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<sup>9</sup> Leniu is the only confirmed affected landowner known to date. .

<sup>10</sup> Leniu is a well known and respected businessman with family businesses in construction, printing and hotels.