

# **Samoa Climate Resilient Transport Project (SCRTP)**

---

Lano Ford Replacement  
Savaii

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan  
(ARAP)

Final – April 2025

*Malie-Lano Bridge Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

## Document Quality Statement

<b>Report Prepared For:</b>	<b>World Bank</b>
<b>Report Prepared By:</b>	Land Transport Authority – Project Management Division
<b>Report Version:</b>	v1.0
<b>Distribution:</b>	Project Management Division
<b>Document Author:</b>	Land Transport Authority
<b>No Objection By:</b>	World Bank
Date: 14 <sup>th</sup> April 2025	

## Revision History

The following table outlines the revision history of this document

Version	Publication Date	Comments	Done by
v1.0	31 January 2025	World Bank	LTA
<b>V1.1</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> April 2025	World Bank	LTA

## Disclaimer

This ARAP report has been prepared in accordance with the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) approved for the Samoa Climate Resilient Transport Project (SCRTP), which integrates the requirements for land taking set out in the relevant Samoa legislation and regulations, and the World Bank’s Safeguards Policy OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Definition of Terms .....	vi
Abbreviations .....	1
Executive Summary.....	3
1 INTRODUCTION .....	9
1.1 Subproject Description.....	9
2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	13
3 LEGAL POLICY & FRAMEWORK.....	15
3.1 Applicable Samoan Policy and Legal Framework.....	15
3.2 Applicable World Bank Safeguards Policies .....	18
4 ASSESSMENT OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS .....	19
4.1 Extent of Displacement .....	19
4.2 Efforts to Minimise Displacement.....	19
4.3 Temporary Displacement.....	19
4.4 Permanent Displacement.....	19
4.5 Affected Assets (non-land assets including crops).....	23
4.6 Eligibility Criteria and Entitlements.....	27
4.6.1 Eligibility.....	27
4.6.2 Entitlement Matrix.....	27
4.7 Cut-Off Date .....	29
4.8 Types of losses, compensation measures and rates.....	29
4.8.1 Land Acquisition & Easements.....	29
5 COMPENSATION PACKAGES.....	30
5.1 ARAP IMPLEMENTATION.....	31

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

5.2	Organizational Arrangements .....	31
5.3	Implementation Schedule and Budget .....	32
5.3.1	Schedule.....	33
5.3.2	Implementation Budget.....	37
5.3.3	Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements .....	37
6	GRIEVANCE AND REDRESS MECHANISM.....	38
6.1	Grievance AND Complaints Compliance Team (GCCT) .....	39
7	PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND ARAP DISCLOSURE .....	46
7.1	Awareness-raising with the broader community (completed).....	46
7.2	Identification of affected persons and households (completed) .....	47
7.3	Detailed consultation sessions with affected villages and persons (ongoing) .....	47
7.4	Formal notification of works commencement (future task). .....	47
8	ANNEXES.....	48
	Annex 1: Crop Compensation Rates .....	48
	Annex 2: Summary of Consultations.....	49
	Annex 3: Project Information Brochure.....	52
	Annex 4: Land Use Agreement Template .....	53

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

**TABLE OF TABLES**

Table 1: Overall Lano Estimated Budget.....	4
Table 2: Proposed ARAP Implementation Schedule.....	5
Table 3: Lano household socio-economic characteristics .....	14
Table 4: Samoan laws and policies on resettlement .....	16
Table 5: Description for permanent land acquisition requirements .....	21
Table 6: Inventory of Losses (Crops).....	24
Table 7: Inventory Losses (Structure) .....	25
Table 8: Eligibility Criteria .....	27
Table 9: Eligibility Matrix.....	28
Table 10: Easement Detail .....	29
Table 11: Proposed ARAP Implementation Schedule.....	33

**TABLE OF FIGURES**

Figure 1: Existing Lano Ford .....	10
Figure 2: Project Location .....	10
Figure 3: Temporary Detour Road .....	11
Figure 4: Key Features of the Replacement Bridge .....	12
Figure 5: Lands to be Permanently Acquired.....	20
Figure 6: Location and type of affected structure .....	26
Figure 7: Grievance redress mechanism adopted for the project.....	39

## **Definition of Terms**

Affected Persons	Persons who are affected in any of the ways described in paragraph 3 of 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. World Bank OP 4.12
Village Fono	Village Council of chiefs and orators of a village in Samoa
Appurtenant	A right, such as an easement of right of way, over other land is said to be appurtenant to the land; or land to which the easement is attached. NZ Institute of Surveyors
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. World Bank OP 4.12
Customary land	This is land held from Samoa in accordance with Samoa custom and usage
Cut-off date	Date of the start of census for eligibility to entitlements. World Bank, OP 4.12
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. Survey Ordinance Act 1961 No. 12 (GoS)
Easement in gross	An easement over land, which is not appurtenant to other land, but which belongs to a person independently of the ownership of land. Survey Ordinance Act 1961 No.12 (GoS)
Freehold land	This is land held from 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	Actions that may be taken without the displaced person’s informed consent or power of choice. World Bank OP 4.12
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

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

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. World Bank OP4.12

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 purpose 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. World Bank OP4.12
Matai	Title holder and representative of extended family in Samoa
Pule	Authority over land established by the Lands and Titles Court in Samoa
Power of choice	Affected persons have the option to agree or disagree with the land acquisition or involuntary measures without adverse consequences imposed formally or informally by the State. World Bank OP4.12
Replacement	A method of valuation of assets which assists in determining the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. World Bank OP 4.12
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. World Bank OP 4.12
Easement	An easement entitling the owner of a dominant tenement, or in the case of an easement in gross, the person entitled to the easement to pass and repass over the servient tenement. Survey Ordinance Act 1961 No. 12 (GoS)
River protection reserve	The distance of five (5) meters from the top of the river banks. Survey Act 2010
Legal road reserve	The legally surveyed public road reserve set aside for road construction
Limit of Works	The footprint including road pavement, shoulder and drainage

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

	infrastructure
Sa’o	The head Matai in the extended family, by virtue of the rank of his/her title
Sui Tamaitai	Generally, refers to the appointed woman representative of the village for Government liaison purposes
Sui o le Nuu	Village Mayor
Voluntary land Donation	Registered landowner (or community for communal/customary land) agrees to provide land or property for Project-related activities. Voluntary contribution is an act of informed consent made with the prior knowledge of other options available and their consequences, including the right not to contribute or transfer the land. It must be obtained without undue coercion or duress, and may still require the compensation for assets on the land (but excludes compensation for land)



*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

## **Abbreviations**

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COEP	Code of Environmental Practice
CTSSU	Central Technical Support Specialist Unit
GCLS	Grievance and Complaints Logging System
GOS	Government of Samoa
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
LTA	Land Transport Authority
LTA	Land Transport Authority – Project Management Division
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOP	Ministry of Police
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture
MLS	Ministry of Lands and Survey
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 Person

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

PUMA	Planning Urban Management Agency
SCRTP	Samoa Climate Resilient Transport Project
NCR	North Coast Road

## **Executive Summary**

This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) has been prepared for the River Crossing Replacement of the Lano Ford, Savaii along the North Coast Road (NCR). The ARAP has been prepared in accordance with the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) approved for the Project, which integrates the requirements for land access and acquisition set out in the relevant Samoan legislation and regulations, and the World Bank’s Safeguards Policy OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

### **Project Background**

The Government of Samoa through the Land Transport Authority (LTA) is replacing the existing ford that crosses the Sologa Stream with a new multi-cell box culvert. The Lano Ford (the “Bridge Replacement” or “Subproject”) is being financed under the Samoa Climate Resilient Transport Project (SCRTP) and is located along the North Coast Road. The Bridge Replacement contributes to the Government of Samoa’s objective to improve the climate resilience of the road network between the North West part of Savaii to the East towards the Salelologa township and Salelologa Wharf. It is also a low point of the road that is not designed to be at least 2.5m above mean sea level. Works for the Bridge Replacement are expected to commence in Q2 2025.

A Preliminary Environmental Assessment Report (PEAR) dated February 2025 has been prepared to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the construction and operation of the subproject.

### **Resettlement Impacts**

Resettlement impacts are based on the cadastral survey conducted to prepare the detailed design of the Subproject. The overall assessment of resettlement impacts is minimal. There will be no physical displacement, only limited economic displacement (loss of crops and structures) with limited land acquisition. There are eight (8) lots of affected lands which will be acquired for these works. Six (6) identified crop owners own agricultural crops located on these impacted lands. Eight (8) structures were also identified and located along the impacted lands that will require relocation. Structures owners were consulted regarding their impacted structures whom later on all opted for relocation assistance (reinstatement) in lieu of compensation payment.

Key aspects of the Subproject will be located on the existing legal road reserve and legal river channel. However, a total area of 3,039m<sup>2</sup> (8 lots) will be required to be permanently taken to accommodate the River Crossing Replacement. Land acquisition is required for the main purpose of river channel widening and building of gabion walls.

A temporary detour road outside of the existing legal road reserve is also required which will be accessed through pending Land Use Agreements (LUA)<sup>1</sup> for the temporary use of land for public

---

<sup>1</sup> LUA will be required in this case considering the sub-project will require temporary access to customary lands for the construction of the temporary detour. LUA template was obtained from the SCRTP Environmental and Social Management Framework. The LUA will be translated in Samoan prior to signing.

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

purposes (public infrastructural development), as negotiated by LTA. The new roadway approach will require additional land acquisition beyond the existing legal road reserve, which will be addressed through the necessary consultation and compensation processes.

### **Compensation Packages**

Compensation for land, crops, and other relevant assets and improvements will occur at full replacement value. Other minor assets will require reinstatement/rebuilding by the project for families who have opted for relocation assistance in lieu of compensation. Loss of both lands and non-land assets will be compensated at full replacement value in cash upon reaching an agreement with the project affected persons (PAPs). Agreement with PAPs will be clearly explained and signed before releasing any compensation. Compensation for any affected assets and lands will be provided by the Government of Samoa prior to construction commencing.

Based on the initial inventory of losses conducted by LTA and estimated land rates provided by MLS, an estimate of compensation costs for lands and non-land assets for the Bridge Replacement has been summarized in below:

**Table 1: Overall Lano Estimated Budget**

<b>Impact</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (WST)</b>
Lands	\$151,950.00
Crops	\$5,280.00
Sub-total	\$157,230.00
20% contingency	\$31,446.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$188,676.00</b>

At the time this report was written, several families were still undergoing consultation and negotiations for cost, specifically for affected lands. Considering this, added to the overall compensation amount is a 20% contingency to cover for any unforeseen or unaccounted losses for Lano Ford. This overall cost was submitted to MOF to secure funds for compensation.

### **Resettlement Implementation**

The LTA has overall responsibility for the full implementation of this ARAP with assistance from the supervision team and the Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure- Project Management team (MWTI-PMD). MLS will lead land-taking processes including consultations and negotiations with landowners and compensation for the acquired lands with assistance from LTA when needed. LTA will be responsible for consultation with project affected persons (PAP) regarding compensation for affected assets with assistance from the supervision team. The Ministry of Finance (MOF), who is the executive agency (EA) of the project will be responsible for ensuring sufficient funds are available and timely disbursement of compensation payments.

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

ARAP implementation will be conducted through the phases described in Table 2: Proposed ARAP Implementation Schedule below.

**Table 2: Proposed ARAP Implementation Schedule**

Item	Action	Estimated completion date	Responsible Agency
A	Approval of ARAP	March 2025	LTA, World Bank
B	Consultation and disclosure of ARAP	April 2025	LTA, Supervising Consultant, MWTI-PMD
<b>Resettlement Activities</b>			
1	<p><b>Land consultation and negotiation</b></p> <p><b>Phase 1</b> - determination of lands to be taken and determination of compensation value in accordance with the Lands Taking Act 1964</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- consultation with known pule of customary lands to be taken <b>(completed – Aug/Sep 2024)</b></li> <li>- survey and plan of lands to be taken <b>(completed – Oct 2024)</b></li> <li>- ascertain pule over customary land with Lands &amp; Title Court <b>(April 2025)</b></li> <li>- notice of intention for 28 days <b>April 2025)</b></li> <li>- valuation of lands to be taken for public purpose <b>(April 2025)</b></li> <li>- 1<sup>st</sup> formal consultation with pule to discuss the values of the lands to be taken for compensation <b>(May 2025)</b></li> <li>- preparation of proclamation for approval of HoS for registration <b>(April 2025)</b></li> <li>- final formal consultation and resolution of any land related grievances <b>(May 2025)</b></li> <li>- execution of the final agreement between two parties for land taking</li> </ul>	Prior to Subproject implementation	MLS

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

	and compensation amount ( <b>May 2025</b> )		
<b>2.</b>	<p><b>Inventory of Losses</b></p> <p><b>Phase 2</b> - Survey of lost crops and assets and the determination of the full replacement cost in accordance with the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- final consultation and resolution of any lost assets and crops related grievances (<b>March 2025</b>)</li> <li>- execution of the final agreement between two parties for compensation at full replacement cost of lost assets and crops (<b>April 2025</b>)</li> </ul>	Prior to Subproject implementation	LTA
<b>3.</b>	<p><b>Compensation Disbursement</b></p> <p><b>Phase 3:</b></p> <p><b>A:</b> Complete payment of compensation (at full replacement value) for land and crops, supported by engagement and clearly explained written compensation agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Payment of compensation amounts (<b>May 2025</b>)</li> <li>- Reinstatement/relocation of other assets, or later in the schedule as appropriate. (<b>June 2025</b>)</li> </ul> <p><b>B:</b> Determination and agreements of lands affected by temporary works. Land use agreement signed prior to full possession of site. (<b>April 2025</b>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- consultation with landowners</li> <li>- Sign Land Use Agreement (LUA) of lands affected by temporary works</li> <li>- final consultation and resolution of any grievances</li> <li>- execution of land use agreements between LTA and landowners</li> </ul>	Prior to Subproject implementation	MOF LTA, Contactors
		During Subproject implementation	LTA with supervision team

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

<b>4.</b>	<p><b>Consultation and Awareness</b></p> <p><b>Phase 4</b> - Community engagement and awareness to support construction works, including adequate notice of works and ongoing engagement to identify any additional issues and tasks required under this ARAP, including actions to minimize resettlement impacts. <b>(May 2025)</b></p>	<p>During contractor mobilization</p> <p>Prior to full possession of site</p>	<p>LTA with supervision team</p> <p>Contractor involved once on-board</p>
<b>5.</b>	<p><b>Rehabilitation works</b></p> <p><b>Phase 5</b> - Rehabilitation of lands affected by temporary works shall be completed prior to the contractor de-mobilization stage. <b>(June 2026)</b></p>	<p>Prior to completion of Subproject implementation</p>	<p>Contractor overseen by LTA</p>
<b>6.</b>	<p><b>ARAP Compliance Report (May 2025)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- documentation to confirm payment in full of compensation amount for lands taken for the Subproject for public purpose</li> <li>- documentation to confirm payment in full of full replacement cost of lost assets and crops</li> <li>- documentation to confirm agreement is completed for temporary use of land for works</li> <li>- documentation to confirm rehabilitation of land after use for temporary works</li> <li>- WB no objection.</li> </ul>	<p>Prior to completion of Subproject implementation</p>	<p>LTA</p>

An ARAP compliance report will be submitted upon completion of these tasks.

**Grievances**

A Grievance Redress Mechanism is a process in place for PAPs to lodge any grievance or complaints in relation to the existing Subproject. The public is encouraged to lodge their complaints, grievances and/or requests through:

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

- **Written letter** – addressed to the LTA CEO
- **Social Media** – Facebook ‘Land Transport Authority – Samoa’
- **Office landline** – Number (685) 26740 or 26741 for Vaitele and 51214 for Salelologa, or
- **In person** – complainants may visit the Authority directly at the main office, Vaitele and Salelologa.

**Monitoring and Reporting**

The purpose of resettlement monitoring is to verify that actions and commitments described in the ARAP are implemented. The Project Safeguards Officers will monitor and report regularly to the World Bank (WB) through reporting provided by the MWTI-PMD with assistance from the Central Technical Support Specialist Unit (CTSSU). LTA will ensure an ARAP compliance report is prepared and submitted to the WB with appropriate supporting documentation to confirm all compensation and other resettlement measures have been delivered.



## **1 INTRODUCTION**

This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared for the River Crossing Replacement of the Lano Ford, Savaii (the “Subproject” or “Bridge Replacement”).

This River Crossing Replacement is being built under the World Bank financed Samoa Climate Resilient Transport Project (SCRTP the “Project”). The Implementing Agency and Proponent for the Project is the Land Transport Authority (LTA).

The ARAP has been prepared 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, and the World Bank’s Safeguards Policy OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.

### **1.1 Subproject Description**

The Government of Samoa through the Land Transport Authority (LTA) is replacing the existing ford that crosses the Sologa Stream Figure 1: Existing Lano Ford. The Lano Ford (the “Bridge Replacement” or “Subproject”) is being financed under the Samoa Climate Resilient Transport Project (SCRTP) and is located along the North Coast Road. The Bridge Replacement will contribute to the Government of Samoa’s objective to improve the climate resilience of the road network between the North West part of Savaii to the East towards the Salelologa township and Salelologa Wharf. It is also a low point of the road that is not designed to be at least 2.5m above mean sea level.

The key features of the Subproject are shown in Figure 4: Key Features of the Replacement Bridge and include:

- Demolition and removal of existing ford across Sologa Stream
- Relocation of underground and aboveground utility services
- Construction of a new 6-cell multi-cell box culvert with an overall length of 26.8m
- Realignment of the existing carriageway and establishment of a new road reserve for the approach roads and crossing
- A 4.2m traffic lane with 0.6m shoulder in each direction.
- A single 1.5m footpath on the upstream side of the new stream crossing with galvanized steel railings
- Installation of 2m high gabion walls for approximately 50m upstream from the new stream crossing and raising of existing downstream riprap to RL 3m MSL
- Clearing and shaping of streambed to Ch 200
- Construction of V-drains at the toes of the inland embankments
- Construct catchpits and installation of 900mm diameter cross culverts at Chainage 20 and Chainage 200
- Upgrading of approach road embankment on both sides of the new stream crossing with 50mm thick asphalt pavement. Roadway upgrade will extend approximately 100m on both sides of the new stream crossing.
- Supply and install roadside guardrails and complete roadside marking and install signage.

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

- A temporary 8.4m wide two-lane sealed vehicle bypass located on the upstream side of the new stream crossing. Temporary bypass will also include 1.2m shoulder on each side.
- Construct V-drains at the inland toes of the roadway embankments and site rehabilitations.

This design was selected following a rigorous assessment of nine original and four shortlisted bridge design options. This final design was selected based on increased clearance and ability to pass the 50-year storm event, minimising economic displacement and its cost effectiveness.

Construction is anticipated to take approximately 8-9 months to complete and may require up to approximately 50 construction and site management personnel to be on site each day.



**Figure 1: Existing Lano Ford**



**Figure 2: Project Location**



Figure 3: Temporary Detour Road

Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

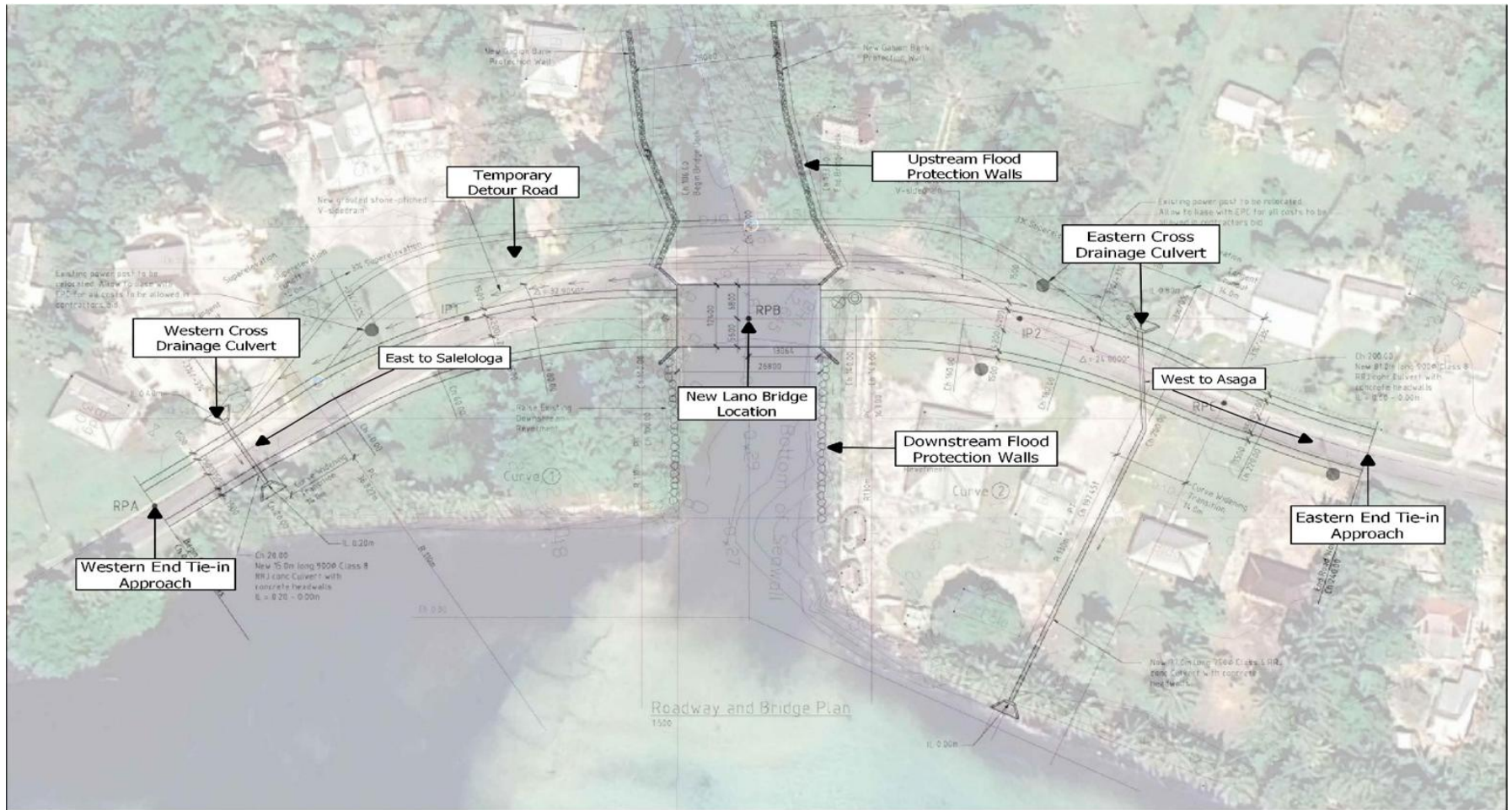


Figure 4: Key Features of the Replacement Bridge

## **2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

### **Fa'asalele'aga 4 District**

The subproject is located within the Fa'asalele'aga 4 District, on the north-eastern side of Savai'i. The district comprises the coastal villages of Asaga, Lano, and Pu'apu'a. Lano, where the subproject is situated, has a population of 695 persons (2016 Census Preliminary). Development within the district is primarily concentrated along the coastline, with some families settled further inland, which is predominantly agricultural land.

The North Coast Road serves as a vital infrastructure link for the district, providing access to essential services such as schools, shops, and tourist accommodations. It also connects Fa'asalele'aga 4 to adjacent districts, including Tuasivi, where the Malietoa Tanumafili II Hospital is located, and Salelologa, the primary commercial and transport hub of Savai'i. The district has five access roads, which are generally in poor condition. These roads extend inland to village plantations and are mostly unsealed, except for sections leading to schools. Electricity is available along the main road but is absent along most inland work roads, except for the Lano work road, which supplies power to the water reservoir.

Lano has a primary school that also functions as an evacuation shelter during emergencies. The closest secondary school, Saipipi College, is located in the Fa'asalele'aga 3 District, approximately 2.4 km from the Lano crossing. The nearest hospital, providing health services to the district, is in Tuasivi, approximately 7.1 km from the Lano crossing. Mobile phone coverage is widely used for communication, as landline services are not common.

### **Village of Lano**

The existing crossing is located in a coastal area where village development is concentrated along the shore. Village settlements consist of individual buildings, including residential houses, tourist accommodations, and areas of cultural and traditional significance.

Lano is a traditional Samoan village (nu'u mavae) governed by the village council (fono o matai), which holds executive and judicial authority. In accordance with the Village Fono Amendment Act 2017, the council maintains peace and harmony within the community, ensuring that traditional customs and practices are upheld. Christian values, such as evening prayers (faigalotu afiafi) and Sunday worship, are observed and enforced by the village council.

The economy of Lano is largely based on subsistence farming, cattle farming, and fishing. Due to the limited topsoil over lava rock, plantation work is less dominant than fishing, which provides a significant source of food and income for many families. Some inland areas have been cleared for agricultural purposes. Additionally, the tourism sector plays a role in the local economy, with several families operating tourist fale along the coastline.

The average income for individuals in the Fa'asalele'aga District is approximately \$34 WST per week. Many families in Lano rely on small-scale commercial activities, such as selling fresh produce and fish, to supplement their income.

Water supply in Lano is provided through a pump station that serves the village. The quality of sanitation facilities varies, and wastewater management near residential areas may impact the

surrounding environment. The Lano crossing serves as an essential link for the community, supporting daily activities and economic livelihood.

### **Land Tenure**

The designated 20-metre-wide legal road reserve is state land. Outside of the designated road reserve boundary, all land tenure is customary land belonging to the village of Lano. The customary land of Lano village is situated on both the northern and southern sides of the existing ford and extends inland on both sides of the Sologa Stream. The Sologa Stream is designated as a River Reserve under the Survey Act 2010, which includes the riverbed and all land extending up to the top of the riverbanks.

### **Household Characteristics**

A household socio-economic survey for 17 potentially affected households in Lano was conducted in August- September 2024 is shown in Table 3:Lano household socio-economic characteristics below.

**Table 3:Lano household socio-economic characteristics**

Land	All affected households live on customary land. Most (94%) have a landholding of under 5 acres with the remainder (6%) having 5 or more acres
Crops	88% of household have crops (including coconut, banana, yam, breadfruit tree, vegetables) while 12% do not have crops
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12% drop out at primary</li> <li>• 53% drop out at secondary level</li> <li>• 24% reach college level</li> <li>• 6% prefer not to say</li> </ul>
Household source of income	24% reported formal employment, 12% seasonal work, 6% say trades, 4% vendor market, 12% agriculture/farming, 29% remittance, 18% pension, 6% other sources i.e. village shop, sale of coconut to local manufactures
Child dependency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 52% in the 0-10 age group</li> <li>• 36% in the 11-16 age group</li> <li>• 11% in the 16+ age group</li> </ul>
Age of household head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6% are in the age group 35-39</li> <li>• 6% are in the age group 45-49</li> <li>• 82% are in the age group 50+</li> <li>• 6% prefer not to say</li> </ul>
Single parent households	Twenty-nine (29%) of households identified as a single-parent household which is a form of disadvantage in terms of factors related to well-being, access to emergency funds, and poverty

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

Mode of transportation	Private vehicles 63%, 5% rental vehicles and 32% private vehicle
Special needs	18% pf households reported having a household member with sickness, 82% reported no special needs
Religion	All households reported being affiliated with a local Christian church including: Catholic, Worship Centre, Assembly of God, Congregation Christian Church of Samoa, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Cultural Heritage/Site or Graves	82% of households answered yes (particularly individual graves), 18% answered no but reference the existence of a family cemetery but at other area of the customary land

### **3 LEGAL POLICY & FRAMEWORK**

This 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.

#### **3.1 Applicable Samoan Policy and Legal Framework**

The applicable laws, regulations and guidelines of Samoa are presented below.

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

**Table 4: Samoan laws and policies on resettlement**

Name of Act	Application/Remarks
<b>The Constitution</b>	<p>As the Supreme law of the land, 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payment within a reasonable time of adequate compensation;</li> <li>• Right to access the Supreme Court regarding the amount of compensation; and</li> <li>• Right of appeal to the Supreme Court.</li> </ul> <p>The GOS has limited power of eminent domain which is the power of the government to take private property and convert it for public purpose.</p>
<b>Property Law Act 1952</b>	<p>Deals with easements and provides for easements in gross (s122)8; power of the courts to modify or extinguish easements (s127); and permission for the court to impose easement for encroachment (s129).</p>
<b>Taking of Land Act 1964</b>	<p>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 <i>matai</i> who has the <i>pule</i> 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).</p>
<b>Land Titles Registration Act 2008 and regulations (LTRA)</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Survey Act 2010 and regulations</b>	<p>Require existing and proposed easements (either easements in gross, or dominant or servient tenement) to be clearly shown on a survey plan (s19, 24).</p>
<b>Alienation of Customary Land Act 1965</b>	<p>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.</p>



*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

Name of Act	Application/Remarks
<b>Land Transport Authority Act 2007</b>	<p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(c) 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.</p>
<b>The Lands, Surveys and Environment Act 1989</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Land Valuation Act 2010</b>	<p>To regulate 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.</p>
<b>Samoa Code of Environmental Practice 2007</b>	<p>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".</p>

### **3.2 Applicable World Bank Safeguards Policies**

The SCRTP project triggers the OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement policy with the following principles to consider and abide by:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible
- Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable after exploring all possible alternative design options, project affected persons should be fairly compensated for loss of assets (land and/or non-land assets)
- Involuntary resettlement should be treated as an opportunity to improve livelihoods, where affected assets should be reinstated in pre-project condition or better, and compensation should amount to the current market value, or an amount agreed upon with the project affected person
- PAPs should be consulted prior to any decision making, to ensure that mitigation measures and/or benefits of resettlement or loss of assets are appropriate and sustainable.

## **4 ASSESSMENT OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS**

### **4.1 Extent of Displacement**

There will be no physical displacement, only limited economic displacement (loss of crops), relocation of minor structures and compensation for land acquisition. Several landowners will require a portion of their lands to be acquired, which amounts to up to eight land parcels/lots. Six crop owners and five structure owners have been identified as requiring their respective structures to be relocated.

### **4.2 Efforts to Minimise Displacement**

Four general design options were originally developed and considered. Following the review of these design options, a new 6-cell box culvert was selected by the Land Transport Authority as the preferred crossing structure for the project. This decision was based on funding availability and the increased clearance and ability to pass the 50-year storm event. The option will significantly improve safety for the traveling public and protect residents and property assets in the vicinity of the stream outlet while minimizing land take and resettlement impacts.

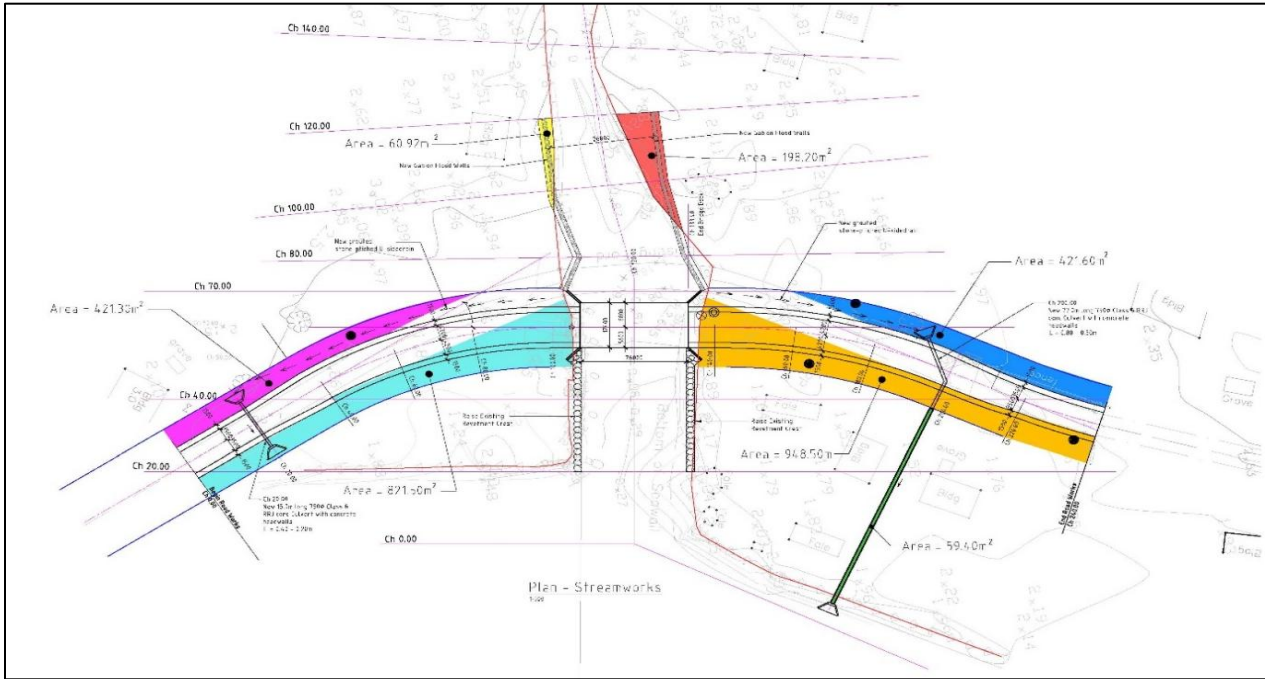
### **4.3 Temporary Displacement**

The temporary vehicle bypass will require the temporary use of approximately 617m<sup>2</sup> of customary land within Lano. Negotiations regarding the temporary use of land will be undertaken directly between LTA and landowners.

### **4.4 Permanent Displacement**

The new flood protection (gabion) walls along with the raising of the existing downstream riprap will require the acquisition of 329m<sup>2</sup> of customary land. A 20-metre-wide road reserve will be established which will require the acquisition of 2,710m<sup>2</sup>. The bridge approach roads will be restricted within the existing 20m road reserve. The acquisition of customary land is governed by the land taking process for public purposes defined in the Taking of Lands Act 1964. A total of eight (8) land lots/parcels will be taken because of the land acquisition impacts for the Subproject. The location of the affected land parcels is shown in Figure 5: Lands to be Permanently Acquired with details provided in Table 5: Description for permanent land acquisition requirements

**Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan**



**Figure 5: Lands to be Permanently Acquired**

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

**Table 5: Description for permanent land acquisition requirements**

Ref no.	Village	Land Acquired (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Tenure	Family High Chief (Sa'o)	Land use	Land Sensitivity	Project Activities	Evidence of Consultation (timeline)	Outcomes of Consultation with landowner	Outstanding Issues that remain unresolved
1	Lano	378	Customary land	[REDACTED]	Residential	None	Gabion walls, new grouted stone-pitched U- sided rain, catch pits	13/03/2025 19/03/2025 20/03/2025 09/05/2024 10/09/2024 20/09/2024 01/10/2021	No objection to land taking	Pule to be verified by MLS during land taking process
2	Lano	959	Customary land	[REDACTED]	Residential	None	New roadway approach Culvert with concrete headwalls	13/03/2025 19/03/2025 20/03/2025 09/05/2024 10/09/2024 20/092024 01/10/2021	No objection to land taking	Pule to be verified by MLS during land taking process
3	Lano	14	Customary land	[REDACTED]	Residential	None	Gabion walls	13/03/2025 19/03/2025 20/03/2025 09/05/2024 10/09/2024 20/09/2024 01/10/2021	No objection to land taking	Pule to be verified by MLS during land taking process

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

4	Lano	216	Customary land	██████ ██	Residential	None	Gabion walls	13/03/2025 19/03/2025 20/03/2025 09/05/2024 10/09/2024 20/092024 01/10/2021	No objection to land taking	Pule to be verified by MLS during land taking process	
5	Lano	920	Customary land	██████	Residential	None	New road approach	13/03/2025 19/03/2025 20/03/2025 09/05/2024 10/09/2024 20/092024 01/10/2021	No objection to land taking	Pule to be verified by MLS during land taking process	
6	Lano	453 (2 lots)	Customary land	██████	Residential	None	New grouted stone pitched U- side drain	13/03/2025 14/02/2025 19/03/2025 20/03/2025 09/05/2024 10/09/2024 20/092024 01/10/2021	No objection to land taking	Pule to be verified by MLS during land taking process	
7	Lano	99	Customary land	██████ ██████	Residential	None	Riprap works	13/03/2025 14/02/2025 19/03/2025 20/03/2025 09/05/2024 10/09/2024 20/092024 01/10/2021	No objection to land taking	Pule to be verified by MLS during land taking process	
		<b>3,039m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total Area for Land Acquisition</b>								

#### **4.5 Affected Assets (non-land assets including crops)**

Compensation for affected land, crops, and identified minor structures will occur at full replacement value. Affected crops are identified from the approved new boundaries required for the stream widening. These crops are located only along the portion of lands that will be permanently acquired and along the temporary bypass. Consultations regarding affected crops are conducted by LTA with quantities reconfirmed by crop owners during crop count. Crop compensation is calculated based on rates per crop type provided by MAF.

Several minor structures will either be compensated or relocated by the contractor solely based on the structure owner's preference. Structure owners will be consulted and informed about two available options for any impacted structures below:

- i) Relocation assistance will be provided to the family whereby the contractor will remove and reinstate the impacted structure. The structure will be built/replaced at an equal or better condition from its original condition
- ii) Compensation at replacement cost will be provided to the structure owner to improve or restore the affected structure

An inventory of loss (IOL) was conducted by LTA in September 2024 and included an assessment of economic assets and other structures.

Results of the IOL for affected crops and structures are provided below in Table 6: Inventory of Losses (Crops) and Table 7: Inventory Losses (Structure) respectively. Pictures and location of identified structures are also shown in Figure 6: Location and type of affected structure below

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

**Table 6: Inventory of Losses (Crops)**

Ref No.	Village	Crop Owner	Compensation paid to	Full Replacement Cost Details			
				Crop Name	Crop rate	Qty	Cost
1	Lano	██████	██████	Breadfruit	\$80.00	1	\$80.00
				<b>Total</b>			<b>\$80.00</b>
2	Lano	██████	██████	coconut	\$100.00	6	\$600.00
				Banana	\$50	2	\$100.00
				<b>Total</b>			<b>\$700.00</b>
3	Lano	██████████	██████	Breadfruit	\$80.00	5	\$400.00
				Banana	\$50.00	4	\$200.00
				Talie	\$50.00	1	\$50.00
				Poumuli	\$20.00	5	\$100.00
				Yam	\$5.00	5	\$25.00
				Lemon Tree	\$50.00	2	\$100.00
				Nonu	\$20.00	6	\$120.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$995.00</b>				
4	Lano	██████	██████	Coconut	\$100.00	3	\$300.00
				Guava	\$50.00	2	\$100.00
				Nonu	\$20.00	4	\$80.00
				Breadfruit	\$80.00	1	\$80.00
				Coconut	\$100.00	13	\$1,300.00
				Breadfruit	\$80.00	2	\$160.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$2,020.00</b>				
5	Lano	██████	██████	Coconut	\$100.00	3	\$300.00
				Pumpkin	\$15.00	1	\$15.00
				Talie	\$50.00	2	\$100.00
				Breadfruit	\$80.00	3	\$240.00
				Poumuli	\$20.00	1	\$20.00
				Lemon Tree	\$50.00	3	\$150.00
				Mango	\$50.00	1	\$50.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$875.00</b>				
6	Lano	██████████	██████	Breadfruit	\$80.00	4	\$320.00
				Poumuli	\$20.00	2	\$40.00
				Talie	\$50.00	1	\$50.00
				Coconut	\$100.00	2	\$200.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$610.00.</b>				
<b>Total Crop Compensation</b>							<b>\$5,280.00</b>



*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

**Table 7: Inventory Losses (Structure)**

<b>Ref No.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Structure type</b>	<b>Structure Owner</b>	<b>Compensate/Reinstate</b>	<b>Purpose for Relocation</b>
1	Lano	Rubbish Stand	██████████	Reinstate	Temporary bypass
2	Lano	Rubbish Stand	██████████	Reinstate	Temporary bypass
3	Lano	Rubbish Stand	██████████	Reinstate	Easement / Detour
4	Lano	Rock Wall	██████████	Reinstate	Temporary bypass
5	Lano	Rock Wall	██████████	Reinstate	Widening rock wall
6	Lano	- Outdoor Kitchen - Chicken wire - Outdoor wash area	██████████	Reinstate	Easement
7	Lano	Chain link Fence	██████████	Reinstate	Temporary bypass
8	Lano	Outdoor structure	██████████	Reinstate	Temporary Bypass
9	Lano	Rubbish stand	██████████	Reinstate	Temporary Bypass

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

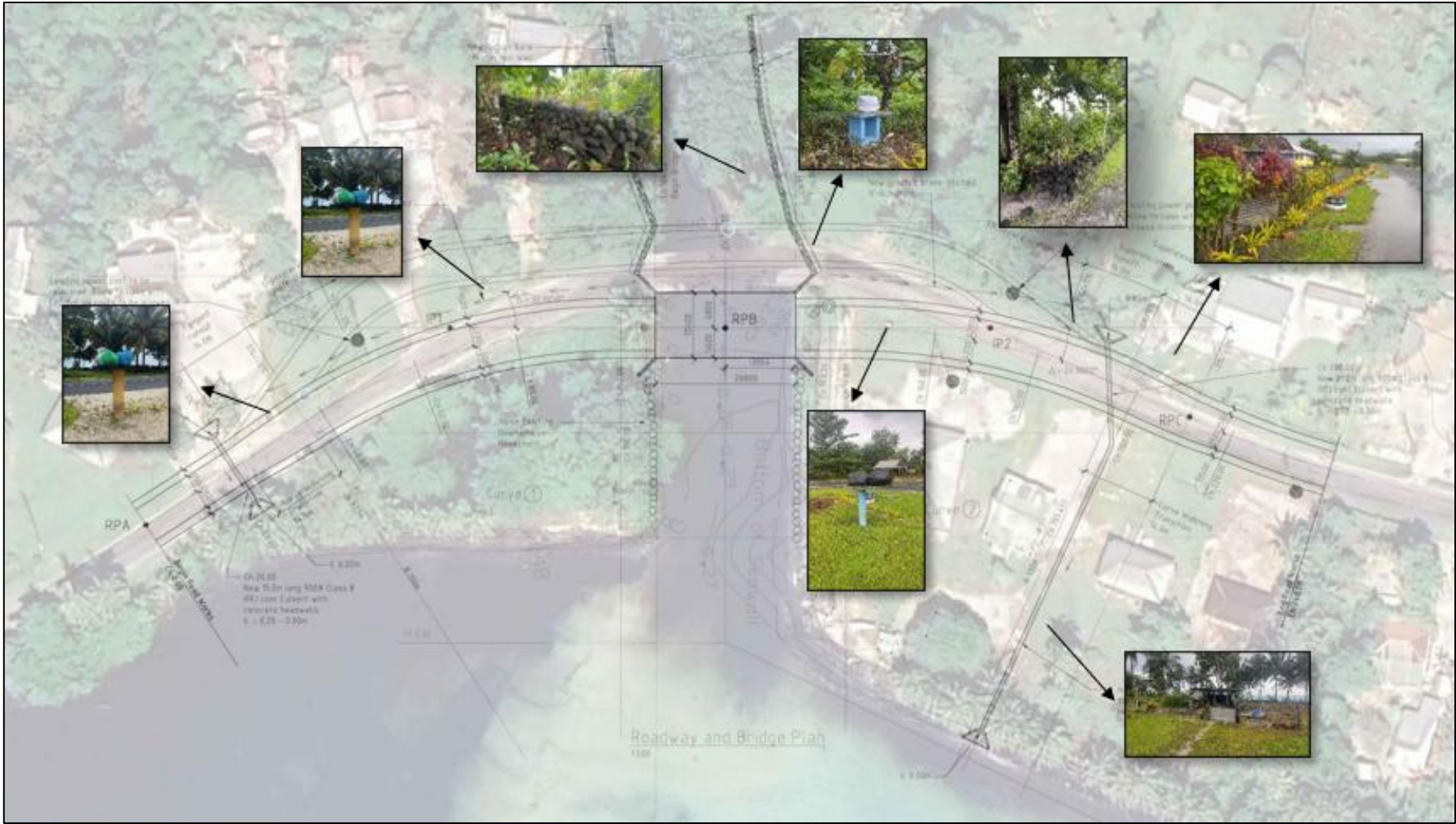


Figure 6: Location and type of affected structure

## 4.6 Eligibility Criteria and Entitlements

### 4.6.1 Eligibility

Compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided will be guided by the following criteria, as set out in the LARF Table 8: Eligibility Criteria below

**Table 8: Eligibility Criteria**

Category of Affected Person	Eligibility for Compensation or Assistance
I. Those who have formal legal rights to land, building or fixed assets on the land and buildings taken 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 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 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 (e.g., land Used for cultivation or grazing), they receive additional Assistance for livelihood restoration.
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).

### 4.6.2 Entitlement Matrix

The payment of compensation will be negotiated/determined using the following matrix in accordance with the LARF in Table 9: Eligibility below

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

**Table 9: Eligibility Matrix**

Land use	Type of Loss	Nature of impact	Compensation Measure
<b>Agriculture or productive land on freehold or customary land</b>	Involuntary acquisition	Permanent	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)
	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>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 landowners 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 services	Temporary	Restored at no cost to the community in negotiation with the community.

## 4.7 Cut-Off Date

The cut-off date for the Bridge Replacement is 1 October 2024. This is the date that the asset surveys/inventory of loss was conducted. These dates were widely communicated to the communities at the time of the surveys. The asset surveys were conducted jointly by LTA and the Supervising Consultants TGA.

## 4.8 Types of losses, compensation measures and rates

### 4.8.1 Land Acquisition & Easements

#### 4.8.1.1 Land Acquisition

The eight land parcels within the Bridge Replacement Subproject area will be financially compensated upon reaching an agreement with the legal landowner/PAP in accordance with the principles set out in the LARF. This work was conducted by the Lands Division in MLS (refer MLS – Annex 4 - Land Valuation Report).

The land valuation methodology is based on the following:

- 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.

A uniform rate of SAT\$50/m<sup>2</sup> is used to compensate the area of land to be acquired.

Names of rightful PAPs for some customary owned lots are being confirmed by MNRE. Where rightful PAPs are yet to be confirmed, compensation funds owed will be deposited in an escrow account and will be paid once names or rightful owners are confirmed.

#### 4.8.1.2 Easement

A drainage easement totalling approximately 233m<sup>2</sup> will be constructed and resulting in restricted land use. No land acquisition is required for this easement thus, this will be secured via an easement agreement and therefore land ownership remains unchanged. The family residing on this land will be consulted regarding proposed easement along with its possible impacts prior to construction works commencing. Easement details are highlighted below:

**Table 10: Easement Detail**

Village	Area of land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Tenure	Land use	Land Sensitivity	Project Activities	Comments
Lano	233	Customary	Residential	None	new drainage easement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outdoor kitchen will be removed and reinstated by the family</li> </ul>

#### *4.8.1.3 Non-land assets*

Affected crops will be compensated using approved rates provided by the Ministry of Agriculture (MAF), which were used in 2016 for the World-funded Vaitele Street project. These rates were subsequently increased with approval by the LTA-PMD Manager during the implementation of CRWCR Package 1 works. This is due to the increase in market value for the crops. A summary of the revised rates is provided in Annex 1.

Affected structures will either be (a) reinstated to pre-project condition or better outside the reserve, or (b) fairly compensated in cash upon reaching an agreement with the PAPs.

Other non-land assets owned by the village councils and communities including pre-schools, primary and secondary schools, village pools, driveways, and utilities, will be consulted first by LTA prior to site access and restore if affected by any related works. Costs will be fully covered under the Subproject.

#### *4.8.1.4 Business or commercial property*

It is anticipated, based on survey results and community engagement, that the Replacement Bridge can be built without businesses or commercial property being impacted and requiring compensation. Management Plans, including adequate communication activities, will be prepared as required to ensure that any negative impacts on local businesses are minimized.

Any commercial structures, such as stalls and stores that are affected will either be (a) reinstated to pre-project condition or better outside the reserve, or (b) fairly compensated in cash upon reaching an agreement with the PAPs.

Where considered necessary, owners will be consulted and receive cash compensation for income loss during Subproject implementation.

#### *4.8.1.5 Residences*

It is anticipated, based on survey results and community engagement, that the Bridge Replacement can be built without residences being impacted and requiring compensation. Management Plans, including adequate communication activities, will be prepared to ensure the safety of those living in each nearby dwelling.

## **5 COMPENSATION PACKAGES**

Based on the initial inventory of losses conducted by LTA and estimated land rates provided by MLS, the estimated compensation costs for lands and non-land assets for the Bridge Replacement are summarized in Table 1: Overall Lano Estimated Budget

At the time this report was written, several families were still undergoing consultation and negotiation for costs, specifically for lands to be acquired. Considering this, a 20% contingency has been added to the overall compensation amount to cover any unforeseen or unaccounted losses for Lano.

As per the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework all compensation for land, loss of livelihood/business, crops, and/or assets shall be paid at least four weeks prior to the commencement date of civil works. Payments for uncollected land compensation due to the lack of clarity of an authorized representative of a landowner shall be put in a special or escrow account until matters are resolved with the families.

## **5.1 ARAP IMPLEMENTATION**

### **5.2 Organizational Arrangements**

#### **➤ LTA – Land Transport Authority**

The LTA is the implementing agency with overall responsibility for the full implementation of the ARAP. LTA leads in conducting crop counts/inventory of losses within the road reserve and on easements. LTA works closely with the MLS in conducting consultations for land-taking and compensation for acquired land.

The LTA also has the responsibility to ensure the effectiveness of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the Subproject. This involves documenting and uploading any complaints/grievances received onto the shared GRM with the project team. One of the main responsibilities in this regard is proper monitoring and ensuring that the complaint/grievance is resolved in a timely manner. The process in place for PAPs to lodge a complaint is highlighted during consultations, as well as by providing flyers which are handed out during final consultations prior to the commencement of civil works. This flyer clearly states the processes as well as providing the contact details.

#### **➤ MLS – Land Management Division**

The lands division is responsible for the land-taking process. The process also involves leading consultations with affected landowners and conducting valuation for the acquired land and assets within the area. MLS-LMD plays a critical role in ensuring that landowners/occupiers are fairly compensated in lieu of the acquired land. Land in Samoa is usually a sensitive subject, therefore transparent discussions and fair compensations are critical in ensuring smooth implementation of works. In addition to this, the LMD plays a crucial role in implementing the GRM for any disputes on land.

#### **➤ Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure – Transport, Infrastructure Sector Coordination Division (MWTI – PMD)**

The Project Management Division formerly known as the ‘Transport & Infrastructure Sector Coordination Division under the MWTI, comprises four (4) sectional roles – Procurement, Financial Management, Safeguards, and Monitoring and Evaluation. The PMD plays an important role in supporting and assisting the implementing agency with the smooth coordination and monitoring of the ARAP.

➤ **Ministry of Finance – Aid Coordination and Debt Management Division**

The MOF, who is the executing agency of the project, works closely with the LTA as well as MLS in ensuring sufficient funds are available for land and non-land asset compensation. The Ministry of Finance requires the PAP to fill out a form with identification details as well as bank account details for disbursement of funds. The Ministry also assists in setting up an escrow account with the Central Bank of Samoa for funds to be deposited into should there be any unresolved land disputes over ownership. Disbursement will be subject to reaching common consensus or pending court confirmation of rightful PAP.

➤ **Ministry of Finance – Central Technical Support Specialists Unit - CTSSU**

The CTSSU is a recently formed division housed at the Ministry of Finance. This division 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.

➤ **Supervising Consultant – TGA**

The supervision ESHS personnel play a key role by providing assistance in the preparation of the ARAP, which includes consultations with the PAPs and conducting the IOL assessment, as well as implementation and monitoring of the ARAP. TGA will work with both the contractor and the IA in resolving any complaints and/or grievances that may arise during the construction phase.

➤ **Responsible Contractor**

The responsible contractor will have an ESHS personnel who will manage and monitor ESHS activities during construction. The contractor ESHS and assistant staff will also be responsible for ensuring any complaints that arise during the construction phase are recorded and resolved in a timely manner. If complaints are beyond project level control, the contractor has the responsibility to inform the supervising consultant and the Client immediately for timely and proper resolution.

The Contractor will also be responsible for surveying the Bridge Replacement alignment at the initial stage of works. The Contractor will work together with the supervising consultant and LTA, ensuring that clearance and grubbing will only commence after disbursement of compensation for affected crops/trees and structures.

The contractor will also have overall responsibility for ensuring clearance of assets is done within the road reserve. Any affected structures or crops/trees outside the road reserve will be compensated by the LTA or the Contractor working with LTA.

### **5.3 Implementation Schedule and Budget**

The implementation schedule for this ARAP covers the period from the approval of the ARAP to the full delivery of all financial compensation as set out in the Entitlement Matrix.



*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

ARAP implementation will be conducted through the following phases:

Phase 1: Determination of lands to be taken and determination of compensation value in accordance with the Lands Taking Act 1964 (completed).

Phase 2: Survey of affected crops and assets and the determination of the full replacement cost in accordance with the LARF (completed).

Phase 3: Compensation and temporary land use agreements. 1) Complete payment of the compensation (at full replacement value) for land and crops, supported by engagement and clearly explained written compensation agreements. 2) Determination of lands to be affected by temporary works and finalizing land use agreements before construction commences mobilization stage and prior to full possession of the site.

Phase 4: Community engagement and awareness to support construction works, including adequate notice of works and ongoing engagement to identify any additional issues and tasks required under this ARAP, including actions to minimize resettlement impacts.

Phase 5: Rehabilitation of lands affected by temporary works completed prior to the contractor de-mobilization stage.

An ARAP compliance report will be submitted upon completion of these tasks.

### 5.3.1 Schedule

The ARAP Implementation schedule shown Table 11: Proposed ARAP Implementation Schedule defines the duration and timing of the key milestones and tasks.

**Table 11: Proposed ARAP Implementation Schedule**

Item	Action	Estimated completion date	Responsible Agency
A	Approval of ARAP	March 2025	LTA, World Bank
B	Consultation and disclosure of ARAP	April 2025	LTA, Supervising Consultant, MWTI-PMD
<b>Resettlement Activities</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Land consultation and negotiation</b>  Phase 1 - determination of lands to be taken and determination of compensation value in accordance with the Lands Taking Act 1964	Prior to Subproject implementation	MLS

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- consultation with known pule of customary lands to be taken (<b>completed – Aug/Sep 2024</b>)</li> <li>- survey and plan of lands to be taken (<b>completed – Oct 2024</b>)</li> <li>- ascertain pule over customary land with Lands &amp; Title Court (<b>April 2025</b>)</li> <li>- notice of intention for 28 days <b>April 2025</b>)</li> <li>- valuation of lands to be taken for public purpose (<b>April 2025</b>)</li> <li>- 1<sup>st</sup> formal consultation with pule to discuss the values of the lands to be taken for compensation (<b>May 2025</b>)</li> <li>- preparation of proclamation for approval of HoS for registration (<b>April 2025</b>)</li> <li>- final formal consultation and resolution of any land related grievances (<b>May 2025</b>)</li> <li>- execution of the final agreement between two parties for land taking and compensation amount (<b>May 2025</b>)</li> </ul>		
<p><b>2.</b></p>	<p><b>Inventory of Losses</b></p> <p><b>Phase 2</b> - Survey of lost crops and assets and the determination of the full replacement cost in accordance with the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- final consultation and resolution of any lost assets</li> </ul>	<p>Prior to Subproject implementation</p>	<p>LTA</p>

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

	<p>and crops related grievances <b>(March 2025)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- execution of the final agreement between two parties for compensation at full replacement cost of lost assets and crops <b>(April 2025)</b></li> </ul>		
<b>3.</b>	<p><b>Compensation Disbursement</b></p> <p><b>Phase 3:</b></p> <p><b>A:</b> Complete payment of compensation (at full replacement value) for land and crops, supported by engagement and clearly explained written compensation agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Payment of compensation amounts <b>(May 2025)</b></li> <li>- Reinstatement/relocation of other assets, or later in the schedule as appropriate. <b>(June 2025)</b></li> </ul> <p><b>B:</b> Determination and agreements of lands affected by temporary works. Land use agreement signed prior to full possession of site. <b>(April 2025)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- consultation with landowners</li> <li>- Sign Land Use Agreement (LUA) of lands affected by temporary works</li> <li>- final consultation and resolution of any grievances</li> <li>- execution of land use agreements between LTA and landowners</li> </ul>	<p>Prior to Subproject implementation</p> <p>              </p> <p>During Subproject implementation</p>	<p>MOF LTA, Contractors</p> <p>              </p> <p>LTA with supervision team</p>

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

<b>4.</b>	<p><b>Consultation and Awareness</b></p> <p><b>Phase 4</b> - Community engagement and awareness to support construction works, including adequate notice of works and ongoing engagement to identify any additional issues and tasks required under this ARAP, including actions to minimize resettlement impacts. <b>(May 2025)</b></p>	<p>During contractor mobilization</p> <p>Prior to full possession of site</p>	<p>LTA with supervision team.</p> <p>Contractor involved once on-board</p>
<b>5.</b>	<p><b>Rehabilitation works</b></p> <p><b>Phase 5</b> - Rehabilitation of lands affected by temporary works shall be completed prior to the contractor de-mobilization stage. <b>(June 2026)</b></p>	<p>Prior to completion of Subproject implementation</p>	<p>Contractor overseen by LTA</p>
<b>6.</b>	<p>ARAP Compliance Report <b>(May 2025)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- documentation to confirm payment in full of compensation amount for lands taken for the Subproject for public purpose</li> <li>- documentation to confirm payment in full of full replacement cost of lost assets and crops</li> <li>- documentation to confirm agreement is completed for temporary use of land for works</li> <li>- documentation to confirm rehabilitation of land after use for temporary works WB no objection.</li> </ul>	<p>Prior to completion of Subproject implementation</p>	<p>LTA</p>

### 5.3.2 Implementation Budget

A counterpart budget has been sent for the Financial Year FY24/25 to the Ministry of Finance to facilitate the implementation (compensation) of the ARAP. An additional request for funds will be submitted to MoF for next 25/26 financial year to cover any unanticipated losses.

The estimated compensation costs for the Bridge Replacement are for land compensation amounts up to \$151,950 and \$5,280 for crop compensation. All identified impacted structures were consulted with structure owners, who all opted for relocation assistance (reinstatement). A contingency of 20% was added to account for any unforeseen impacts. This brings the overall compensation total to \$188,676.

A counterpart budget has been secured for the Financial Year FY24/25 at the Ministry of Finance to facilitate the implementation (compensation) of the ARAP. An additional request for funds will be submitted to MOF for the next FY25/26 to cover any unanticipated losses.

### 5.3.3 Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements

The PMD-Safeguards Officers will monitor and report to the MWTI-PMD and CTSSU on the implementation of the ARAP, with assistance from the supervising consultant.

The purpose of resettlement monitoring is to verify that actions and commitments described in the ARAP are implemented. The areas that will be monitored and reported on include:

- Compensation to PAPs for land to be acquired as well as crops and structures on easement, prior to the commencement of civil works.
- Recording and compensating PAPs for affected non-land assets required for project works prior to the commencement of civil works.
- Confirmation of compensation being transferred to the PAP's account, through the assistance from MOF.
- Complaints and/or grievances from PAPs to be recorded and resolved in an effective and timely manner.

To ensure that these steps have been taken, and that all relevant procedures have been followed in consultation and follow-up with PAPs, the LTA shall visit all PAP households directly affected by the Subproject during construction work and report to the Executing Agency (MoF) regarding any grievances or deviations from the agreed process or activities.

LTA will ensure an ARAP compliance report is prepared and submitted to the WB with appropriate supporting documentation to confirm all compensation and other resettlement measures have been delivered. An escrow account will be established, and disputed funds deposited prior to the commencement of the works contract. All resettlement measures to be delivered during construction will be confirmed with LTA and/or the contractor.

## **6 GRIEVANCE AND REDRESS MECHANISM**

A Grievance Redress Mechanism is a process in place for PAPs to lodge any grievances or complaints in relation to the existing project. It is done through the following levels:

- PAPs have the option to raise complaints/grievances with the village mayor or village council of chiefs for discussions and appropriate, traditional resolutions
- Project director onsite
- The LTA
- As a final resort, through court.

Grievances or complaints are usually about disputes about land ownership, compensation disbursement, land boundaries between different lots and rightful ownership of crops. The LTA, as well as other agencies, work closely to ensure that consultations are held continuously before the start of works to ensure that disputes do not arise during the construction phase. However, other issues may arise due to site-specific concerns such as dust and noise pollution, onsite traffic management etc. The ESHS personnel will ensure that proper mitigation measures are put in place to avoid such problems and will be monitored on a regular basis.

The LTA has a process in place for lodging, monitoring, and resolving complaints. This process has been used for both local and donor-funded projects. The public is encouraged to lodge their complaints, grievances, and/or requests through:

- **Written letter** – addressed to the LTA CEO.
- **Social Media** – Facebook ‘Land Transport Authority – Samoa’.
- **Office landline** – Number (685) 26740 or 26741 for Upolu and 51214 for Savaii.
- **In person** – complainants may visit the Authority directly at the main office, Vaitele.

The Public Relations Officer within the LTA is responsible for recording and monitoring these complaints/requests, with assistance from the Safeguards Officers in the Project Management Division for any donor funded project related matters.

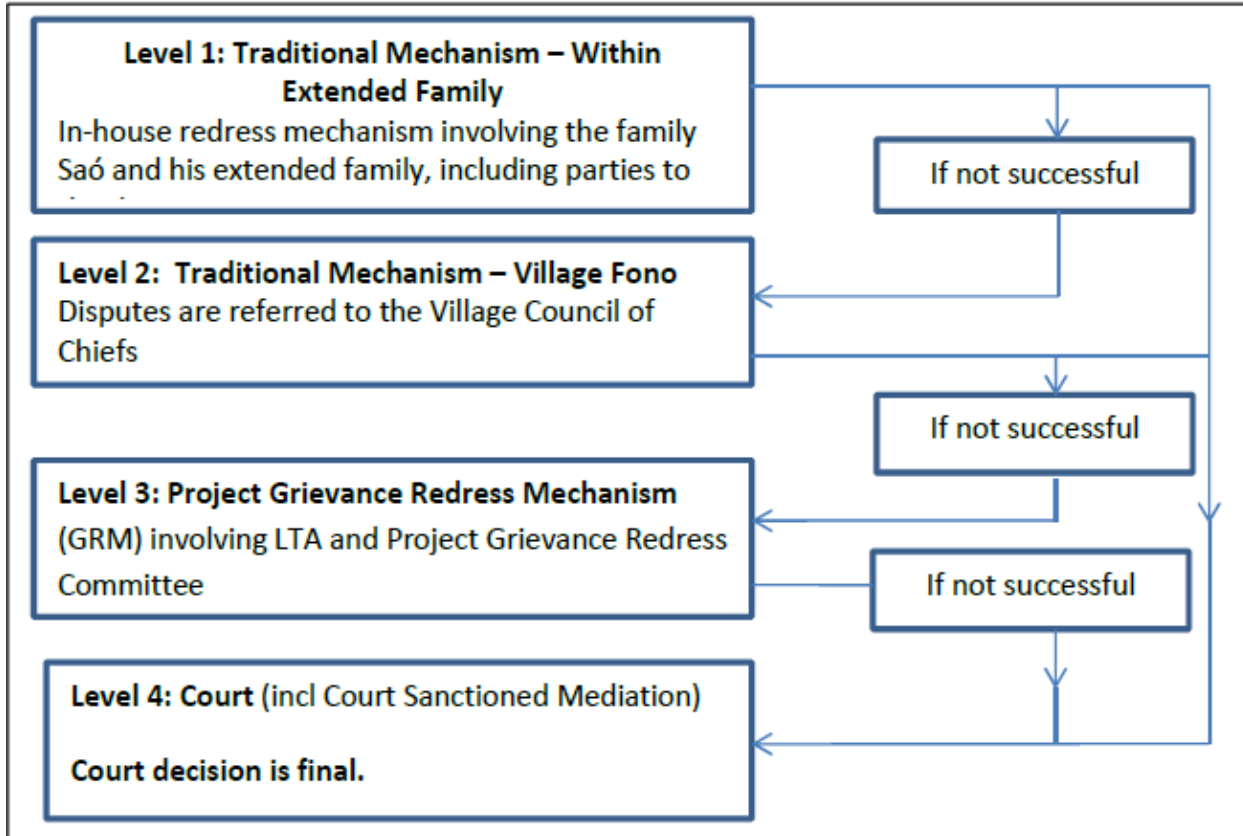


Figure 7: Grievance redress mechanism adopted for the project

### 6.1 Grievance AND Complaints Compliance Team (GCCT)

This committee comprises of members from relevant Ministries that are involved in dealing with community complaints/grievances. This includes members from LTA-PMD, MWTI-TISCD, MWTI-PUMA, MWCSO and MOF. In past projects, complainants usually lodge their complaints, depending on the issue, through the aforementioned Ministries. In light of this, to ensure timely manner of resolution, it is best practice to have designated members within each of these Ministries who are familiar with the projects and are able to accommodate the complainant's matter raised or requests.

## **7 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND ARAP DISCLOSURE**

The overall consultation process for the Bridge Replacement will involve four stages:

- (i) Awareness-raising with the broader community (completed)
- (ii) Identification of affected persons, households and villages (ongoing)
- (iii) Detailed consultation sessions with affected villages and persons (ongoing)
- (iv) Formal notification of works commencement (future task).

### **7.1 Awareness-raising with the broader community (completed)**

A series of consultations with stakeholders were held during the Subproject design stage, which commenced in 2023. Records of these discussions are provided in Annex 2.

The purpose of the initial public consultation and community engagement was to inform stakeholders about the proposed activities, gather feedback on the design, and how the Project may affect them.

Key engagement events have been:

- April 2024: Initial public community meetings were held with Lano Village on 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2024.

The community meetings were convened using a formal format that allows community members to join and to promote open participation. The meeting was chaired by LTA who provided introductory remarks and overall information about the Subproject. The LTA gave a presentation that covered a Subproject basis and description, potential impacts and affected assets, environmental and social safeguards requirements, grievance redress mechanism, and practical considerations.

At the meeting, participants asked questions about the following topics, with the project team providing responses:

- Potential impacts on houses near the new bridge crossing.
- Compensation for involuntary land taking.
- Impacts of survey works for involuntary customary land taking.
- Design of Riprap flood walls.
- Impacts of Approach roads.
- Protection from inland flooding.
- Impacts of the temporary bypass and additional drainage.
- Impacts on Evening Prayers and Sunday Worship.

Village support for the Subproject was provided at the meetings.

- October 2024: Lano Village meetings. This second round of meetings at Lano was conducted to help provide an update on the Subproject and to explain next steps and identify any additional issues not identified through previous engagement. The meetings were useful to clearly explain the footprint and practical considerations of the



Subproject, and to gather community feedback to support the land access process and practical considerations for construction.

## **7.2 Identification of affected persons and households (completed)**

Identification and engagement with affected persons and households has occurred through the following activities:

- August-September 2024: Engagement with potentially affected houses as part of completing the household survey
- September 2024: Engagement with the community and particularly individual PAPs as part of completing the survey and inventory of loss exercises
- 8 October 2024, Lano: Community representatives. Discussions on the change in design and land take estimates for affected communities.

## **7.3 Detailed consultation sessions with affected villages and persons (ongoing)**

There will be ongoing engagement with affected villages and persons as part of the process of providing compensation payments and other Subproject activities.

## **7.4 Formal notification of works commencement (future task).**

Upon receiving approval of the ARAP, the LTA will then proceed with publicly disclosing the document through the LTA website and through social media. Hard copies will also be made available at the LTA office to be uplifted if needed.

There will be engagement with affected villages and households to ensure that adequate notice is provided about the commencement of works. There will be strong engagement with local people to ensure that Subproject social and environmental mitigations are being effectively implemented, with changes made as required.

## 8 ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Crop Compensation Rates

Crop Name	Rate
Esi/Papaya	\$30
Breadfruit	\$80
Soursop	\$20
Laupele	\$5
Nonu	\$20
Taro	\$5
Coconut	\$100
Polynesian Plum/Vi tree	\$30
Chilli Peppers	\$30
Mango	\$30
Guava	\$50
Banana	\$50
Avocado	\$30
Lemon	\$50

## **Annex 2: Summary of Consultations**

### **Summary of issues raised by the local community for Lano during April and October 2024.**

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Response</b>
Participants raised concern on the potential impact on houses in the vicinity of the new bridge crossing	<p>The project design follows the existing road reserve boundary to avoid impacts on adjacent properties including houses.</p> <p>Where adjacent properties outside the road reserve boundary are affected, care is taken to avoid impacts on houses.</p> <p>There are no houses anticipated to be affected by the project design.</p>
Participants wanted to know about the impacts on the rock walls and raised concern on potential water ponding from excavation works	<p>The rock walls will minimize water ponding and rehabilitation works will be carried out to restore areas affected by excavation works.</p>
<p>Participant shared their local knowledge that flooding starts from upstream outside of the project site.</p> <p>Participant also wanted to know when construction works is expected to start and advise that rocks used for the rock walls should be solid and recommended sourcing from Samalaeulu.</p>	<p>Recommendation were noted.</p> <p>The Project is expected to start in 2024 and this starts with the Tender process that would take about 3 months.</p> <p>There is a specification and quality of rocks to be used for the rock walls. It is expected that rocks will be sourced from existing and licensed quarries and only approved rocks will be used for the Project.</p> <p>Furthermore, the width of the channel is design to contain flow and discharge quickly to the ocean.</p> <p>The existing rock walls downstream of the existing ford crossing will remain but will be improved.</p>
Participants recalled impacts from recent flooding and stated his support for the project including maintaining the existing rock walls downstream of the ford crossing. He recommended to ensure that existing Samoan open fales on the seaside of the North Coast Road are protected.	<p>The project design does not affect the Samoan open fales and reiterated that the existing rock walls alignment will remain but will be improved.</p>
Participants declared his full support for the especially the upstream rock walls to avoid flooding and stated that the village access road	<p>The project is limited to the replacement of the ford crossing and drainage issues of the village access road is outside of the project scope.</p>

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

---

is damage as a result of flooding that start from inland of the project site.

---

Participants voiced their support for the project and recommended extending it inland to mitigate upstream flooding. They stressed the importance of strengthening climate resilience along the North Coast Road to prevent disruptions to emergencies, cultural events, and funerals. Concerns were also raised about severe flooding during heavy rainfall events when two streams merge, with inland flooding linked to upstream land clearing. Additionally, they emphasized the need for strict contractor monitoring to safeguard surrounding lands, crops, and structures while ensuring community safety. Waste from roaming pigs was also highlighted as an ongoing issue.

---

Participants wanted to understand customary lands affected by the rock wall including potential impacts on crops

A consultation with affected persons will be carried out where specific details will be disclosed, including collecting information on landowners and crop owners to facilitate discussions for compensation

---

Participants raised concern about the poor drainage of the village access road to the EFKS Church and Hall.

Concerns for the village access road is noted by the LTA for action.

For the new road alignment, there will be drainage on the mountain side of the road

---

Participant wanted to understand controls put in place for contractors

There are rules and procedures for the contractor to follow during construction. This includes appropriate working hours. The contractor is expected to respect village laws and protocols.

These procedures would be outline in the project specification for the contractor to follow. Breach of contract conditions can result in the LTA removing individuals from the construction site.

---

Participants noted the major reduction of the rock walls from 100m to only 50m and stated that this offers no protection for families on the east side of Sologa stream on the mountain side.

Participants reiterated that flooding starts from east and that the gabion walls are not sufficient to address flooding.

Extending the flood protection walls would involve substantial land acquisition and costs, which does not align with LTA's primary objectives related to road transport. Project funding now only covers 50m installation of the gabion walls however LTA is looking for additional funding to extend the protection walls further upstream.

---

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

---

Participants noted that flooding of nearby houses starts after the construction of the ford crossing and believes the ford structure blocks flow and cause flooding.

Participant wanted to know where the ford structure will be removed as part of the project

The project will replace the existing ford with a bridge structure to resolve the issues/concerns raised. The ford structure will be removed as part of the project.

The streambed shaping will allow the fast collection of flow and quickly push to discharge at the ocean and minimize flooding. Streambed shaping will avoid ponding water and during heavy rainfall, flow will be contained and discharge quickly.

Participants ask whether the village can use sand that is deposit downstream of the ford for village project.

Village to make a formal request at the LTA office in Salelologa. Contractors are engaged by LTA to clear debris including sand that blocks flow.

---

## Annex 3: Project Information Brochure



### PULEGA O FELA'UAIGA ILE LAUELEELE

Upega-Tafailagi: [www.lta.gov.ws](http://www.lta.gov.ws)  
Telefoni: (685) 26740/41 ext 146  
Nofoaga: Vaitele  
Fesootaiga: Eileen. Peni.  
Imeli: [eileen.peni@lta.gov.ws](mailto:eileen.peni@lta.gov.ws)

### PEPA O FAAMATALAGA LAUTELE

<b>ATINA'E</b>	<b>TOE FAUSIAINA O LE AUALA KOLOSI (SIMA) MA AUALA FESOOTAI I MALIE-AFEGA, UPOLU</b>
<b>FAATUPEINA</b>	<b>FALETUPE OLE LALOLAGI (WORLD BANK)</b>
<b>INISINIA</b>	<b>TINAI GORDON AND ASSOCIATES LIMITED (LEIATAUA M. TOM. TINAI)</b>
<b>TULAGA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AUALA KOLOSI (SIMA) I LE VAITAFE O AFEGA</li> <li>AUALA TELE A LE MALO I AFEGA &amp; MALIE</li> </ul>
<b>VAEGA AUTU</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAAMAUALUGA MA FAALAULETELE LE AUALA KOLOSI (SIMA)</li> <li>TOE FAUSIA AUALA FESOOTAI ILE AUALA KOLOSI (SIMA)</li> <li>TOE FAUSIA AUALA-UI A AIGA E AAFIA</li> <li>FAUSIA TALIVAI-MAA I AUGUTU OLE VAITAFE O AFEGA E PU'E AI TAFEGA</li> <li>FAUSIA ALAVAI FOU E PU'E AI SUAVAI O LOLOGA MA FAATAFE ILE SAMI</li> </ul>
<b>GALUEGA FAATINO ILE TAIMI NEI</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAATALANOA AIGA SAMOA E AAFIA FANUA FAALEAGANUU I LE TUAOI MA LE VAITAFE O AFEGA</li> <li>FAATALANOA PUIPUIGA O FALE-NOFO, FANUA-TANU, MA ISI MEATOTINO</li> <li>TAPA FAAMAONIGA A LE MATAGALUEGA O FANUA MA SUAFA I LE PULE O FANUA FAALEAGANUU</li> <li>FAATALANOA LE AVEINA O SE VAEGA O FANUA FAALEAGANUU E MANAOMIA MO LE TALIVAI-MAA</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FUATAGA O SE VAEGA O FANUA FAALEAGANUU E MANAOMIA MO LE TALIVAI-MAA</li> <li>FAITAUINA O MEATOTO E AAFIA ILE TALIVAI-MAA</li> </ul>
<b>TAIMI O GALUEGA FAAINO</b>	<b>AUKUSO 2024</b>
<b>GALUEGA FUAFUAINA ILE LUMANAI</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAATINO LE RIPOTI O TAUFUAFUAINA O FANUA UA FUAINA MA MEATOTO UA MAEA ONA FAITAU</li> <li>FAATALANOA TAU MA LE PULE O FANUA FAALEAGANUU</li> <li>FAATALANOA TAU MA LE PULE O MEATOTO</li> <li>SAINIA MALIEGA ILE FANUA UA AVEINA, MEATOTO E AAFIA MA LE TAU MA MALILIE IAI ITU E LUA</li> <li>TOTOGI TAU E LE MALO O SAMOA</li> </ul>
<b>TAIMI O GALUEGA FUAFUAINA</b>	<b>SETEMA 2024</b>
<b>TAIMI FUAFUAINA O GALUEGA FAALEKONEKARATE</b>	<b>AMATAGA OLE TAUSAGA FOU</b>

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

## Annex 4: Land Use Agreement Template

LAND USE AGREEMENT TEMPLATE

**Project:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Location:** \_\_\_\_\_

Project Partner	Name	Organisation
Team Leader (PMU)		
Town, District or Provincial Officer		
Project Representative		

Dear Sir/Madam,

- 1) We, the undersigned being the representatives of the ..... hereby acknowledge that..... have the right under the native law and custom to make decisions on the land known as ..... for the purpose of ..... with the rights to the receive the proceeds of any development or other conducted on the said land. We certify that all members of the village agree to the truth of this certificate and that we are the persons authorized to sign it.

.....

Signature of Witness    Full Name    Signature

.....

Signature of Witness    Full Name    Signature

.....

Signature of Witness    Full Name    Signature

- 2) We, the undersigned being the representatives of ..... clan of ..... Village, ..... District, ..... hereby declare that;

- (1) We have the right under customary law to allow access or use of the land ..... for the purpose of ..... (project name) and agree to allow access to ..... to support this project (entity);

*Lano Ford Replacement  
Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan*

- (2) That we undertake not to interfere in any manner on any activities or developments undertaken by our .....on the said parcel of land;
- (3) That we understand the use of natural resources located on the said land (edible or non edible plants/shrubs, sand, gravel, rocks, timber, water sources, bush materials and other organic matters) will not be used or will be removed for the purpose of the said project (circle one);
- (4) That we understand rental payment of ..... will be made by ..... for right of access to the said parcel of land (put nil if no rent is expected);
- (5) We commit ourselves in upholding the contents and the spirit of this agreement for so long as it remains in force;
- (6) We will undertake efforts to convey the contents of this agreement to members of the ..... village/s or clan/s and to ensure that they so honour it.

**SIGNATORIES**

Name	Signature / Date	Role
		LTA
		Village Mayor
		Village Representative

**3) WITNESSES**

We, the undersigned being representatives of ..... clan (who share the land boundary with ..... clan) hereby declare that by Customary Law, we are rightful owners of the land known as “.....” located at ..... Village ..... District and that it has the right by customary law to transfer/ lease the said parcel of land.

NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Made under our hands these agreements:

This \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 201\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

village \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.

Submitted to:

Pulenu`u at this location \_\_\_\_\_