

Resettlement Plan

March 2016

SOL: Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project

Prepared by the Ministry of Infrastructure Development of the Solomon Islands Government for the Asian Development Bank.

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**SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

TRANSPORT SECTOR FLOOD RECOVERY PROJECT
(ADB Loan No. 3152-SOL and Grant 0403-SOL)

RESETTLEMENT PLAN
(FINAL)



Design and Supervision Consultant
March 2016

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
CLAC	:	Customary Land Appeal Court
COL	:	Commissioner of Lands
CPIU	:	Central project Implementation Unit
EA	:	Executing Agency
FTE	:	Fixed Term Estate
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
IOL	:	Inventory of Losses
LAO	:	Land Acquisition Officer
LTA	:	Land and Tittles Act
MLHS	:	Ministry of Land, Housing and Survey
MOA	:	Memorandum of Agreement
RF	:	Resettlement Framework
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
SOL	:	Solomon Islands
SU	:	Safeguard Unit
TOL	:	Temporary Occupancy Licenses
TSFRP	:	Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project

GLOSSARY

Affected Household/Family: All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit; who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.

Affected Person (AP): All the people affected by the Project through land obtaining, relocation, or loss of income; and include any person, household [sometimes referred to as project affected family (AF)], firms, or public or private institutions. APs, therefore, include (i) persons whose agricultural land or other productive assets such as trees or crops are affected; (ii) persons whose businesses are affected and who might experience loss of income due to the Project impact; (iii) persons who lose work/employment as a result of Project impact; and (iv) people who lose access to community resources/property as a result of the Project.

Assistance: Support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.

Compensation: Payment in cash at current market value or in kind for an asset or a resource that is obtained or affected by a project to which the affected people are entitled in order to replace the lost property or income.

Cut-off date: The date, after which people will NOT be considered eligible for compensation, i.e. they are not included in the list of APs as defined by the census. Normally, the cut-off-date is the date of the detailed measurement survey.

Detailed Measurement Survey: The detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground.

Entitlement: The range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to business restoration which are due to APs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.

Non-titled: People who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied compensation.

Project: The Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project (TSFRP) funded by ADB.

Resettlement: All the impacts associated with loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive land, income-earning assets and sources, subsistence, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity, and mutual help mechanisms.

Vulnerable: Who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes: (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households that fall on or below the poverty line (within the meaning given previously); (iv) landless; (v) elderly households with no means of support; (vi) households without security of tenure; (vii) households of indigenous population or ethnic minority.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1. Solomon Islands Government (SIG), with assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), has undertaken the Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project (TSFRP) for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the transport infrastructure damaged by the severe flooding in April 2014. The Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID) as the executing agency (EA) is responsible to implement the TSFRP (the Project) through its existing Central Project Implementation Unit (CPIU) the implementing agency (IA), supported by SMEC International Pty Limited of Australia the Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC).

1.2 Project Description

2. The scope of work under the TSFRP comprises the rehabilitation and reconstruction of 19 structures (bridges, culverts, including the associated infrastructure). All these subprojects (SP), except Gold Ridge Bridge, are located on the Guadalcanal Road that runs between east and west of the Guadalcanal Province, having the capital city Honiara in the middle. The Gold Ridge Bridge is also located on a connecting road which feeds into the Guadalcanal Road. A list of all the subprojects is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: List of Subprojects

SL	Subprojects	Subproject Number	Ward	Village
West Guadalcanal				
1.	Veranaso Causeway (Selwyn)	SP 01	Sahalu	Maravovo
2.	Tambea Market Culvert	SP 02	Sahalu	Tambea
3.	Sasa Low Level Bridge	SP 03	Sahalu	Takaboru
4.	Aruligo 6-Cell Causeway	SP 04	Sahalu	San Isidro Plantation
5.	CBSI Culvert	SP 05	Sahalu	New Tohunaovo
6.	Tomba Bridge	SP 06	Sahalu	Tomba
7.	Belamatanga Bridge	SP 07	Tandai	Vura(Laona)
8.	Belamatanga Culvert 1	SP 08	Tandai	Vura(Laona)
9.	Belamatanga Culvert 2	SP 09	Tandai	Vura(Laona)
10.	Mbonege Bridge	SP 10	Tandai	Vura(Laona)
11.	Turtle Beach Culvert	SP 11	Tandai	Turtle Beach
12.	Poha Bridge	SP 12	Tandai	Poha
13.	Tanavasa Bridge	SP 13	Tandai	Tanavasa
14.	Tanaghai Arch Culvert	SP 14	Tandai	Kolotoha
East Guadalcanal				
15.	Mberande Bridge	SP 20	East Tasimboko	Tutumu
16.	Kovelau Bridge	SP 21	East Tasimboko	Ndova
17.	Mbalasuna Bridge	SP 22	Ghaobata	Ndadave
18.	Gold Ridge Bridge (Tinahulu)	SP 23	Malango/ Vulolo / Ghaobata	Saora/Bemuta
19.	Ngalimbiu Bridge	SP 24	Ghaobata	Ngalimbiu

3. Of the 19 sub-projects as shown in the above table, 6 bridges, 6 culverts and 2 causeways are located within Guadalcanal Province on the west, and the rest 4 bridges and 1 culvert are located on the east of the Province. The Project however does not include any development initiative within the vicinity of Honiara city council area. Location

of the subprojects between North East and North West Guadalcanal is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

Figure 1: Subprojects Location in North West Guadalcanal

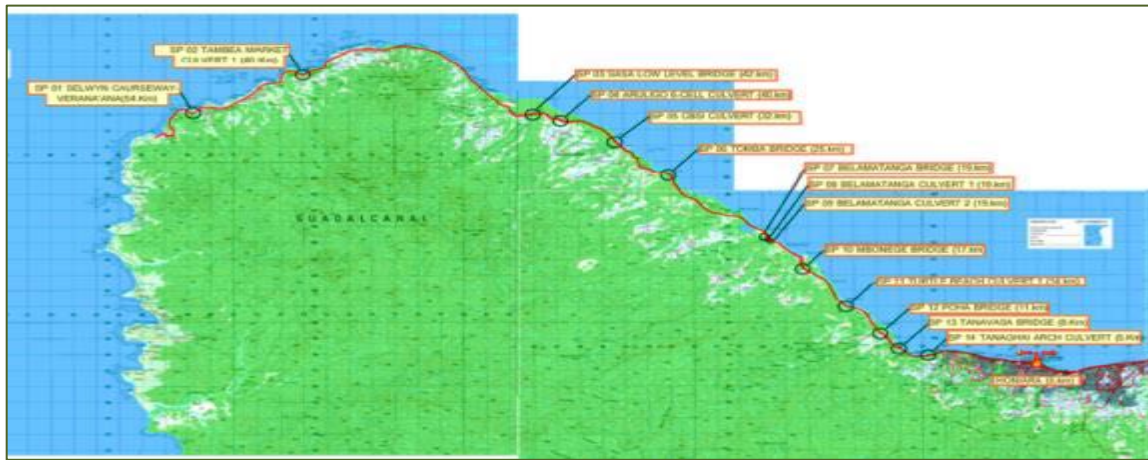


Figure 2: Subprojects Location in North East Guadalcanal



1.3 Land Acquisition Strategy

4. The strategy for the Project is to avoid and minimize land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impact to the extent possible. Implementation of physical will utilize mostly the existing Government owned land and the footprint of the existing structures. Although the improvement works will follow the current locations of the structures on the existing road/watercourse corridors, it will inevitably involve the permanent and temporary acquisition of some lands and other assets, particularly:

- To widen and raise the existing approach roads and thereby reconstruction of structure above the flood level, and in some cases to realign the approach roads for construction of structures in adjacent locations.

1.4 Resettlement Plan

5. For convenience, the Implementing Agency or CPIU has adopted the strategy to implement the subproject improvement works under two initiatives. Thus the scope of works for the DSC consultants has prompted the requirement of preparing the Resettlement Plan (RP) for the TSFRP splitting the subprojects into packages 1 and 2 in which Package 1 include eight (8) first prioritized subproject sites which needs immediate attention and Package 2 include eleven (11) other prioritized sites. Preparation of the RP for the first package of eight (8) prioritized sites cover LAR requirements of the subprojects

and the remaining eleven (11) subprojects of the second package will be included in the second RP. Table 1 presents the list of TSFRP subprojects that will be the focus of this RP and the second prioritized list of subprojects that will not be considered in this RP.

Table 2: TSFRP Subprojects under Packages 1 and 2

Subprojects under Resettlement Plan Package 1				Subprojects under Resettlement Plan Package 2			
SI	SP Number	SP Name	Location	SI	SP Number	SP Name	Location
1	SP 22	Mbalasuna Bridge	East Guadalcanal	9	SP 12	Poha HLB	West Guadalcanal
2	SP 20	Mberande Bridge	East Guadalcanal	10	SP 13	Tanavasa Bridge	West Guadalcanal
3	SP 01	Veranaso Causeway (Selwyn)	West Guadalcanal	11	SP 03	Sasa LLB	West Guadalcanal
4	SP 14	Tanaghai Arch Culvert	West Guadalcanal	12	SP 06	Tomba LLB	West Guadalcanal
5	SP 11	Turtle Beach Culvert	West Guadalcanal	13	SP 10	Mbonege Bridge	West Guadalcanal
6	SP 05	CBSI Culvert	West Guadalcanal	14	SP 04	Aruligo 6 Cell Causeway	West Guadalcanal
7	SP 24	Ngalimbiu Bridge	East Guadalcanal	15	SP 09	Belamatanga Culvert 2	West Guadalcanal
8	SP 21	Kovelau Bridge	East Guadalcanal	16	SP 07	Belamatanga Bridge	West Guadalcanal
-				17	SP 02	Tambea Market Culvert	West Guadalcanal
-				18	SP 23	Gold Ridge Bridge (Tinahulu)	East Guadalcanal
-				19	SP 08	Belamatanga Culvert 1	West Guadalcanal

6. Responding to the project priority, the consultants' work on preparation of RP has proceeded first to prepare the RP covering the subprojects under the Package 1 that includes 8 structures. To address the adverse LAR impacts of these 8 structures and as a measure to safeguard the interest of the APs and their community, the MID, supported by the Social Safeguards Specialists of the Design and Supervision Consultant, has prepared this RP complying with the regulations under the Land and Titles Act of the Solomon Island Government that governs the compulsory acquisition of land, the MID's Safeguards Procedures Manual and the ADB's safeguard requirements on involuntary resettlement under the Safeguard Policy Statement, adhering to the principles and procedures outlined in the Resettlement Framework (RF) adopted by the Government for the TSFRP.

1.5 Identification of LAR Impact

7. The requirements of achieving the technical design standard of the Project, it will trigger some LAR impact under improvement of few subprojects located in both the project areas of east and west of Guadalcanal. In order to identify the magnitude of LAR impact and to generate a socioeconomic baseline of the households likely to be affected by the project interventions, followed by preparation of a Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Project, a combined census and socioeconomic survey was carried out between 27 July and 17

August 2015, based on the preliminary designs of the subprojects as of July and August 2015. Data derived from the survey suggest that a total of 15 households will be affected for improvement of the 8 subprojects that are covered under the Part 1 RP. However, the effects on the affected persons (APs) will be small since there will be no affected household (AH) to lose any part of its dwelling land, and no house to be demolished and no household to be physically displaced from his/her existing dwelling, and also no household (HH) is likely to be severely affected as mandated by the ADB policy (i.e. losing 10% or more of its income generating activities). The Project, therefore, can be classified as Category B as per ADB safeguard policy.

1.6 Objectives of the RP

8. This RP defines the practical procedures by which the Implementing Agency (IA) will address the potential resettlement impacts under the Project, in line with the applicable policy and legal framework of the Government, and ensuring that the principles of the ADB's safeguard requirements on involuntary resettlement under the Safeguard Policy Statement are complied with. The primary objectives of the RP are to: (i) identify the project impact on the community in terms of loss of assets, and impact on livelihood and income; (ii) outline measures to mitigate the adverse impact; (iii) provide an estimate for budgetary allocation for compensation of loss of assets and resettlement benefits; and (iv) provide procedure for monitoring of resettlement implementation.

9. The impacts are documented in the RP corresponding to the preliminary designs of the structures as of July-August 2015. If situation demands, prior to commencement of actual implementation of physical works, this RP will be updated based on any significant changes to subproject scope or design. Or, if any additional or new impacts are exposed during the course of implementing the physical works, required Addendum(s) to the RP will be prepared.

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Scope and Rationale for Resettlement

10. As mentioned earlier, TSFRP improvement works have been planned to be carried out within the available land owned by the government and utilizing the footprint of the existing structures. However, in the course of Census and Socioeconomic Survey (CSS) for the first 8 subprojects, it was found that the project will inevitably have some impact on private as well as communal assets, including land, structure and tree. The project will acquire this land and other assets by compensating the owners for loss of their land and other properties as well as non-titled owners of the affected property, including their loss of income and employment. However, careful attention will be paid during implementation to make sure that the improvement works does not cause any major impact involving complete demolishing of any house, physical displacement of any household from his/her existing dwelling, or disruption of income and livelihoods.

2.2 Census Survey

11. This is to reiterate that physical implementation of the TSFRP will have unavoidable impact of loss of assets such as land, trees and plants (fruit bearing and timber) and structure (market houses). To ascertain the magnitude of the impacts, a 100% census

combined with socioeconomic survey was carried out between 27 July and 17 August 2015 to make an inventory of losses (IOL), and to develop a baseline of socioeconomic status of the households likely to suffer from project intervention. A structured questionnaire (**Annex 1**) was used to collect details of the APs. Immediate next to the completion of field survey, DSC consultants submitted a request letter (under DSC Ref: 537010/24, Date: 18 August 2015, **Annex 2**) to the Permanent Secretary of MID, Solomon Islands to establish 17 August 2015 as the Cut-off Date after which eligibility for LAR compensation will not be considered for the TSFRP areas.

2.3 Summary of Impact

12. Census survey revealed that physical implementation of the subprojects Number SP 01, 05, 11, 14, 20, 21, 22 and 24 there will be impact on households, as well as on social and community organizations. The census survey revealed three major types of impact from the project – on land, on structure and on trees and plants. 19,500 m² of land will be affected due to these first 8 subprojects. There will also be impact on 45.9 m² of structures that are currently being used as market. In addition to these, there will be impact on 1007 of trees and plants and plants of different nature. Summary of the impact for the 10 subprojects is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Impact for 8 Subprojects under the TSFRP

Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
Number of Households to be affected with Land	11
Number of Organizations to be affected with Land	4
Number of Households to be affected with structure (market houses)	3
Number of Households to be affected with trees and plants (fruit bearing and timber)	8
Number of Organizations to be affected with trees and plants	4
Number of households having multiple impacts	8
Number of organizations having multiple impacts	4
Area of land to be affected	19,500 m ²
Area of structure to be affected	45.9 m ²
Number of trees and plants/plants to be affected	1,007 Nos

2.3.1 Impact on Land

13. As mentioned before, 19,500 m² of land will be affected. Within this affected area, 18,100 m² of land is owned by households and 800 m² is owned by organizations. For both cases of households and organizations, the affected area of land is less than 1% of the total land holding of the respective households and organizations. Table 4 shows the impact on land.

Table 4: Magnitude of Impact on Land

Entities to be Affected	Number	Area of Impact (m2)	Total Land Area Owned	Percentage of Affected Area to Total Land Ownership
Households	11	18,100	3,283,500	0.56%
Organizations	4	800	110,000	0.73%
Total	15	19,500	-	-

14. Table 5 shows that along the affected area of land 100 m2 is used for residential purpose and the rest is agricultural land.

Table 5: Type of Affected Land

Types	Area of Affected Land (m ²)
Agricultural	19,400
Residential	100

2.3.2 Impact on Structure

15. All 3 structures to be affected belong to private ownership. These are all used as “market houses”. Total area of impact is estimated to be 45.9 m2. All the structures to be affected are single story structures. One of these structures is permanent while the other two are semi-permanent in nature. Table 6 shows that 1 of the structures will experience partial impact. The area of this structure is 12.6 m2. Other two structures with cumulative area of 33.3 m2 will face full impact.

Table 6: Impact on Structure

Type of Impact	Area of Affected Structure (m ²)
Partial	12.6
Full	33.3
Total	45.9

2.3.3 Impact on Trees and plants

16. Substantial number of trees and plants will be affected for improvement of the 10 subprojects, estimated at about 1,007 trees and plants. Majority of the affected trees/plants are Slippery Cabbage, a type of vegetable that is quite common in Solomon Island. Apart from this, there are fruit bearing trees (cocoa, coconut, banana, five corner), timber trees (teak) and a few others (e.g. yellow bamboo, sago palm, etc.). Point to be noted that although major part of the affected land is agricultural land, there is no crops on the affected land apart from the trees and plants mentioned in the Table 7. Hence, the subprojects will have no impact on crops.

Table 7: Impact on Trees and plants

Type of Trees and plants	Number
Cocoa	146
Coconut (Bearing)	24
Coconut (Non-bearing)	7
Banana	113
Sago Palm	15
Yellow Bamboo	30
Slippery Cabbage	625

Teak	2
Five Corner	1
Taro	44
Total	1,007

3. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

3.1 Socio-Economic Survey

3.1.1 Methodology

17. A socio-economic survey was conducted during the same time of carrying out the census survey, using a structured questionnaire. Due to paucity of time, it was planned to conduct this socioeconomic survey at one time combined into a single initiative together with the census survey, not making separate rounds of field trips. This socioeconomic survey covers information of 100% of both the male and female affected households.

3.2 Characteristics of the Affected Households

3.2.1 Household Heads

18. As already mentioned, 11 households will be affected with the subprojects, in addition to the 5 social/community organizations. All the households are headed by males. Majority of the household heads (46%) are more than 61 years old. Great majority of the households (64%) have farming as principle profession. The characteristic of the affected households heads are summarized in Table 8.

Table 8: Characteristics of Affected Households Heads

Characteristics of Household Head	No of Households or Organizations	% of Total Number of Households or Organizations
Gender of Household Head		
Male HH Head	11	100%
Female HH Head	0	0%
Total	11	100%
Age of Household Head		
HH Head Age Less than 30	0	0%
HH Head 31 to 40 Years	3	27%
HH Head 41 to 50 Years	1	9%
HH Head 51 to 60 Years	2	18%
HH Head more than 61 Years	5	46%
Total	11	100%
Profession of Household Head		
Farmer	7	64%
Business	1	9%
Service	1	9%
Other Professions	2	18%
Total	11	100%

3.2.2 Affected People and Gender

19. The 11 affected households have a total of 63 members in their family who are considered as Affected Persons (APs). Of these 63 APs, 30 APs are male (48%) and the rest 33 are female (52%) as shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Affected People and Gender

Gender of Affected People	Number	% of Total Affected Population
Male	30	48%
Female	33	52%
Total	63	100%

3.2.3 Household Characteristics of Family Type and Religion

20. Table 10 shows that all the affected households are followers of Christianity. 54% of the affected households belong to nuclear family, with the reminder divided between extended family 45% and joint family 9%.

Table 10: Household Characteristics

Characteristics of Household Head	No of Households or Organizations	% of Total Number of Households or Organizations
Family Type		
Joint Family	1	9%
Nuclear Family	6	54%
Extended Family	5	45%
Total	11	100%
Religion		
Christian	11	100%
Total	11	100%

3.3 Characteristics of the Affected Persons

3.3.1 Age of APs

21. Table 11 shows that majority (36%) of the household members (i.e. APs) are within the age range of 25-59. Another significant portion (25%) belong to age group below 0-14, while 14% are within the age range of 15-24 and the rest 25% are above 60 years.

Table 11: Age Distribution of APs in AHs

Age Group	Number of Surveyed Population in this Age Group	Percentage of Surveyed Population
0-14	16	25%
15-24	9	14%
25-59	22	36%
60+	16	25%
Total	63	100%

3.3.2 Education

22. Table 12 provides the literacy status of the APs which shows that a significant portion of the APs (40%) have elementary school education as the highest level of educational attainment. 28% of the APs have junior high school education, while 21% of them have senior high school education as the highest educational attainment.

Table 12: Literacy Status of APs

Educational Status	No of Surveyed Population with this Educational Status	% of Surveyed Population with this Educational Status
Illiterate	6	9%
Elementary School	25	40%
Junior High School	18	28%
Senior High School	13	21%
Graduate or Above	1	2%
Total	63	100%

3.3.3 Marital Status

23. Table 13 shows that 44% of the APs are married. 40% are either below marital age or have other types of marital status. 16% of the APs are unmarried.

Table 13: Marital Status of APs

Marital Status	Number of Surveyed Population with this Status	Percentage of Surveyed Population with this status
Married	28	44%
Unmarried	10	16%
Below Marital Age and other status	25	40%
Total	63	100%

3.4 Economic Characteristics of the AHs

3.4.1 Income Range and Type

24. Majority of the household (46%) have income more than \$20,000 per year. This income comes from two principle sources, one of which is earned income, i.e. income from agriculture, business or profession. Another portion of income comes from non-earned sources like remittance, rent, etc. All the households have income from earned sources, whereas, 3 out of 11 households have income from non-earned sources. Table 14 and Table 19 present the annual income range and income type respectively.

Table 14: HH Annual Income Range

HH Annual Income Range	No of HH	% of HH in this Range
Less than 10,000	3	27%
10,000 to 20,000	3	27%
More than 20,001	5	46%
Total	11	100%

Table 15: Type of Income

Income Type	Avg. Income per Year (\$)
Avg. Total Income	80,405
Avg. Earned Income	23,541
Avg. Non-earned Income	56,864

3.4.2 Source of Earned Income

25. Table 16 shows that all households have some income from agriculture sector. Other than agriculture, 3 of the households have income from trade and business.

Table 16: HH Source of Earned Income

Source Earned of Income	No of AHs
Agriculture	11
Public Service	2
Private Service	1
Trade & Business	3
Others	2

3.4.3 Source of Non-Earned Income

26. Table 17 shows that some households have income from non-earned sources. The sources are remittance (2 households), rental of structure (2 households) and leased land (1 household). 1 household have income from all three non-earned income sources, i.e. remittance, rental and leased land.

Table 17: Non-Earned Income Source

Source of Non- Earned Income	No of AHs
Remittance	2
Rental	2
Leased Land	1

3.4.4 Expenditure of the AHs

27. Average household expenditure of the AHs was found to be 19,861 per annum. Out of this, 35% was found to be spent on food items, and rest 65% on non-food items like fuel, energy, education, treatment, clothing, rent, social occasions, etc. Table 18 summarizes the average household expenditure.

Table 18: Average Annual Expenditure of AHs

Type of Expense	Avg. Expense (\$)	% of Expenditure
Expense on Food	6,972	35%
Expense on Non-Food Items	12,889	65%
Total Expense	19,861	100%

3.4.5 Poverty Situation of the AHs

28. The definition of poverty line given by World Bank is 1.25 USD per day per capita, which is equivalent to 9.96 SBD per day per capita. Considering this definition and considering the number of household members and annual income, 55% of the surveyed

households can be defined living below the poverty line. Table 19 shows the poverty status of the AHs.

Table 19: Poverty Status of the AHs

Poverty Status	No of AH	% of AH
No of HH Having below 9.96 SBD per day per capita income	6	55%
No of HH Having above 9.96 SBD per day per capita income	5	45%
Total	11	100%

4. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

4.1 Consultation and Participation

29. This RP has been prepared in consultation with the key local and national stakeholders, attempting to ensure their full awareness and participation, and to get the community people associated with the mainstream of development. Individual meetings were also undertaken with the directly affected households at the subproject locations, as well as in the DSC office in Honiara. Importance was given to consult the leaders of local communities, particularly the village and church chiefs of the concerned subproject areas to get their support to the Project. More specifically, attention was given:

- to discuss with the directly affected persons and their community to understand their attitude towards the project design and benefits and their expectations;
- to identify the potential negative impacts and explain the mitigation policies of the Project in line with the Government's law on land acquisition and the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, and to create awareness among the affected population regarding their entitlements and compensation payment procedures and grievances redress mechanism;
- to consult on market values of land and other assets for ascertaining the replacement price of the affected properties to compensate the APs; and
- to establish cut-off date for the Project towards minimizing impact of later influx of outsiders to the project area.

30. A total of 12 community consultation sessions were conducted between 27 July and 12 August 2015. Community people of different areas expressed different concerns, but the main issues concerning the project impacts and AP's expectation and their suggestions on mitigation measures appeared more or less similar. In the consultation meetings, almost all the participants responded by stating that the Project is necessary for improving connectivity, creating jobs, increasing agricultural productivity and reducing poverty. The program on the consultation is presented in Table 20. Minutes of some of the important meetings including participants' lists are provided in **Annex 3**.

Table 20: Community Consultation Program

SL	Date	Time	Stakeholders/ Location	Ward
1	27 July'15	10am	Tambea Market Culvert	Sahalu
2	28 July'15	10am	Sasa LLB	Sahalu

3	29 July'15	2pm	Aruligo 6-Cell Causeway	Sahalu
4	30 July'15	2pm	Tanavasa Bridge	Tandai
5	31 July'15	10am	Tanaghai Arch Culvert	Tandai
6	1 August'15	10am	Gold Ridge Bridge	Malango/ Vulolo / Ghaobata
7	3 August'15	10am	Mbalasuna Bridge	Ghaobata
8	4 August'15	10am	Tomba LLB	Sahalu
9	5 August'15	10am	Belamatanga Bridge & Culverts	Tandai
10	6 August '15	10am	Mbonege Bridge	Tandai
11	7 August'15	10am	Poha Bridge	Tandai
12	8 August'15	10am	Ngalimbiu Bridge	Ghaobata
13	10 August'15	2pm	Veranaso Causeway (Selwyn)	Sahalu
14	11 August'15	10am	Kovelau Bridge	East Tasimboko
15	12 August'15	10am	Mberande Bridge (East)	East Tasimboko
16	12 August'15	3pm	Mberande Bridge (West)	East Tasimboko

31. A total of 199 community people participated in the consultation sessions. As shown in Table 21, 100% of the community representatives supported the idea of project being implemented in the target areas. As openly known, the aftermath of the flood resulted in discomfort in travel, excessive travel time, decreased travel speed and increased waiting time for transportation. From this point of view, all the participating community people have the perception that the project will be beneficial for them. As a matter of fact, everyone expressed their willingness to participate in the project implementation process, and even 13% of them showed their interest to participate in the implementation process even on voluntary basis.

Table 21: Expression of Support from the Community Representatives

Statement of Support	No of participants expressing	% of total participants
Supporting the idea of project being implemented in the locality	199	100%
Having perception of the project being beneficial	199	100%
Willing to participate in the project implementation process	199	100%
Willing to participate the in project implementation without being paid	26	13%

32. Majority of the participants thought that the project will reduce time for local people in terms of transportation. They all expressed that the project will re-establish their access to health and educational facilities, which is a bit troublesome at this moment. At the same time, it will re-establish access to important government facilities and other social services. They also thought that with the bridge, culverts and causeways being repaired and reconstructed, travel will be safer as well cheaper. People's perception on the benefits of the Project is shown in Table 22.

Table 22: Community Peoples' Perceived Benefits of the Project

Perceived Benefit of the Community Participants	No of participants expressing	% of total participants
The project will reduce travel time for local people	172	86%
The project will re-establish access to education and health facilities	199	100%
The project will result in safer travel	199	100%
The project will result in cheaper travel	180	90%
The project will re-establish access to government and social facilities	199	100%

33. Table 23 shows that the community people also perceived some negative impacts. Majority expressed that there will be loss of land due to the project implementation. Another significant portion of the participants expressed that there will be increased accidents and hazards with the project being implemented, due to increased traffic and vehicle speed. A large number of the participants expressed their concern regarding noise, disturbance and nuisance during implementation of the project, especially during different civil constructions. Some of the participants were found to be worried about the privacy of their lives, especially for women and girls that might be hampered during the implementation process. A small portion of the participants also showed concerns about other negative impacts resulting from the influence of outsiders.

Table 23: Perceived Negative Impacts of the Project

Perceived Negative Impacts	No of Participants thinking there will be this impact	No of Participants thinking there will be high severity for this impact	Total number of Participants in the Community Consultation
There will be loss of land due to project implementation	189	176	199
There will be noise, disturbance and discomfort during implementation	91	91	199
Impact on privacy, especially for women and girls	48	46	199
Increased accidents and hazards	129	126	199
Negative impact on local lives from the influence of outsiders during project implementation period	23	4	199
Other bad impacts of the project	57	23	199

34. During the course of community consultations, the participants and likely APs were asked about their preference on the type of compensation for their affected property. In all the meetings almost all the respondents unanimously preferred cash compensation for loss of land, structures, trees and other assets.



Participatory consultation on 27 July 2015
at the Tambea Market Culvert area.



Participatory consultation on 12 August 2015 on
the east of the Mberande Bridge

4.2 Information Disclosure

35. After approval of this RP by MID and ADB, the MID will publicly disclose this resettlement plan to the stakeholders, especially to the APs. A summary of this RP along with the entitlement matrix will be translated into local language, and will be presented in the form of a Public Information Booklet (see **Annex 4**) to enable the APs and local communities to read it by themselves and be aware of the Project's benefit / compensation available for the APs. SU-CPIU, supported by the DSC social safeguards team, will distribute the Booklet to the APs through village level meetings. The Booklet will be made publicly available in the MID head office, Project Manager at CPIU, DSC office in Honiara, Provincial Government offices, and in the offices of concerned village/church chiefs. The final version of the RP will be disclosed in the website of the MID as well as of the ADB.

5. COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CAC) AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

5.1 Government Policy for Grievance Redress

36. Any disputes arising over alienated land, usually in relation to compensation as ownership is clear, are referred to the Magistrates Court and follow the procedure set out in the Land and Titles Act and Civil Code. Disputes over the award of compensation for resumed title, or where an FTE holder seeks to get compensation for "unimproved" land, are settled in the High Court.

37. For disputes over customary land, there is a two-step process: (i) the civil procedure through the Magistrates Court, and (ii) the customary procedure. The hearing in the Magistrates Court will determine whether the case can be dealt with through civil proceedings or whether the case is better handled through the customary process. If the case cannot be resolved after the Local Court hearing, it is presented as a case before the Customary Land Appeal Court (CLAC), which usually settles the case.

5.2 Complaints and Grievances

38. Efforts will always be in place to prevent grievances through undertaking consultation, communication and coordination with the APs, the community and the local level authorities. However, complaints and grievances from the project affected people sometimes may be unavoidable, involving:

- APs not enlisted;
- Losses not identified correctly;
- Compensation/assistance inadequate or not as per the entitlement matrix;
- Dispute about ownership;
- Difficulty in proving their title being the actual owners and users of land and other assets;
- Delay in disbursement of compensation/assistance; and
- Improper distribution of compensation/ assistance in case of multiple ownership of a plot of land.

39. Furthermore during the project implementation phase other complaints will directly be on the environmental and social impacts of the project during construction which include:

- Minor complaints relating to dust and noise;
- Contamination of water bodies during material extraction and excavation;
- Disposal of biodegradable, non-biodegradable and chemical wastes;
- Workers attitude towards local women and girls;
- Workers involving in social activities and causing problems;
- Workers poaching plants and animals;
- Health and Safety requirements of the public and workers

40. Hence, the contractor according to the Environmental Management Guideline is required to fulfill the identified mitigation measures and implement the CAC and GRM accordingly to address such issues.

5.3 Community Advisory Committee (CAC)

41. The Participation of communities is one of the key elements for a successful infrastructure development as it is important to support resource owners to realize their ownership of the asset. Thus, community members and resource owners must be consulted and involved as they are a critical part of any infrastructure development project during the planning and implementation process.

42. The function of the CAC is to resolve issues arising between the contractor and the communities and advise the contractor on the environmental, physical and social impacts of the construction works on the community. This will take into account the customary way of settling such issues.

5.3.1 Establishment

The CAC is established to develop a joint responsibility and ownership of transport facilities in the community and to facilitate the even implementation of any infrastructure maintenance and rehabilitation civil works. Included that it assists the affected communities and resource owners to take a sense of ownership and sustainability of transport infrastructure facilities.

This shall be established during the project implementation phase after the contract signing and will be evaluated. Each member shall be nominated by at least two (2) people residing within the project location during the first consultation meeting to represent the community, tribe, chiefs, elders and women.

The CAC will be set up based on the local administrative units (wards, villages) as well as to facilitate easy accessibility of the APs. The CAC would be the tool to ensure proper presentation of grievances, and impartial hearings and transparent decisions. As already mentioned, a CAC does not possess any legal mandate or authority to resolve LAR issues, rather acts as an advisory body or facilitate to try to resolve issues, for example, relating to value of compensation for affected properties. CAC will include at least 2 female member to participate in the hearings if the aggrieved person is a female.

43. The CAC shall comprise of five (5) or more but less than twenty one (21) members which will include at least two (2) female as contact persons for the community is proposed to be formed at the project area. In case of the absence of any of the members during the decision-making process, an appropriate candidate will be nominated by the original representative. However, at least five members should execute a session for grievance resolution with an MID representative being the chairperson. Composition of a CAC under the TSFRP is proposed to include the following members as in the table below.

Table 24: Community Advisory Committee

1.	Social Safeguards Officer in the SU, CPIU/MID	Chairman
2.	Land Acquisition Officer from COL posted in CPIU/MID	Member
3.	Community Development and Gender Specialist in the SU, CPIU/MID	Member
4.	Community Liaison Officer in the SU, CPIU/MID	Member
5.	Social Safeguards Specialist, DSC	Member
6.	Village Chief of concerned area including appointed female leaders	Member
7.	Representative of APs.	Member

A secretary responsible for taking notes and minutes during the meeting shall be appointed by the committee with a term in office same to that of the CAC members.

5.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

5.4.1 General

44. For efficient dealing with APs' resettlement concerns which cannot be resolved by the CAC at the subproject level, the Implementing Agency has adopted a simple and acceptable, transparent and effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). This involved the establishment of a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) that will deal mainly with the grievances and issues arising which the CAC cannot resolve during the project

implementation phase. In the grievance redress committee will be chaired by the PS, MID and will include the Director of CPIU, the Project Engineer, the Contractor's representative and the Third Party Arbitrator appointed by the PS. The concerned village Chief or elders will play a vital role while the TSFRP Project Manager (PM), assisted by the SU-CPIU and the Social Safeguards Team (SST) of the DSC, will be the focal point for receiving and resolving any grievances of APs. However, the AP always has final recourse through Solomon Islands (SOL's) legal channels. Should the APs want to pursue legal recourse, CPIU in association with SU and SST-DSC will ensure the support is given to the AP to prepare a case. However, every effort should be exerted to avoid this legal course because it would entail loss of time and expenses on the part of the APs.

45. Through public consultations and distribution of the public information booklet, APs will be informed that they have a right to file complaints to GRC(s) on any aspects of compensation, or on any other related grievance. It should be pointed out that this committee does not possess any legal mandate or authority to resolve land issues, rather acts as an advisory body or facilitator to try to resolve issues between the affected household and the MID/CPIU. Any complaints of ownership or other suits, to be resolved by judicial system, will not be resolved in GRCs.

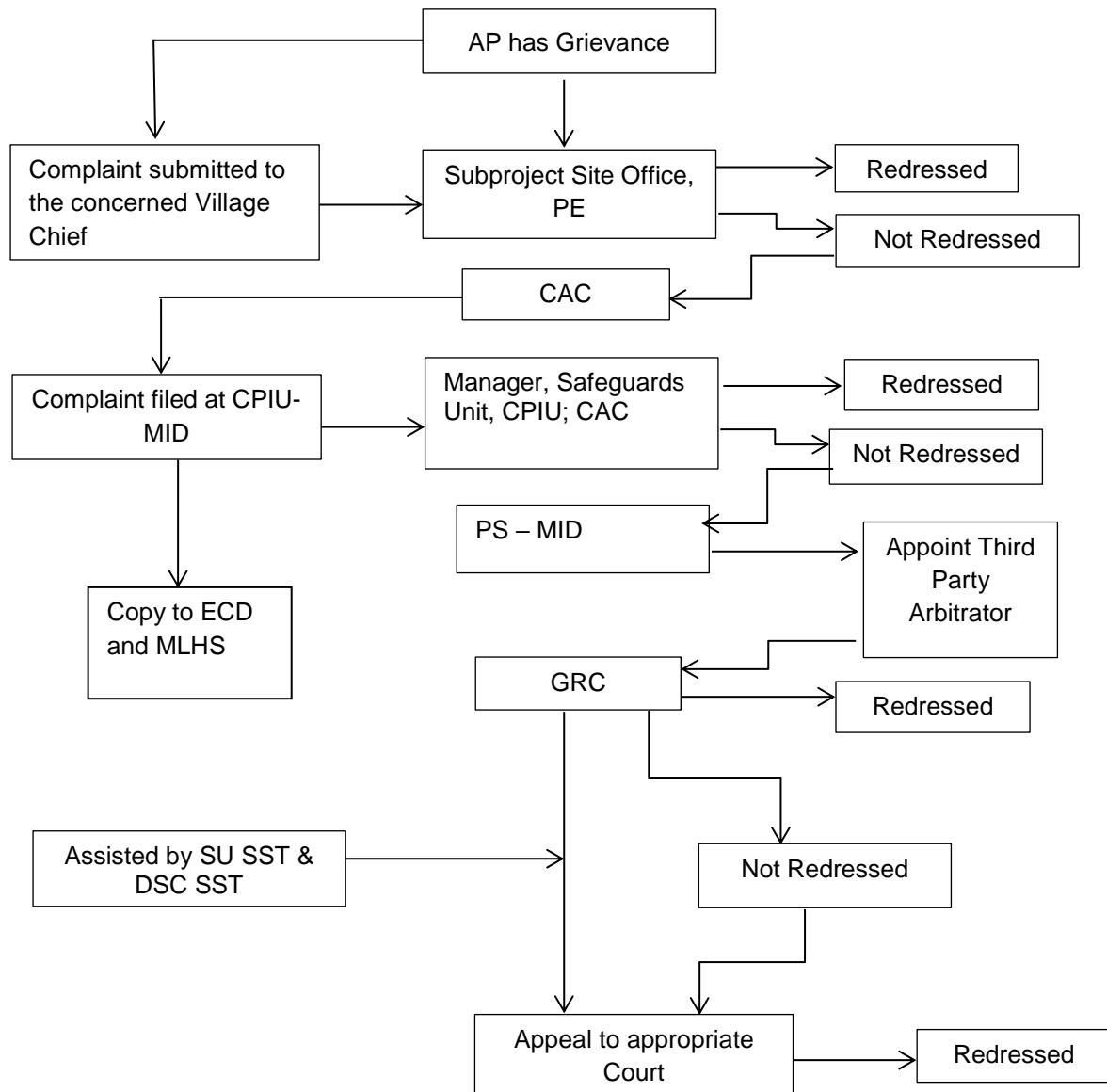
5.5 Proposed Measures to Address Grievances

46. Grievances will be addressed through the following steps (refer to Figure 3):

- i. Any grievances raised by the AP shall be first discussed with the village elder or chief who is a member of the CAC and the Elder or Chief will take the complaint to the subproject site office along with the complainant. All complaints raised by complainants whether it is serious or less serious will be recorded and registered in a Complaints Register by Date, Complainants Name, Grievance Raised, Resolution Attempts and Outcome of Grievance Resolution. This complaint if can be resolved immediately will be dealt with accordingly by the subproject staff or the Project Engineer.
- ii. However, if needs to be discussed with the CAC a meeting will be set up for all members to attend to the issue with minutes of the meeting taken by the DSC and SU and an MID personnel being the Chairperson. The complaints will be resolved according to MID's Grievance Resolution Process. The PE can make an on the spot determination to resolve the complaint or issue and inform the CAC within seven (7) days.
- iii. If grievances are not resolved at the CAC level, then complaints can be lodged to the Manager SU, CPIU-MID at Honiara, assisted by the DSC SST, within 15 days of receiving a response from the CAC. The issue will be dealt with by the CAC and Manager SU – CPIU. The resolution at this level will be attempted within 14 days and inform the APs.
- iv. If the decision is unacceptable to the APs, they can register the complaint directly to the ECD (if Environmental) or MLHS (if Land), and the PS of MID who will appoint a third party arbitrator to be part of the GRC for the complaints hearing within 1 month of receiving response from the CPIU, with documents supporting their claims. The MID will attempt to make decision within 15 days and inform the APs.

- v. If issues raised cannot be resolved at the subsequent levels, the AP can have the complaint taken up to the MLHS in which the CoL will be reviewing the complaint and get back to the AP within 2 weeks with a decision.
 - vi. Should all the above three levels of grievance redress process fail to satisfy the AP, he/she may take the matter to the courts (Magistrates Court, High Court or CLAC) for its resolution. The AP however has recourse to a court of law at all stages. This will be at the APs cost, but if the court shows that the government ministries have been negligent in making their determination the AP will be able to seek costs. The AP will be facilitated in this process by the SU and the DSC SST.
47. Mention should be made, in the event of grievances that cannot be resolved at the local level, the MID will hold the compensation amounts in escrow or trust account. Compensation will be paid in full upon final resolution of the case in the courts or other forum, in accordance with the entitlements of the AP.

Figure 3: Complaint and Grievance Redress Process



6. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

6.1 Solomon Islands Legal Framework on Land Acquisition

48. In Solomon Islands, 87% of land is under customary tenure.¹ Inheritance of customary land ownership or user rights differs with custom from island to island. Some islands (including those in Guadalcanal, Central and Western provinces) typically practice matrilineal inheritance and the remaining provinces practice patrilineal inheritance.² The remaining land is considered “alienated” and is subject to registration under the Land and Titles Act (the Act or LTA). Within Honiara City Council and provincial capital boundaries, land is owned by the state and is held in the perpetual estate title on behalf of the government by the Commissioner of Lands (COL). The COL enters into 50 year fixed term estate (FTE) agreements with individuals or shorter term temporary occupancy licenses (TOL). A TOL is valid for a period of one to two years, and permanent structures or improvements are not permitted on this land.

49. The LTA governs the government’s compulsory acquisition of land as well as purchase or lease of land through agreement.

6.2 Compulsory Land Acquisition

50. Sections 71 through 85 of the Act deal with compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes. Under section 71, the Minister makes a declaration that land is required for a public purpose. The declaration (including a plan or description of boundaries) is published and notice is required to be given to the landowner in case of registered land (section 72), and to all people or groups with an interest in the land for unregistered or customary land (section 73). Within three months of the date of the declaration (provided the declaration is not appealed), the person(s)/group with an interest in the land must make a claim for compensation to the COL. Under section 79 (2) the COL can either offer to pay the claim, or reject it. If the offer is accepted by the claimant, the COL has three months from the date of acceptance of the offer, to pay the claim. If the claim for compensation is rejected, or the claimant is dissatisfied with the offer by the COL, the claimant has three months with which to lodge an appeal with the High Court.

51. Section 83 of the Act sets out the criteria for assessing compensation for land acquired compulsorily, and includes such things as (i) condition of land concerned; and (ii) any other matters and circumstances considered relevant, including assessment of any diminution in value to owner/occupier of contiguous. Section 84 of the Act deals with compensation for customary land, and provides for transfer or grant of other land or estate (along with terms and conditions), to person(s) or group³, in lieu of payment of compensation. Sub-section 4 says that such compensation is for the benefit of all people in the group, in the tradition of customary usage.

52. In case of improved alienated land, the Act provides for (i) compensation for permanently acquired land; or (ii) rent for temporary use or occupation of land.

¹ Exemptions being the lands of the national capital area (Honiara), various provincial headquarters, and Tulaggi Island (which was the national capital until the 1960s and is alienated land).

² A small area on Guadalcanal – Marau practices patrilineal inheritance due to influence of customs of Malaita through Malaitans which have relocated to Guadalcanal.

³ Any disputes as to whether person(s) are a member of the group, or among members of a group about the compensation, shall be determined by the local court or Customary Land Appeals Court.

Compensation can be provided in two ways; (i) if requested by a lease-holder, an FTE can be granted for an alternative parcel of land; or (ii) cash compensation based on valuation of land plus improvements. The valuation is based on the current value of parcels of land for similar uses in the area and the current rent for similar FTE arrangements. For unimproved alienated land, compensation negotiation is based on the original lease price plus reimbursement of all rent payments made up to the time of the resumption. This is considered to constitute replacement cost as envisaged in the ADB safeguard policy.

53. Temporary occupation of land for public purposes – for a period of a maximum of three years - may also be acquired by the COL (under section 82). This follows a similar process to acquisition of land, with a declaration and notice being given. Agreement as to the rental follows a similar process to the claim, offer, acceptance, and assessment as compensation for land to be acquired (under section 79). Under sub-section 3, at the end of the temporary use, the land is to revert to the owner or person or group with an interest in the land. If land has been damaged or the value diminished, compensation is to be awarded.

54. However, the MID through the Implementing Agency had adopted and practiced the use of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and / or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for use of land. That is negotiating with the land and properties owners for temporary or permanent clearance and use of land for infrastructure development and only paying compensation for non – land assets. Compulsory acquiring land is not normally practiced as it takes time and often triggers issues among customary land owning groups as most of the lands within the country for development are customarily owned.

6.3 Purchase or Lease (acquisition through agreement)

55. Sections 60 through 70 of the Act deal with purchase or lease of customary land (through agreement) by the COL or any Provincial Assembly. The process starts with an appointment of a Land Acquisition Officer (LO) for the purpose of land purchase or lease. The LO demarcates the boundary and agrees with landowners for the purchase or lease of the land required. The LO publishes a notice, holds a public hearing and prepares necessary reports. The agreement is reached with respective landowners and it is implemented by the COL, including payment of the compensation, taking possession of the land, and registration of the land in the name of acquiring entity.

56. For the purchase or lease proceeding to be completed properly, it is important that at least four (4) meetings should be held with the public i.e. the intended landowners. The four (4) meetings are held in the following orders:

(i) First Meeting:

A public notice of appointment of acquisition officer to acquire the subject customary land will be put up. Awareness meeting for the next few days about what is expected to be done in the second meeting will also be disseminated.

(ii) Second Meeting:

56. The second meeting is a crucial one. It is during this meeting that the acquisition officer will try to find out who the true landowners are and who the selected trustees to sign forms – customary land form 2 (CL2). If there is any disagreement then the acquisition officer needs to hear the concerns of the disputing parties. This could take days or weeks.

57. Walking the boundaries of affected land parcel will also be undertaken by all concerned parties. It is also during this meeting that the acquisition officer needs the services of a surveyor to produce a sketch of land intended for acquisition and this sketch will be signed by all concerned land owners. At the end of the meeting the land acquisition officer will come up with the trustees to sign form CL2 and the sketch map.

58. The timing of this meeting is based on the outcome of discussions with all affected clans (tribes) and sub-tribes as well as the outcome of the inspection of the affected land parcels. Thus the process could take days or weeks depending on the proximity and access to the area.

59. Once the CL2 form is signed, Notices of trustees will be put on the public notice board for public viewing.

(iii) Third Meeting:

60. The LO will hold this meeting with one aim to see if there is agreement among affected landowners on the trustees chosen in the previous meetings. If there is any disagreement then the meeting will proceed to hear issues of disagreement. This can take days or weeks depending on the nature of the dispute. At the end of the hearing, the acquisition officer will ensure that the nominated trustee during the second meeting is concurred or not by all parties concerned.

(iv) Fourth Meeting:

61. Thereafter, the LO will put up a notice inviting the public that they have three months to lodge their concern to the chief magistrate of that particular province. Issues that may be raised during this time may focus on the choice of trustees or the manner by which the LO conducted the hearings or related concerns regarding land acquisition process.

62. *Certificate of No Appeal:* At the end of the three (3) month notice, the LO will write to the chief magistrate requesting him to confirm whether an appeal against the proceedings of the acquisition process has been lodged. If an appeal had been lodged the magistrate will set a date to hear the case. If there was no appeal then the Magistrate will release a certificate of No Appeal. At this point of the process land acquisition procedure is only half way through.

63. *Document Compilation:* During this period the LO will spend most of his time in Honiara working with the Surveyors who will then go back to site and carry out the legal survey work and demarcate the initial boundary identified by the landowners (clan/ tribes). After the survey demarcation the cartographer or draftsman will do the plotting of the cadastral plan and checking is done by the Surveyor General to ensure accuracy is maintained.

64. After this an application for first registration is done by the Commissioner of Lands Office and the drawing up of Vesting Order for the Commissioner of Lands to sign which signifies that all the relevant processes as required by the Lands and Title Act sub sections 61,62,63 and 64 has been fully complied with.

65. *Statutory Declaration* could also be prepared for landowners (trustees) to sign if there is a need for it. This process can take weeks or months.

66. *Registration of the Perpetual Estates:* The perpetual estates of the concerned land will now be registered in the landowners. The valuation work is also carried out to determine the outright purchase price if the perpetual estate is to be vested in the commissioner of Lands. If the land is to be leased the valuation should determine the premium and annual rental value to the land owners.

67. When the registration of the perpetual estate is done and the titles are released then the acquisition process would have been completed.

6.4 MIDs Policy and Principles

68. The MID's Safeguards Procedures Manual is designed to avoid, minimize and balance environmental and social impacts caused by infrastructure development based on the three Tiers (Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3) which divides proposed infrastructure repair, maintenance and rehabilitation works. The three tiers activates the environmental and LAR policies of the MID and Development Partners including the CSS.

69. In the case of Land Acquisition the MID/CPIU has the decision of going into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Land Owners. The MOA allows Tier 3 projects voluntary access, i.e., with no cash compensation to land outside the road reserve or the ROW for expansion, staging area, and the conduct of works. This has similar terms and conditions as the MOU which the MID / CPIU enters into with customary landowners for non – NTP MBMC projects. However, the MOA requires payment for any non-land assets affected by the works. More importantly, it is legally binding, as it goes through review and approval of the Attorney General's Office (AGO) before taking effect.

70. If an MOA is rejected by the landowners, the MID / CPIU will have to organize with the Commissioner of Lands for Land Acquisition under Part V of the land and Titles Act. A LARP is prepared, approved by the MID and disclosed for Tier 3 activities.

71. For Tier 3 projects LAR will definitely occur for transport infrastructure projects if it involves new works or construction of a transport facility where presently there is none. The LAR policy principles also apply to expansion of an existing facility beyond its present foot print or boundaries. Triggering all LAR principles means that Tier 3 activities involving new works or expansion will have to undergo full LAR planning.

72. Furthermore, major infrastructure rehabilitation will have to go through most of the phases in the project cycle. That is:

- Identification of projects by:
 - a. Scoping to make preliminary assessment of the area's suitability and features
- Identification of landowners, land boundaries and issues concerning the area through social scoping by identifying the boundaries and use of the land, recording fixed assets, ownership of land and issues that might hinder LAR.
- Information disclosure through community consultations and meetings
- Establishment of CAC and GRM by appointment of community representatives by the communities. The committee members will be informed and trained on the roles and functions of the committee.
- The Social impacts and measures to mitigate them are identified through the SIA and LAR by undertaking surveys at the communities and each households.
- Planning of the LAR find measures to avoid, minimize offset and compensate for the impacts and to improve or at least restore the standard of living and livelihood of APs to pre – LAR levels.
- The CAC or GRM will disclose the LARP at the project site to all APs in a timely manner at an accessible place and language understood by APs and other stakeholders.

- Execute LAR by providing compensation and other entitlements to the APs before works and economic displacement.
- Monitor the implementation of the LAR and its impacts on the APs.

6.5 ADB Safeguard Policy

73. The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requires ADB-assisted projects to (i) avoid resettlement impacts wherever possible; (ii) minimize impacts by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all Displaced Persons (DP4) in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable. It covers both physical displacement and economic displacement.

74. The key principles of the ADB safeguard policy on resettlement are as follows:

- Screen early the project's resettlement impacts and risks.
- Carry out meaningful consultations with and participation of DPs, inform all DPs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. Establish a grievance redress mechanism.
- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all DPs through (i) land-based resettlement or cash compensation at replacement cost, as relevant, (ii) prompt replacement of assets, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- Provide DPs with needed assistance, including: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation and, better housing; (ii) transitional support and development assistance; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups to at least national minimum standards.
- Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement.
- Ensure that DPs without titles are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- Prepare a RP elaborating on DPs' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy and so on.
- Disclose a RP in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to DPs and other stakeholders.
- Conceive and execute resettlement as part of a development project or program.
- Provide compensation and other entitlements before physical or economic displacement.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of DPs.

6.6 Gaps between ADB SPS and Solomon Islands Laws and Gap-filling Measures

⁴ The term AP is increasingly being replaced by the term "Displaced Person (DP)" following ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 – but is still in common use in the field. The terms of APs and DPs are used interchangeably in this document.

75. From ADBs two (2) TA on the Country's Safeguards Systems there are some discrepancies and problems identified in the LTA. From this recommendations were proposed, particularly for Part V: Purchase or Lease of Customary Land by Private Treaty and Compulsory Acquisition of Land under Divisions 1 and 2 of the LTA. But this recommendations and identified issues were not included below as the Amended LTA is not available.

76. Table 28 summarizes the differences between ADB SPS requirements and SOL Laws on land acquisition/involuntary resettlement, and gap-filling measures.

Table 25: Comparison of Solomon Islands Law and ADB Policy and Gap-filling Measures

ADB SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement	SOL Laws on Land Acquisition/ Resettlement	Gaps between ADB SPS and SOL Laws	Gap-filling Measures
Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible. Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives.	The Constitution provides for the protection from deprivation of property. The Constitution and Land and Tittles Act (LTA) set out the conditions under which land may be compulsory acquired. The property can only be acquired for the public good, and with the payment of reasonable compensation.	No explicit reference to the need for minimizing resettlement impacts by exploring alternatives.	The RF includes measures on avoiding/minimizing land acquisition and resettlement impacts.
Enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	General principles of compensation for land and assets are set out in the Constitution and LTA.	SOL Laws do not prescribe measures to restore/ improve standard of living.	The RF includes measures on compensation at replacement cost for affected land/assets and to restore/improve living standard of DPs.
Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	LTA sets out the process for land investigation which includes identification of affected clans/tribes and their assets.	No specific requirements for census, cut-off date, impact assessment and scoping of resettlement planning.	The RF includes measures on survey/census, cut-off-date, assessment of impacts and resettlement planning.
Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, host communities, and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements	LTA sets out the process of notification, including that all landowners must be informed of the	No specific provisions for preparing and implementing RP based on	The RF includes measures on consultations with DPs, including vulnerable groups,

and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.	acquisition and entitlements.	meaningful consultations with DPs, including the poor, the landless, elderly, women, and other vulnerable groups	during preparation and implementation of RPs.
Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.	LTA provides for appeal against a declaration of public purpose for compulsory acquisition and amount of compensation.	No requirements for a project-specific grievance redress mechanism.	The RF includes measures on project-specific grievance redress mechanism.
Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	The Constitution requires payment of reasonable compensation for the compulsory acquisition of land for a public benefit, within a reasonable period of time having regard to all the relevant circumstances. LTA sets out more detailed requirements: By s79 any person who claims to be entitled to an interest in compulsory acquired land may make a claim for compensation (within 3 months); the requirements for payment are set out in s81; and the provisions for assessing compensation are set out in s83.	No specific requirement for land-based resettlement, replacement of assets, and benefit sharing.	The RF includes measures of on-site relocation, replacement of affected structures, compensation at replacement cost and priority of project employment to DPs.
Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better	LTA provides for the provision of alternative land in lieu of compensation for customary land compulsory acquired.	SOL laws have no specific provisions on relocation, transitional support and civic infrastructure and services.	The RF includes measures on-site relocation of affected structures, transitional allowances and restoration of civic infrastructure.

housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.			
Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.	The Constitution and LTA include general principles of compensation for damages or losses.	SOL Laws do not prescribe measures on improvement of living standard and restoration of livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable groups.	The RF includes measures on restoration/improvement of livelihoods of DPs, including the poor and vulnerable groups.
Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	LTA Part V, Division 1 sets out the detailed provisions for voluntary purchase or lease of land.	SOL Laws do not specifically require third-party verification of negotiated agreement.	The RF describes procedures for the negotiation with landowner groups through memoranda of agreements (MOAs) to be verified by a third-party.
Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets		There is nothing in the SOL Laws to address the issue of displaced persons without land title or legal land rights.	The entitlement matrix for the project provides for resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets to non-titled DPs as well.
Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.		SOL Laws have no provision of preparing RP.	The RF includes measures on preparation of RP for subprojects in case they involve land acquisition/resettlement impacts.

Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.	LTA sets procedures in notification of landowners at different stages of land acquisition steps.	No requirements on disclosure of an RP.	The RF includes disclosure measures, including posting of documents on ADB website as well as providing information to DPs.
Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	No equivalent provision	Gap.	Land acquisition/resettlement costs will be included and financed out of the project cost.
Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	LTA requires compensation to be paid within 3 months of acceptance of the offer.	There is nothing in the Act to require payment before displacement.	The RF includes measures on payment of compensation for affected assets before start of civil works on affected land.
Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	No equivalent provision	Gap.	The RF includes monitoring measures, including requirements of semi-annual safeguard monitoring report.

7. THE PROJECT'S RESETTLEMENT POLICY PRINCIPLES AND ENTITLEMENTS

7.1 Memorandum of Agreement

77. Consistent with the ADB SPS, this RF will apply to all three categories of DPs as follows: (i) persons with formal or legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such land that are recognized or recognizable

under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part (as of the cut-off date) who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.

78. The project will follow both the national laws and the ADB safeguard policy. In case of any gap, the ADB policy will apply. The project's key resettlement principles are: (i) it will avoid or minimize involuntary land acquisition and resettlement through careful design; (ii) DPs will receive compensation at replacement cost and/or assistance so that they will be as well-off as without the project; (iii) DPs will be consulted during project cycle; (iv) absence of formal title will not be a bar to compensation for house, structures and trees/crops, and particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups; (v) land compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before start of civil works; and (vi) land acquisition and resettlement will be conceived as part of the project and costs related to resettlement will be included in and financed out of the project cost.

79. For infrastructures that directly benefit local communities, the MID often consults with the communities and landowner groups to get their agreement in constructing such infrastructures on the community/customary land. If the landowners and any other persons who claim an interest in the land agree on use of the land for the project purpose, the agreement is documented in the form of a Memorandum of Agreement (**MOA**) which is signed by the members of the community/landowner group and the government. The MOA sets out the agreed terms and conditions, including details of compensation to the landowners to be provided by the MID in return for use of the community land for the project. While the MID wishes to continue this tradition of consultation and MOA, the project will follow adequate safeguards and legal process in obtaining community/customary land, including: (i) local communities will be consulted on selection of subproject location/alignment and on options to minimize resettlement impacts; (ii) landowners will not be forced to give their land; (iii) affected persons/households will be provided compensation (at replacement cost) for their loss of individual structures and other improvements such as crops, trees, etc., in addition to in-kind compensation to community/groups for affected customary land, (iv) procedures on purchase or lease of customary land in compliance with the Land Act will be followed, as relevant; (iv) a written MOA will be signed with all members of the landowner group(s); and (v) the MOA will be validated by a third party such as a civil society organization or a magistrate.

80. The project will follow eligibility and provisions in the RF for compensating all types of losses resulting from land acquisition or restriction on land use or access. DPs will receive compensation at replacement cost, and other resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance. Titled DPs will receive compensation for land acquired by the project. Non-titled DPs are not eligible for compensation of land, but will receive compensation for assets attached to land and other assistance as required. Households headed by women and other vulnerable households will receive further assistance. Table 30 presents the entitlement matrix.

7.2 Entitlements

81. Entitlement provisions for the APs include compensation for permanent and temporary loss of land, structure, trees, crops, and a onetime allowances/grant for shifting and reconstruction of structure. These entitlements are summarized below, while the Entitlement Matrix is given in Table 25.

- **Acquisition of land:** Landowners/landowner groups will be compensated in cash at replacement cost as agreed between MID and landowners.
- **Loss of Structures (temporary):** will be compensated in cash at replacement cost free of deductions for depreciation and transaction costs. A one-time transfer grant of SBD 500.00 and a one-time reconstruction grant of SBD 2000.00 will be paid for each affected households.
- **Loss of crop:** Compensation for loss of crops will be paid in cash as per the rate determined by the Department of Agriculture.
- **Loss of trees:** Compensation for loss of trees will be paid in cash at replacement cost as determined by the Forest Division.
- **Vulnerable Households:** Vulnerable AP households (if any) will receive a one-time additional special assistance of SBD 1500.00. This special assistance will be in addition to the standard package.

Table 26: Entitlement Matrix

Impact/Type of Loss	Application	Entitled DPs	Entitlement
Loss of use of land through temporary occupation by the project including any damages within land used temporarily Loss of access during construction causing inconvenience to APs or impacting livelihoods	Customary land required during repair/rehabilitation activities	Landowners/users of customary land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent as negotiated with landowners. All temporary use of land will be through written agreement with the landowner/lease-holder and land will be returned to the landowners after rehabilitation to original or better condition. • Compensation at replacement cost for any damages within land used for project. • The project will ensure that APs have uninterrupted access to their land and livelihood sources. In case of any unavoidable loss of access, APs will be provided compensation for their losses at replacement cost.
	Alienated land (FTE, etc.) required during repair/rehabilitation activities	Lease-holder	
Permanent loss of various types of land (other than residential)	Customary land required for project construction	Landowners/users of customary land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation, at replacement cost, to landowners group, as agreed between MID and landowners. • Cash compensation to leaseholders for affected land. New FTE lease for alternative land, with no cost to DPs. • Cash compensation for affected crops at
	Alienated land required for the project construction	Lease-holders, tenants and users of land	

			<p>replacement cost.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A portion/share of compensation amount will be provided to sharecroppers/tenants for portion of land sharecropped according to sharecropping/rental agreement.
Loss of gardens, trees, crops, perennials, and/or productive trees/plants	Standing crops, trees in the ROW	Owner(s) of crops or trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at replacement cost as determined by the Forest Division for timber trees and the Department of Agriculture for crops or productive plants/trees.
Partial or total removal of structure (house or commercial structure)	Structure in ROW	Owner(s) of structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for structures affected or removed at replacement cost without deductions for salvaged materials, and assistance in locating suitable alternative housing or commercial building. Transfer grant of SBD 500.00 for each unit of temporary structure as agreed between MID and DP. for dismantling and transport of salvaged materials. Reconstruction grant of SBD 2000.00 for each unit of temporary structure. Salvaged material free of cost.
Temporary impact during construction	Temporary use of land outside the construction limit (RoW) during construction	Owner(s) of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All temporary use of lands outside the RoW to be through written agreement between the landowner and the contractor. Land will be returned to owner, rehabilitated to original preferably better standard.
Affected Vulnerable Households		Vulnerable households losing assets to the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to the above standard package, vulnerable AP households will receive a one-time additional special assistance of SBD 1500. Access to training

			programs developed under the Project; employment on priority basis during construction and maintenance.
Affected Persons or Households	Loss of agricultural crops and trees during implementation	Affected Persons and Households concerned	• All crops and trees will be recorded and compensated for based on the current market price.
Unforeseen or unintended impacts	Any impact identified during implementation	Concerned affected people	• Determined as per the spirit of this RP.

FTE: Fixed Term Estate. ROW: Right of Way

8. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

8.1 Institutional Arrangements for Financing Resettlement

82. All funds required for compensating the affected land, structure and trees, including providing various allowances will be allocated by the government. The MID will ensure that adequate funds are available for carrying out resettlement according to the budgets provided in the RP. The CPIU will coordinate allocation of funds, approval of payments, and delivery of funds, monitoring of progress and reporting.

8.2 Budget Description

83. The entire resettlement for the impacts due to improvement of the 8 selected subprojects located between east and west of Guadalcanal Province will require a total **SBD\$ 3,430, 680.00**. A 10% of the total expenses are kept to meet contingency expenses and 5% for administrative fees. Administrative work required to compensate a small number of affected households under the TSFRP is a very negligible task which can easily be handled by the SU social safeguard team. Engaging a large administrative force therefore will not be required; rather a contingency fund provided in the budget can meet the administrative cost for compensating this small number of AHs. Table 26 presents a summary of the total cost of implementing the RP presenting allowances for losses under this project.

Table 27: Summary Resettlement Budget

Affected Assets & Allowances	Quantity	Unit	Rate (SBD)	Amount (SBD)
Assets				
Compensation for Affected Land	19,500 m ²	m ²	\$150/m ²	\$2,925,000.00
Compensation for Affected Structure	45.9	m ²	\$100.20¢	\$4,600.00
Compensation for Affected Trees	1,007	Number	\$49.75¢	\$50,100.00
Allowances				
One-time Transfer Grant for affected temporary structure	3	Number	\$500.00	\$1,500.00
One-time Reconstruction Grant for affected temporary Structures	3	Number	\$2000.00	\$2,000.00
Sub-total (SBD\$)				\$2,983,200.00
10% associated cost on sub-total to meet the contingency expenses	-	-	-	\$298,320.00

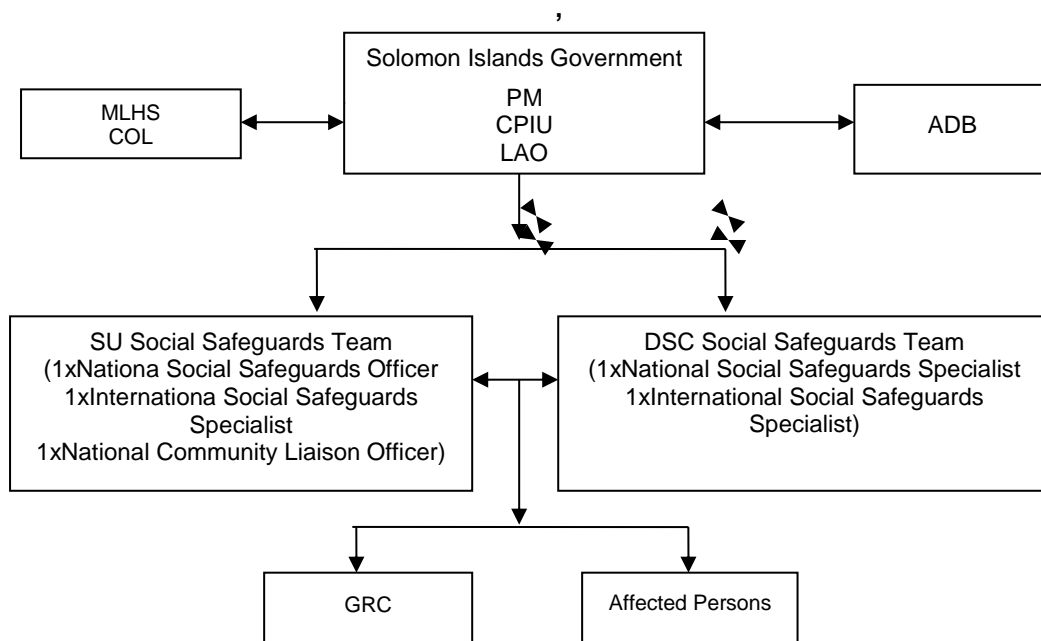
5% Administration Fees	-	-	-	\$149,160.00
Total Resettlement Budget (SBD\$)				\$3,430,680.00

9. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

9.1 Institutional Setup

84. The CPIU of the MID will have overall responsibility to implement the RP by managing the land acquisition and resettlement aspects under the Project. The existing ISS in the SU-CPIU will train and provide guidance to strengthen the capacity of national staff in the process of planning, implementation and monitoring the social safeguard activities. The SU SST will make sure that the compensations and entitlements under the RP are fully provided to the APs prior to the commencement of construction activities. The PM, assisted by the SU SST and DSC SST, will play the major role to ensure that all relevant safeguard plans are implemented in line with the RP of the Project. Following the award of the civil works contract, the SU and DSC social safeguard teams will arrange a briefing to the contractors to raise their awareness on safeguard requirements. An organizational chart for RP implementation is suggested in Figure 4, while the institutional responsibilities of different agencies for implementation of resettlement activities are shown in Table 27.

Figure 4: Organizational Chart for RP Implementation



Abbreviations

ADB: Asian Development Bank
COL: Commissioner of Land
DSC: Design Supervision Consultant
GRC: Grievance Redress Committee
LAO: Land Acquisition Officer

MID: Ministry of Infrastructure Development
MLHS: Ministry of Land, Housing and Survey
PM: Project Manager
SU: Safeguard Unit

Table 28: Responsibilities of Agencies

Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
Executing Agency (EA) MID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall execution of the Project Directs the CPIU Endorse the RP and forward to ADB for approval. MID at appropriate time will disclose the RP on its respective websites Provides funds for land acquisition and resettlement Liaises with ADB
CPIU/MID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages the social and resettlement aspects of the sub-projects Works with design and supervision consultant on all matters dealing with resettlement and consultations Organizes effective public consultation and disclosure of resettlement planning documents in appropriate languages Ensures that effective monitoring of resettlement is conducted and reported to funding agencies Ensures that the grievance redress system is effective in addressing APs concerns Liaises with ADB on all matters relating to resettlement and submits regular reports.
MLHS/COL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to the MID in carrying out land acquisition activities Support the MID to identify landowners or lease-holders, prepare declarations and notices as required, and undertake land acquisition survey
ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and approve all resettlement documentation as required under their respective policies Disclose RP on respective websites Provide guidance as required based on progress reports and supervision missions

10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND PREPARATORY ACTIONS

10.1 RP Implementation

85. Implementation schedule of resettlement plan broadly consists of resettlement activities. Time frame for implementation of RP will be synchronized with the project implementation in a way that commencement and progress of civil works is not adversely affected.

86. However, the RP will be updated and resubmitted to the client and ADB for approval if there will be any changes or amendments made after the demarcation of affected lands based on the detailed design and other associated tasks before the payment.

87. The SU social safeguard team of CPIU will receive training on land acquisition and resettlement aspects and policies before the actual start of the implementation of

resettlement plan. DSC consultants in coordination with the CPIU and with assistance from experienced NGO/consultant will organize this training program.

88. MID/CPIU will begin the implementation process of RP immediately after its approval by the ADB. Grievances or objections (if any) will be redressed as per grievance redress procedure adopted in this RP. The steps for the delivery of compensation for all eligible AHs/APs will be the following:

i. **Preparation of invoices:**

Invoices for each of the eligible AHs/APs will be prepared by CPIU. This document will entail the entitlements of each AHs/APs to receive the amount indicated in the invoice.

ii. **Delivery of the money to local bank:**

The money from MID will be remitted to a bank in Honiara City. It will be directly paid into the AH / AP's bank account once the payment request is made and cheques ready.

iii. **Payment:**

Each AH/AP will receive a cash/cheque for the whole amount of compensation from the CPIU. The AH/AP shall sign a document acknowledging the receipt of the whole compensation and a waiver attesting that he/she has no longer any pending claim over the affected property. A photograph shall be taken with the AH/AP receiving the compensation as record of proof and as part of project documentation.

iv. **Identity of Person:**

At the time of receiving the compensation cash/ cheques, the AHs/APs will present their *National Identity Card (NIC)*, or Passport or any other authentic document.

10.2 Implementation Schedule

89. Figure 5 presents the Implementation Schedule of the RP. The earliest that financial resource for resettlement aspects of the Project are expected to be available by end of March 2016. The earliest actual implementation of the RP, particularly delivery of compensation therefore may begin in mid-April 2016. However, sometimes sequence may change due to circumstances beyond the control of the project. The RP will be monitored and reported to the client and ADB according to the monitoring schedule of the project.

Figure 5: RP Implementation Schedule

	Nov 2015			Dec 2015			Jan 2016			Feb 2016			Mar 2016			Apr 2016			May 2016			June 2016		
Activities																								
Preparation of draft RP																								
Submission of Draft RP to MID/ADB for review/approval																								
Submission of revised RP to MID/ADB for approval, addressing the comments of MID/ADB																								
Formation of GRC																								
Allocation of resettlement fund																								
Translation of RP into local language																								
Disclosure of approved RP																								
Distribution of Information Booklet																								
Preparation of Vouchers																								
Updating of the RP																								
Delivery of Compensation to AHs																								
Dispute/objections (complaints & grievances)																								
Monitoring and reporting to ADB																								

11. MONITORING AND REPORTING

11.1 Internal Monitoring

90. Monitoring of all resettlement and consultation tasks and reporting to ADB will be conducted by the Safeguard Unit established in the CPIU, assisted by the DSC social safeguard team. Internal monitoring will include reporting on progress of the activities as indicated in the implementation schedule with particular focus on public consultations, land purchase (if applicable), determination of compensation, record of grievances and status of complaints, financial disbursements, and level of satisfaction among APs. Potential indicators for internal monitoring are briefed in the following Table 28.

91. The CPIU/MID will submit progress reports on land acquisition/RPs to ADB on semi-annual basis, and the findings will be incorporated into the progress reporting of the CPIU. ADB review missions will specifically check the progress of any resettlement and land acquisition undertaken for subsequent investments or subprojects.

Table 29: Indicators for Monitoring

Aspect	Indicators
RP implementation	• General and overall compliance of resettlement activities with the RP,

	<p>including payment of compensation: (i) full payment to be made to all affected persons before commencement of works; (ii) adequacy of payment to replace affected assets; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of satisfaction of DPs with various aspects of the RP process.
Consultation, participation, disclosure and grievance redress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public information dissemination and consultation procedures conform to the process established in the RP; • The participatory process and various mechanisms as well as measures taken, both in terms of the quality and meaningfulness of this process, and the extent that primary stakeholders actively participate in the process; • The disclosure of the RPs, whether DPs know their entitlements and whether they have received all of their entitlements; and • Monitor the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism, types of grievances, if and how resolved, and satisfaction of DPs with the process.
Gender issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The institutional and staffing mechanisms; • Collection and disaggregation of gender sensitive data; • Women's representation and participation in the detailed planning and implementation process; • Gender inclusiveness such as technical training to both men and women; • Delivery of replacement leases or land titles in the names of both husband and wife; • Whether compensation has been delivered to both husband and wife, together; and • The effectiveness of livelihoods programs for restoring and developing women's income and living standards.
Vulnerable groups issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of various entitlements, programs and activities and methods of delivery for various vulnerable households and groups, and the need for adjustment or additional measures.
Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How information is distributed and to whom, in order to make sure that all DPs have the proper information and access to knowledge; Functioning of decision-making bodies and how this information is properly recorded and made available

92. The CPIU/MID, with assistance from the SU and DSC social safeguard specialists will prepare a compliance report after delivery of compensation. Based on the compliance report, ADB will issue NOL (no objection letter) to commence civil work.

11.2 External Monitoring

93. Since this is not a category A project, external monitoring is not essential under this subproject. Provision of external independent monitoring therefore is not included in the institutional setup of RP implementation.

11.3 Reporting

94. Resettlement monitoring reports will be sent to ADB along with regular progress reports on semi-annually. The monitoring reports will be posted on ADB website, and relevant information from these reports will be disclosed in the project areas in local languages.

CENSUS AND SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project, Solomon Islands

(Insert additional row/column where necessary)

A. CENSUS SURVEY

Date of Survey: / 2015

Name of Investigator/Surveyor:

1. GENERAL

Code

1.1 Name of Sub Project: 1.2: Km/Chainage.....

1.3 Province: 1.4 Village:

1.5 Ward:

2. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Name of the Affected Household Head:

1. Male

2. Female

☐

2.2 National ID Number: (if any).....

2.3 Father's Name:

2.4 Address of the Household:
.....

2.5 Age of Household Head:

2.6 Education Status:

2.7 Marital Status:

2.8 Occupation:

3. AFFECTED PROPERTY

Land under Impact

3.1 Ownership of the Affected Land :

1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community

5. Other (.....)

☐

3.2 Category of Land:

1. Cultivated 2. Non-Cultivated

☐

3.3 Type of Land:

1. Irrigated 2. Non-Irrigated 3. Barren 4. Fallow 5. Forest

☐

3.4 Use of Land :

1. Cultivation 2. Orchard 3. Residential 4. Commercial

5. Forestation 6. Others 7. No Use

☐

3.5 Total Area of Land (in Hectare) :

3.6 Area of Affected Land (in Hectare) :

3.7 Rate of Land (Per Hectare in SBD):

1. AP's EstimationSBD.
2. Investigator's EstimationSBD

4. AFFECTED LANDOWNER(S)

Name(s) of Landowner(s)	Sex	Father/Husband/ Wife's Name	Age	Schooling	1 st Occupation	2 nd Occupation

Note : The land under acquisition might be legally owned by more than one person in the same household (e.g., husband & wife, brothers, sisters etc.). *Please add more rows if needed.*

[Sex : Male = 1, Female=2, **Age**: in years, **Schooling** : Total number of years spent in school/Degree/Diploma

4.1 Total Land you possess (in Hectare):

1. Irrigated: Non-Irrigated:

4.2 Any of the following persons associated with the affected land :

- | | | | | |
|------|---------------------|--------|-------|--------------------------|
| i. | Agricultural Labour | 1. Yes | 2. No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ii. | Sub-Tenant | 1. Yes | 2. No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| iii. | Share-Cropper | 1. Yes | 2. No | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4.3 If yes, name of the Agricultural Labour/Sub-Tenant/Share-Croppers

1. 2.....
3..... 4.....
5..... 6.....

5. AFFECTED HOUSES/STRUCTURES/PROPERTY

5.1 Single-Household Structure 1. Yes 2. No. ☐

5.2 Multi-Household Structure 1. Yes 2. No ☐

5.3 Number of Households in the Structure:

5.4 Ownership of the Affected Houses/Structures:

1. Legal 2. Non-Legal (Squatter/Encroacher) ☐

If legal owner, do you have Legal Document of Property

1. Yes 2. No ☐

2. Govt. Agency (Name)

3. Community Organization (Name)

4. Others (e.g., personal tube-well, sanitary latrine, electric poles, etc.)
specify.....)

5.5 Type of Affected Structure:

- A. Residential Structure: 1. House 2. Boundary wall 3. Fencing ☐
4. Toilet 5. Tube/Dug well
6. Others (.....)
- B. Commercial Structure:
1. Shop 2. Hotel 3. Vendor 4. Farm House 5. Petrol Pump ☐
6. Private Clinic 7. Industry 8. Others (.....)
- C. Residential-cum Commercial Structure: Yes No ☐
- D. Community Structure: 1. Community Centre Club 2. Trust ☐
3. Memorials 4. Others (.....)
- E. Religious Structure: 1. Church 2. Temple 3. Mosque
4. Shrine 5. Mandir 6. Cemetery 7. Graveyard 8. Crematorium
9. Others (.....) ☐

6. MEASUREMENT OF THE AFFECTED STRUCTURE / PROPERTY

1.1 Distance from the centre of the carriageway (in Meters) :

6.2 Type of Structure:

1. Temporary 2. Permanent 3. Semi-Permanent ☐

4. Thatched 5. Wooden 6. Others

6.4 Type of Effect: 1. Partly 2. Fully ☐

6.5 Approx. age of the Structure (Years / Months) :

6.3 Area of the Structure / Properties : (measurement in meters)

Description of Structure	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Total Area (m ²)	Affected Area (m ²)

6.6 Estimated Market Value of the Affected Structure:

1. AP's Estimation :SBD

2. Investigator's Estimation :SBD

7. HOUSEHOLD DETAILS OF TENANTS

7.1 Name of the Tenant.

7.2 Category of Possession

Sl No.	Category	Period of Stay (months/years)	Advance paid (SBD)
1			
2			

7.3 Family Type

1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Extended Other ☐

7.4 Religious Group: 1. Christian 2. Buddhist 3. Muslim 4. Hindu 5. Other ☐

7.5 Number of Family members 1. Male..... 2. Female.....

7.6 Annual Income of the FamilySBD

7.7 Number of Employees.....

Name 1..... (SalarySBD)
2..... (Salary.....SBD)
3..... (SalarySBD)
4..... (SalarySBD)

7.8 Details of Family Members

Sl. No.	Name of the Family Member	Sex 1.Male 2.Female	Age (year)	Marital Status 1.Married 2.Unmarried 3.Widow 4.Widower 5. Other	Education 1. Illiterate 2.Up to Senior Secondary/Equivalent 3. Up to Graduate 4. Above Graduate	Occupation 1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Professional 8. Unemployed
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
# of physically handicapped members, if any						
1.						
2.						
3.						

Name & Signature of Investigator:

Date:

SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

(Insert additional row/column where necessary)

Date of Survey: / 2015

Name of Investigator/Surveyor:

1. GENERAL

Code

1.1 Name of Sub Project: 1.2: Km/Chainage.....

1.3 Province: 1.4 Village:

1.5 Ward:

2. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Name of the Affected Household Head:

1. Male

2. Female

☐

2.2 National ID Number: (if any).....

2.3 Father's Name:

2.4 Address of the Household:

2.5 Family Type:

1. Joint

2. Nuclear

3. Extended

4. Other

☐

2.6 Religious Group:

1. Christian

2. Buddhist

3. Hindu

4. Muslim

5. Other (mention)

☐

2.7 Number of Family Members: 1. Male 2. Female.....

2.8 Details of Family Members (Demography and Education)

Sl. No.	Name of the Family Member	<u>Sex</u> 1. Male 2. Female	<u>Age</u> (year)	<u>Marital Status</u> 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Other	<u>Education</u> 1. Illiterate 2. Elementary School 3. Junior High School 4. Senior High School 3. Graduate/Equivalent 4. Above Graduate	<u>Occupation</u> 1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Professional 8. Unemployed
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
# of physically handicapped members, if any						
1.						
2.						
3.						

3. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

3.1 Landownership & Uses [All lands situated anywhere and under the ownership of the household]

Land Type	Total Area (Hectare)	Presently Used by Owner (Yes=1, No=2)	Current Market Price (USD)	How owned (Inherited=1 Purchased=2)	Lands Bought & Soled in last Two Years (in Hectare)		
					Bought	Soled	Price /Hectare (SBD)
Homestead							
Agricultural							
Ponds							
Commercial							
Fallow							
Others							

3.2 Houses / Structures

Sl. No.	Present Use	# of Story	# of Rooms (all floors)	Total Floor Area (sqm)	Building Materials (Code)			Approximate present construction cost (SBD)
					Floor	Wall	Roof	

Floor Materials: Earthen = 1; Cemented = 2; Brick (uncemented) = 3; Wooden = 4; Bamboo thatch = 5; Others = 9 (Mention:)

Wall Materials: Earthen = 1; Bamboo thatch = 2; GI Sheet = 3; 5"-Plastered Brick = 4; 5"-Unplastered Brick = 5; 10"-Plastered Brick = 6; 10"-Unplastered Brick = 7; Straw/Leaf Mats/Plastic Sheet = 8; Others = 9 (Mention:)

iv.

v. **Roofing Materials:** GI Sheet with Wood/Bamboo Frame = 1; GI Sheet with Steel Frame = 2; Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) = 3; Straw = 4; Plastic sheet = 5; Others = 9 (Mention:)

3.3 Livestock (Use Worksheet)

- Cattle: Approximate Total Current Value (SBD):
- Poultry: Approximate Total Current Value (SBD):

3.4 Trees (Use Worksheet): Approximate Total Current Value (SBD):

3.4 Durable Consumer Items/Other Assets/Amenities (Use Worksheet):

Approximate Current Total Value (SBD) :

- 3.5 Electricity: Use Electricity?: Yes = 1 No = 2 ☐
- Authorized Connection?: Yes = 1 No = 2 ☐

Worksheet for Valuation of Cattle & Poultry

CATTLE	# of Heads	Approx. Total Value (SBD)	Poultry	# of Birds	Approx Total Value (SBD)
Bullock			Chicken		
Cow			Duck		
Goat			Pigeon		
Sheep					
Buffalo					
Horse					
Camel					
Ass					
Others (Mention)			9 = Others (Mention)		

Worksheet for Valuation of Trees (*Local names of the trees to be included*)

Major <u>Timber</u> Trees			Major <u>Fruit</u> Trees			Other Trees		
Name	#	Approx Value (USD)	Name	#	Approx. Value (SBD)	Name	#	Approx. Value (SBD)
Etc.			Etc.			Etc.		

Worksheet for Valuation Durable Consumer Items and Other Assets & Amenities

Items	#	Approx. Total Value (SBD)
Television		
Radio		
Music System		
Refrigeration		
Washing Machine		
Air Conditioner		
Oven		
L.P.G. connection		
Motor Bike		
Bicycle		
Car		
Bus/ Microlet		
Furniture		
Tube-well		
Sanitary Latrine		
Others (name)		

4. AGRICULTURE: OPERATION & PRODUCTION AND INCOME

4.1 Land use

Cultivable	Non-Cultivable	Total Land Area (Hectare)

4.1 Cropping Pattern

Sl. No.	Type of Crops	Total Cultivated Land (Hectare)	Total Yield
i			
ii			
lii	Summer Crop		
Total			

4.2 Income from Agriculture

Sl. No.	Type of Crops	Income (SBD)
1	Vegetables(pumpkin, potatoes, cassava, cabbage, tomato etc.	
2	Fruit (melon, lime, mango, pawpaw etc.)	
3	Cocoa	
4	Copra	
5	Other crop	
6	Sale of Livestock(pigs, cow)	
7	Sale of poultry(chicken, geese, ducks)	
8	Sale of timber/wood forest products	
9	Sale of non-timber forest products(palm leaf, honey, etc. other)	
Total		

5. ANNUAL INCOME (EARNED INCOME)

Sl. No.	Source	Income ⁵ (BSD)
1	Education or health services	
2	Government/Public service	
3	Private Services	
4	Trade/Sales (Small Business)	
5	Other Business	
6	Self-employed Professional (e.g. doctor, lawyer)	
7	Tourism	
8	Construction	
9	Transport	
10	Fishing	
11	Others	
Grand Total		

6. ANNUAL INCOME (NON-EARNED INCOME)

Sl. No.	Source	Income ⁶ (BSD)
1	Government assistance	
2	Remittance from relatives or friends	
3	Rental income	
4	Income from leased land	
5	Other, Specify	
Grand Total		

⁵ Cumulative of all household members' income

⁶ Cumulative of all household members' income

7. INDEBTEDNESS

(Please indicate, your borrowings during last one year)

Sl. No.	Source	Amount taken (in SBD)	Amount returned (in SBD)	Balance
1.	Bank (specify which bank)			
2.	Cooperatives			
	NGO			
3.	Private money lender			
	Relatives			
4.	Others (mention)			
Total				

8. HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS

7.1 Does the household as a whole have any savings? 1. Yes 2. No ☐

If yes, total amount of savings: SBD

7.2 The money is kept in (Use applicable codes below): ☐

At home=1; With relatives=2; With friends=3; Bank/Cooperatives=4; NGOs=5;
Others=6 (Mention:)

9. OVERALL ECONOMIC STATUS

9.1 According to the respondent, which of the following best describes the Household's overall economic status with the present income and expenditure needs?

1 = Surplus 2 = Breaks even 3 = occasionally deficit 4 = Always deficit ☐

10. CONSUMPTION PATTERN

(Please indicate the consumption/expenditure on different items on last one year)

Sl. No.	Particulars / Source	Expenditure (SBD)	
		Monthly	Annual
A	Food		
	1. Cereal		
	2. Pulses		
	3. Milk		
	4. Oil		
	5. Vegetable		
	6. Fruits		
	7. Meat/Fish		
	8. Eggs		
	9. Sugar		
Sub Total (A)			
B	Cooking fuel/gas/wood		
C	Clothing		
D	Health		
E	Education		
F	Communication		
G	Social Function		
H	Agriculture (such as seeds, hiring of farm implements etc.)		
I	Others (specify)		
Grand Total (A+I)			

10. COVERAGE UNDER GOVERNMENT/DONORS DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

10.1 Have you availed any benefit under any govt. Scheme ? 1. Yes 2. No ☐

If Yes, please give us the following details :

Name of the Scheme	Kind of Help 1. Loan, 2. Training, 3. Employment

If "1", please indicate the amount SBD.....

If "2", please indicate the type of training

10.2 After availing this scheme did your annual income increase? 1. Yes 2. No ☐

If "Yes", how much? SBD.....

If "NO", why?
.....

11. HEALTH STATUS

11.1 Was any member of your family affected by any illness in last one year?

1. Yes 2.No ☐

11.2 If "Yes", please indicate the details

No. of Cases	Type of Diseases/Illness	Treatment taken 1. Allopathic 2. Homeopathic 3. Traditional 4. No treatment

12. IMPACT OF 2014 FLOOD

a. Did your household income change due to the flooding in 2014? Yes (1) No (2)

b. If yes, what was the impact?

c. If yes, did you lose **household** possessions? (indicate what was lost and value if possible)

Items Lost	Quantity	Value

d. If yes, did you lose **crops**? (indicate what was lost and value if possible)

Items Lost	Quantity	Value

e. If yes, were you prevented from working? For how long and what was the impact?

f. Did you receive any assistance after the following? Yes (1) No (2)

g. If yes, what and from whom (list) (include aid from family members).

What Assistance Received	Quantity	From whom?

h. What money did you spend yourself on recovering from the flood and what did you spend it on?

Money spent on	Quantity	Cost

i. Do you think you have recovered from the flooding? Yes (1) No (2)

13. MIGRATION

12.1 Do you migrate for work? 1. Yes 2. No ☐

12.2 If "Yes" for how many days/months in a year :

12.3 Where do you migrate?

1. Within the District 2. Outside the District 3. Outside the State ☐

12.4 What kind of job do you undertake? 1. Agricultural Labour
2. Non Agricultural Labour 3. Trade & Business
4. Others (specify): ☐

12.5 How much do you earn : SBD

12.6 Trend of Migration: 1. Once in a year 2. Twice in a year
3. Every alternative year 4. Once in every three years
5. No regular intervals/as and when required ☐

12.7 At what time of the year do you migrate (season)? :

14. WOMEN STATUS

13.1 Please give the following details

Sl. No	Economic / Non-economic Activities	Engagement in Activities 1. Yes 2. No
1.	Cultivation	
2.	Allied Activities*	
3.	Sale of forest products	
4.	Trade & Business	
5.	Agricultural Labour	
6.	Non Agricultural Labour	
7.	Household Industries	
8.	Service	
9.	Household Work	
10.	Entertainment	
11.	Others (specify).....	

*Dairy, Poultry, Piggery and Sheep rearing etc.

If engaged in economic activities, total income of the year: SBD.....

13.2 Do your women member have any say in decision making of household matters?

1. Yes 2. No ☐

13.3 If "Yes", give the following details:

Sl. No	Issues	1 Yes	2 No
1.	Financial matters		
2.	Education of child		
3.	Health care of child		
4.	Purchase of assets		
5.	Day to day activities		
6.	On social functions and marriage		
7.	Others (mention)		

Physical Relocation of Affected Households

[Applicable to the households whose homesteads would be affected partially and fully, and will have to relocate their homes.]

- If the household is aware of displacement from the present homestead, its plan/thinking about relocation:
.....
.....
- Can the affected household relocate on the same home-lot/dwelling plot by moving the houses? 1=Yes; 2=No
- Does the household have lands in the locality which are suitable for relocation?
- 1=Yes; 2=No ☐
- Does the household have lands in the locality that can be developed into home-lot for relocation?
1=Yes 2=No ☐
- Can the household find land for purchase at a location it would like to relocate?
- 1=Yes; 2=No ☐

- Are there public lands (govt. & other lands owned by any department of the **Govt. of Solomon Islands**) in the vicinity of the project? Yes / No

- If 'Yes', approx. distance from the project:km

- Approximate amount:

- Physical description, ownership and current use of the lands:

.....

.....

.....

- How many of the households, that would need physical relocation elsewhere, are in any way related/known to this responding household?

<i>Number of households:</i>	1=From the same clan	3=Considered close friends:
	2=Related (outside the clan)	4=Known socially:

Name & Signature of Investigator:

Date:



Consultant's Letter to MID on Cut-off Date



Annex 3


Minutes of Consultation Meetings & Participants Lists

1. Tanaghai Arch Culvert

Ministry of Infrastructure Development Central Project Implementation Unit	Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project Solomon Islands
COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING <u>Tanaghai Culvert</u>	
Date: 30/07/2015.	Meeting start Time : 2pm
	Meeting Finish Time 4pm
Venue: Tanaghai	
CPIU-MID	:
Consultants, TSFRP	: TSFRP Consultants
Participants	: List Attached
Others	:
Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting: Ms. Caroline Salapuka, Community Chief	
<u>Record of Discussion</u>	
<p>Ms. Caroline Salapuka as the Community chief of Tanaghai said that they want to have the structure build as it plays a very important link for this country. There are no land issues on the area. The only issue raised in the meeting to secure some properties alongside the structure, such as fruit trees, and also a market adjacent to the structure. Furthermore, the people also suggest that after the completion of the culvert there should be some road safety measures in place to control the very fast moving vehicles and to avoid road accidents as it is increasingly occurring in current days.</p>	
Signature of the Chair:	
 SMEC Design and Supervision Consultant	

Annex 3 Cont.
(Tanaghai)

Ministry of Infrastructure Development Central Project Implementation Unit		Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project Solomon Islands	
<i>Rajabona Culvert</i> COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING			
Date: <i>2/08/2015</i>		Venue: <i>Kobotoke</i>	Time: <i>2pm</i>
List of Participants			
SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
1	<i>Cardine Salopuka</i>		<i>Salopuka</i>
2	<i>ADRIANA TAUE</i>		<i>taue</i>
3	<i>Joana. PAURA.</i>		<i>J.P.</i>
4	<i>ANDREW MUNI</i>		<i>Amun</i>
5	<i>CASANO Doko</i>		<i>Casano</i>
6	<i>Rex Kenaka</i>		<i>Kenaka</i>
7	<i>Maria TUZA.</i>		<i>Tuza</i>
8	<i>Henry</i>		<i>Henry</i>
9	<i>Im BE</i>		<i>Im</i>
10	<i>Mary Joseph</i>		<i>Joseph</i>

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Annex 3 Cont.
(Tanaghai)

Ministry of Infrastructure Development Central Project Implementation Unit	Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project Solomon Islands
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COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING

Date: 2/08/2015 Venue: Kolotoha Time: 2pm

List of Participants (Cont.)

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
11	Gwen Meani		<i>[Signature]</i>
12	VENCISLAS BURU		<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Anno Tsauli		<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Dorcas Betu		<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Hansen Siki		<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Mansensa Kuvia		<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Leah Mason		<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Elizabeth Supa		<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Rita Kepo		<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Kosoe Wesley		<i>[Signature]</i>

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Annex 3 Cont.

2. Veranaso Causeway (Selwyn)

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING	
<u>Veranaso Causeway</u>	
Date: 10 th August	Meeting Start Time: 3PM
	Meeting Finish Time: 4:30PM
Venue: Selwyn College Market	
Participants:	
CPIU-MID	: None
Consultants, TSFRP	: TSFRP DSC Social Safeguards Consultants, Survey Team
Community People/Affected Persons:	List Attached
Others	:
Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting: Mr. Samuel Tohini, Customary Land Owners Representative	
<u>Record of Discussion</u>	
1. Jaysie Boape the National Safeguards Specialist thanked the Community Elders for availing themselves and making the meeting a success despite their family commitments and further explained the procedures of the consultation.	
2. Village representative then welcomed the team and mentioned that the community is willing to participate in the meeting and looking forward for better outcome of the consultation. Village elder also stated that the people are looking forward to the rehabilitation of the Bridge as it serves the western end of the Guadalcanal Province.	
3. Jaysie Boape then discussed the issues in the participatory checklist with the community followed by a brief discussion on the land issues. The community people assured that there is no land issue over the location of the bridge and around the surrounding areas.	
4. Mr. Samuel Tohini confirmed that the land is owned by the ACOM but the river bed is a customary land. He expressed that the land owners are willing to give the land for development. He also stated that it will be much appreciated if Contractor can recruit people from the area to work on the structure to avoid issues arising during the implementation phase.	
5. Jaysie also mentioned that if resources from the river, particularly river gravel will be used, that will be negotiated with the land owners during the implementation of the project.	
6. Assurance has been given to the Consultant that there will not be any problem arising and that support will be rendered since the development will benefit not only the people residing close to the structure, but also the people and relatives living at far weather coast.	

Annex 3 Cont.
(Selwyn/Veranaso)

7. Participants expressed gratitude to the team and are looking forward to support the project during the implementation process.

Signature of the Chairperson: Samuel Togini

Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation Unit

Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING

Date: 10/08/2015 Venue: Selco Market Time: 3pm

List of Participants

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
1	Samuel Keliwani	Chairman Houeponi Div	
2	Samuel Togini NARO Village	Secretary Houeponi Div	<u>Samuel Togini</u>
3	Hugo Merina MAREVO VILLAGE	VILLAGE CHIEF	<u>Hugo Merina</u> 7334867
4	Charles Mate	Local Farmer	<u>Charles Mate</u>
5	NOEL LOTRAOM	LOCAL FARMER	<u>Noel Lotraom</u>
6	Silas SIRO	LOCAL FARMER	<u>Silas Siro</u>
7			
8			
9			
10			

Annex 3 Cont.

3. Kovelau Bridge

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING <u>Kovelau Bridge</u>	
Date: 11 th August	Meeting Start Time: 10AM
	Meeting Finish Time: 11:45AM
Venue: Ndova Village	
Participants:	
CPIU-MID	: None
Consultants, TSFRP	: TSFRP DSC Social Safeguards Consultants, Survey Team
Community People/Affected Persons:	List Attached
Others	:
Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting: Mr. Stephen Paeni'i, Community Chief	
<u>Record of Discussion</u>	
<p>1. Jaysie Boape the National Safeguards Specialist thanked the Community Elders for availing themselves and making the meeting a success despite their family commitments and further explained the procedures of the consultation.</p> <p>2. Village representative then welcomed the team and mentioned that the community is willing to participate in the meeting and looking forward for better outcome of the consultation.</p> <p>3. Jaysie Boape then discussed the issues in the participatory checklist with the community, followed by a brief discussion on the land issues. It was stated al participants that there is no land issue over the location of the bridge and over the surrounding areas.</p> <p>4. Mr. Stephen Paeni'i explained the land ownership stating that the eastern part of the bridge is a Perpetual Estate under his name and other four people, and it was leased to GPPOL with monthly land rentals and royalties being paid to them on a quarterly basis. He mentioned that it would be in the best interest of the land owners if the SIG can carry out a survey of the area to assess the value of the land likely to be affected due to the construction works. He also mentioned that due to the impact on land, some token of compensation can be paid to the land owning group.</p> <p>5. Mr. Monzurul Hoq the International Social Safeguards/Resettlement Specialist discussed about the lengthy process of land acquisition and informed the community leaders that if they are demanding some form of compensation from the Government it will be processed through the procedure of land acquisition law of the Government which will take a</p>	

Annex 3 Cont.
(Kovelau)

longer time. But, if the legal landowner donates the required land voluntarily, the work will proceed without delay.

6. Mr. Stephen Paeni'i stated that the work can go ahead as planned during the implementation phase, seeing that it is very important to the people. But the demand is only to pay compensation to the land owners.

7. Community Chief requested the team to make sure that the local skilled and unskilled labors are engaged by the Contractor during the construction of the structure in order to avoid problems.

8. Assurance has been given to the Consultant that there will not be any problem arising and that support will be rendered.

9. Participants expressed gratitude to the team and are looking forward to support the project during the implementation process.

Community Representatives

Names

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

Signatures

Signature of the Chairperson:



Annex 3 Cont.
(Kovelau)


Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation Unit


Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING

Date: 11/08/2015 Venue: Ndara Village Time: 10am

List of Participants

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
1	Stephen Paeni	community chief	
2	Paul Tobani	village leader	
3	John Bikusa	chief	
4	Para Toloe	village Elder	
5	Tangibola	"	
6	Ben Leda	"	
7	Nare Gitoa	"	
8	Kaoni	"	
9	MICHAEL NOKI	"	
10	Walter Samanea	village chief	

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4. Mberande Bridge (east side)

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING	
<u>Mberande Bridge</u>	
<u>Mberande East Community</u>	
Date: 12 th August	Meeting Start Time: 12PM
	Meeting Finish Time: 1:45PM
Venue: Gilo Primary School	
Participants:	
CPIU-MID	: None
Consultants, TSFRP	: TSFRP DSC Social Safeguards Consultants, Survey Team
Community People/Affected Persons:	List Attached
Others	:
Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting: Mr. Gabriel Lovanitila, Community Chirf.	
<u>Record of Discussion</u>	
<p>1. Jaysie Boape the National Safeguards Specialist thanked the Community Elders for availing themselves and making the meeting a success despite their family commitments. She then explained the procedures of the consultation.</p> <p>2. Community Chief Mr. Gabriel Lovantili then welcomed the team and mentioned that the community is willing to participate in the meeting and looking forward for better outcome of the consultation. He also stated that the people are looking forward to the rehabilitation of the Bridge as it serves not only the people in the area but also the communities further east, more importantly the local farmers.</p> <p>3. Jaysie Boape then discussed the issues in the participatory checklist with the community followed by a brief discussion on the land issues.</p> <p>4. The local leaders Mr. Richard Tako and John Taule informed the team that the land is registered under their names and they had the title. However, the Community Chief, Mr. Gabriel Lovanitila claimed that the land is owned by the ACOM and it is registered, and the information on this can be obtained from the ACOM Lands Officer.</p> <p>5. All the land owning groups also stated that the land is still under Court process to settle the land dispute between the two groups. But works can proceed as the land issue is a different issue from the Bridge Sub-project and can be settled separately.</p>	
Page 1	

Annex 3 Cont.
(Mberande - East)

6. Community Chief advised the Consultants Team, apart from the land issues, to arrange for survey of any assets likely to be affected due to the improvement of the Bridge, such as crops, trees, and thereby to determine the compensation for the loss.

7. Mr. Donald Raka and Mr. Monzurul Hoq explained the lengthy process of land acquisition and clearly stated that it will be dealt with by the SIG/ MID. To add on, Community Chief and members are thanked for their support to the project.

8. Community members strongly proposed to make sure that the Contractor recruit community people within the area to work on the bridge as unskilled labours during the implementation process. They also mentioned that some of the people in the area had attained the MID LBES Road Maintenance Certificate and this will be very useful to the Contractor as they had experience in such works. They also proposed for engaging women during implementation work.

9. Jaysie explained that there request will be noted as the issue is raised in almost all the communities to make the way for women to participate in the works.

10. Assurance has been given to the Consultant that there will not be any problem arising and that support will be rendered since the development will benefit not only the people residing close to the structure, but also the people and relatives living at far weather coast.

11. Participants expressed gratitude to the team and are looking forward to support the project during the implementation process.

Signature of the Chairperson:

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Annex 3 Cont.
(Mberande - East)

Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation Unit




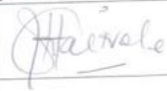

Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands


COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING

Date: 12/08/2015 Venue: Gilo School Time: 12 noon

Mberande East

List of Participants (Cont.)

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
1	Joel		
2	Timmy GELA	Farmer	
3	Geri Barama	Mendingi	
4	John		
5	PaniPini		
6	John Tatai		
7	Hudson BOSA		
8	Richard Tako	carpenter	
9	John TAILE		
10	Henry-Sowitama	Farmer	

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Annex 3 Cont.
(Mberande - East)

Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation Unit

Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING

Venue: Gilo school Date: 12/08/2015 Time: 12 noon

List of Participants (Cont.) Mberande East

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
21 11	Gabriel Zavanitika Lehena Village NIE Guadalcanal	Tribal Chief (Sipolo Taha Tribe)	
22 12	Solomon T. Toma	Mogo Tribe	
23 13	John Tuke	"	
24 14	Frank Mute	—	
25 15			
26 16			
27 17			
28 18			
29 19			
30 20			

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Annex 3 Cont.

7. Mberande Bridge (west side)

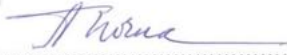
COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING	
<u>Mberande Bridge</u>	
<u>Mberande West Community</u>	
Date: 12 th August	Meeting Start Time: 10am
	Meeting Finish Time: 11:45AM
Venue: Tutumu, Road Side	
Participants:	
CPIU-MID	: None
Consultants, TSFRP	: TSFRP DSC Social Safeguards Consultants, Survey Team
Community People/Affected Persons:	List Attached
Others	:
Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting: Mr. Adrian Norua, Chief and Land Owner Trustee	
<u>Record of Discussion</u>	
<p>1. Jaysie Boape the National Safeguards Specialist thanked the Community Elders for availing themselves and making the meeting a success despite their family commitments, followed by further explanation on the procedures of the consultation.</p> <p>2. Community Chief Mr. Adrian Norua then welcomed the team and mentioned that the community is willing to participate in the meeting and looking forward for better outcome of the consultation. He also stated that the people are looking forward to the rehabilitation of the Bridge.</p> <p>3. Jaysie Boape then discussed the issues in the participatory checklist with the community followed by a brief discussion on the land issues.</p> <p>4. Mr. Norua stated that MID must settle its outstanding arrears with the land owners before any work on the bridge shall proceed. The outstanding arrears relating to the gravel leased by the MID 10 years ago that has not yet been paid. He claimed that he has proof or legal ownership documents of the land.</p> <p>5. Mr. Monzurul Hoq the International Social Safeguards/Resettlement Specialist explained that any compensation relating to land or land acquisition will be dealt by the SIG/ MID, with assistance from the TSFRP.</p> <p>6. Mr. Adrian Norua at the end strongly voiced that the land owning group will not allow any work to proceed unless MID settles the outstanding arrears.</p>	
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Annex 3 Cont.

7. Community members informed the Consultant's Team to make sure that during construction of the bridge the Contractor will engage the community people within the area to work as unskilled labors, which will support the implementation process avoiding possible conflict, and also proposed if women can work.

8. Jaysie explained that there request will be noted as the issue is raised in almost all the communities and women can also participate in the works.

9. Participants expressed gratitude to the team and are looking forward to support the project during the implementation process if MID settle their lease payment.

Signature of the Chairperson: 

Annex 3 Cont.
(Mberande-West)

Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation Unit

Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands


COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING

Date: 12/08/2015 Venue: Tutumu Time: 10am

List of Participants

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
1	ADRIAN NORUA	PAGAMOUNT CHIEF	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Fred Vola	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Rose Lathite Poru	Husband wife	x Rose Poru
4	Willie Kurai	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Walter Saemanea	Farmer	x Walter Saemanea
6	Kasiano Selua	Farmer	x Kasiano Selua
7	Dani Balesi	Farmer	x Dani Balesi
8	John Bikusa	Farmer	x John Bikusa
9	Simcon Mane	Farmer	x Simcon
10	Paul Pengota	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>

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Annex 3 Cont.
(Mberande-West)

Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation Unit


Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING

Date: 12/08/2015 Venue: Tutumu Time: 10am

List of Participants (Cont.)

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
11	ABRAHAM RUKITI	Catechist	Rukiti
12	Michael Manse		Michael
13	Isaac Qelua	Chief	Isheua
14	SIGMON MANE	CHIEF	Smene
15	Clifton mane	Farmer	Cmane
16	Samuel Nare	Farmer	SWare
17	Jediche Siva	Farmer	J Siva
18	JUDAH DOA	Farmer	Jpoa
19	JULIAN VAGHA	FARMER	J. vagha
20	Walter Saemara	CHIEF	W/Saemara

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Annex 3 Cont.
(Mberande-West)

Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation Unit

Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands


COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING

Date: 12/08/2015 Venue: Tatumu Time: 9:00 am

List of Participants (Cont.)

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
21	<u>Konue. Raphael</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>K.R</u>
22	<u>Phillomena. Ghacka</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>P.G</u>
23	<u>Rose. Sukulu</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>R.S</u>
24	<u>Kliccom Tuke</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>K. Tuke</u>
25	<u>Janet Para</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>J.P</u>
26	<u>Rosa. Vuna</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>R.V</u>
27	<u>Philip Molby</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>P.M</u>
28	<u>Sale Sio</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>S.S</u>
29	<u>Michael VOTA</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>M.V</u>
30	<u>Alick Sire</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>A.S</u>

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Annex 3 Cont.
(Mberande-West)

Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation Unit

Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING

Date: 12/08/2015 Venue: Tuhumu Time: 10am

List of Participants

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
31	KOIVO VLG. KALISTO VOTA	Farmer	K. V.
32	Stephen - Vota	Farmer	S. V.
33	William - Talu	Farmer	W. T.
34	Popetua Sane	-	
35	Sane Tala	-	
36	Wally Kuma	-	
37	Daniel Nale	-	D. N.
38	William Tuka	-	W. T.
39	Michael Stephen	-	M. S.
40	Vutua Sane	-	V. S.

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**Solomon Islands Government
Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project**

PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET

Resettlement and Compensation

November 2015

1. Introduction

Solomon Islands Government (SIG), with assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), has undertaken the Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project (TSFRP) for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the transport infrastructure damaged by the severe flooding in April 2014. The Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID) is responsible to implement the TSFRP (the Project) through its existing Central Project Implementation Unit (CPIU) the implementing agency (IA), supported by SMEC International Pty Limited of Australia the Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC).

2. Project Description

The TSFRP focuses on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of 19 structures (bridges, culverts, including the associated infrastructure) All these subprojects (SP), except Gold Ridge Bridge, are located on the Guadalcanal Road that runs between east and west of the Guadalcanal Province, having the capital city Honiara in the middle. The Gold Ridge Bridge is also located on a connecting road which feeds into the Guadalcanal Road. The Project however does not include any development initiative within the vicinity of Honiara city council area.

3. Land Acquisition Strategy & Resettlement Plan

The strategy for the Project is to avoid and minimize land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impact to the extent possible. Implementation of physical will utilize mostly the existing Government owned land and the footprint of the existing structures.

For convenience, the Project authority has adopted the strategy to implement the subproject improvement works under two initiatives. Thus the scope of works for the DSC consultants has prompted the requirement of preparing the Resettlement Plan (RP) for the TSFRP splitting into Part 1 and Part 2. Preparation of the Part 1 RP covers LAR aspect of 8 subprojects and the rest 11 subprojects are planned to be included in the Party 2 RP. Responding to the project priority, the consultants' work on preparation of RP has proceeded first to prepare the RP covering the Part 1 subprojects that includes 10 structures.

4. Identification of LAR Impact

A combined census and socioeconomic survey was carried out between 27 July and 17 August 2015, based on the preliminary designs of the subprojects as of July and August 2015. Data derived from the survey suggest that a small number of households will be

affected for improvement of the 8 subprojects (SP 01, 05, 11, 14, 20, 21, 22 and 24) that are covered under the Part 1 RP. For improvement of these 8 SPs, a total of 15 households, social and community organizations will be affected. It is estimated that the improvement of these SPs will have impact on 19,500m² of land, 45.9m² of structures and 1007 of trees and plants.

5. Socioeconomic Information of the Affected Households

The 11 affected households have a total of 63 members in their family who are considered as Affected Persons (APs), in addition to the 3 social/community organizations. Of these 63 APs, 30 APs are male the rest 33 are female. All the households are headed by males. Majority of the household heads (46%) are more than 61 years old. Majority (36%) of the household members (i.e. APs) are within the age range of 25-59. Great majority of the households (64%) have farming as principle profession. All the affected households are followers of Christianity. 54% of the affected households belong to nuclear family, with the reminder divided between extended family 45% and joint family 9%. Significant portion of the APs (40%) have elementary school education as the highest level of educational attainment. 28% of the APs have junior high school education, while 21% of them have senior high school education as the highest educational attainment. 44% of the APs are married. 40% are either below martial age or have other types of marital status. 16% of the APs are unmarried. Majority of the household (46%) have income more than 20,000 \$ per year. This income comes from two principle sources, one of which is earned income, i.e. income from agriculture, business or profession. Another portion of income comes from non-earned sources like remittance, rent, etc. Average household expenditure of the AHs was found to be 19861 per annum. The definition of poverty line given by World Bank is 1.25 USD per day per capita, which is equivalent to 9.96 SBD per day per capita. Considering this definition and considering the number of household members and annual income, 55% of the surveyed households can be defined living below the poverty line.

6. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

This RP has been prepared in consultation with the key local and national stakeholders, attempting to ensure their full awareness and participation, and to get the community people associated with the mainstream of development. After approval of this RP by MID and ADB, the MID will publicly disclose this resettlement plan to the stakeholders, especially to the APs. A summary of this RP along with the entitlement matrix will be translated into local language, and will be presented in the form of a Public Information Booklet, and will distribute to the APs through village level meetings. The Booklet will be made publicly available in the MID head office, Project Manager at CPIU, DSC office in Honiara, Provincial Government offices, and in the offices of concerned village/church chiefs. The final version of the RP will be disclosed in the website of the MID as well as of the ADB.

7. Grievance Redress Mechanism and Committee

For efficient dealing with APs' resettlement concerns, a simple and acceptable, transparent and effective Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) will be established. In the grievance redress process, the concerned village Chief will play a vital role while the TSFRP Project Manager (PM), assisted by the SU-CPIU and the Social Safeguards Team (SST) of the DSC, will be the focal point for receiving and resolving any grievances of APs. However, the AP always has final recourse through Solomon Islands (SOL's) legal channels. Through public consultations and distribution of the public information booklet, APs will be

informed that they have a right to file complaints to GRC(s) on any aspects of compensation, or on any other related grievance.

A 7-member GRC is proposed to be formed at the project area. In case of the absence of any of the members during the decision-making process, an appropriate candidate will be nominated by the original representative. However, at least five members should execute a session for grievance resolution. Composition of a GRC under the TSFRP is proposed to include the following members.

Grievance Redress Committee

1.	Social Safeguards Officer in the SU, CPIU/MID	Chairman
2.	Land Acquisition Officer from COL posted in CPIU/MID	Member
3.	Community Development and Gender Specialist in the SU, CPIU/MID	Member
4.	Community Liaison Officer in the SU, CPIU/MID	Member
5.	Social Safeguards Specialist, DSC	Member
6.	Village Chief of concerned area	Member
7.	Representative of APs.	Member

8. Proposed Measures to Address Grievance

Grievances will be addressed through the following steps:

- i. Any aggrieved AP will first submit his/her grievance/complaints in writing to the respective Village Chief. Then, the Village Chief will send the grievance(s) to the GRC Chairman within 7 days. Upon receipt of complaint(s), the Chairman will organize a GRC hearing session in his/her office within 15 days for resolution of the grievance(s), and preserve all related records, proceedings, decision and recommendations. With assistance from the DSC SST and in coordination with the respective Village Chief, the SU will convey the verdicts to the concerned AP.
- ii. If grievances are not resolved at the GRC level, then complaints can be lodged to the Project Manager CPIU-MID at Honiara, assisted by the SU and the DSC SST, within 15 days of receiving a response from the GRC. A copy of the GRC decision is to be sent to this level of authority. The resolution at this level will be attempted within 15 days and inform the APs.
- iii. If the CPIU-MID decision is unacceptable to the APs, they can register the complaint directly to the head of MID within 1 month of receiving response from the CPIU, with documents supporting their claims. The MID will attempt to make decision within 15 days and inform the APs.
- iv. Should all the above three levels of grievance redress process fail to satisfy the AP, he/she may take the matter to the courts (Magistrates Court, High Court or CLAC) for its resolution. The AP however has recourse to a court of law at all stages. This will be at the APs cost, but if the court shows that the government ministries have been negligent in making their determination the AP will be able to seek costs. The AP will be facilitated in this process by the SU and the DSC SST.

Mention should be made, in the event of grievances that cannot be resolved at the local level, the MID will hold the compensation amounts in escrow or trust account.

Compensation will be paid in full upon final resolution of the case in the courts or other forum, in accordance with the entitlements of the AP.

9. Project's Resettlement Policy Principles and Entitlements

The project will follow both the national laws and the ADB safeguard policy. In case of any gap, the ADB policy will apply. The project's key resettlement principles are: (i) it will avoid or minimize involuntary land acquisition and resettlement through careful design; (ii) DPs will receive compensation at replacement cost and/or assistance so that they will be as well-off as without the project; (iii) DPs will be consulted during project cycle; (iv) absence of formal title will not be a bar to compensation for house, structures and trees/crops, and particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups; (v) land compensation and resettlement assistance will be completed before start of civil works; and (vi) land acquisition and resettlement will be conceived as part of the project and costs related to resettlement will be included in and financed out of the project cost.

For infrastructures that directly benefit local communities, the MID often consults with the communities and landowner groups to get their agreement in constructing such infrastructures on the community/customary land. If the landowners and any other persons who claim an interest in the land agree on use of the land for the project purpose, the agreement is documented in the form of a Memorandum of Agreement (**MOA**) which is signed by the members of the community/landowner group and the government. The MOA sets out the agreed terms and conditions, including details of compensation to the landowners to be provided by the MID in return for use of the community land for the project. While the MID wishes to continue this tradition of consultation and MOA, the project will follow adequate safeguards and legal process in obtaining community/customary land, including: (i) local communities will be consulted on selection of subproject location/alignment and on options to minimize resettlement impacts; (ii) landowners will not be forced to give their land; (iii) affected persons/households will be provided compensation (at replacement cost) for their loss of individual structures and other improvements such as crops, trees, etc., in addition to in-kind compensation to community/groups for affected customary land, (iv) procedures on purchase or lease of customary land in compliance with the Land Act will be followed, as relevant; (iv) a written MOA will be signed with all members of the landowner group(s); and (v) the MOA will be validated by a third party such as a civil society organization or a magistrate.

The project will follow eligibility and provisions in the RF for compensating all types of losses resulting from land acquisition or restriction on land use or access. DPs will receive compensation at replacement cost, and other resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance. Titled DPs will receive compensation for land acquired by the project. Non-titled DPs are not eligible for compensation of land, but will receive compensation for assets attached to land and other assistance as required. Households headed by women and other vulnerable households will receive further assistance. Table 30 presents the entitlement matrix.

10. Entitlements

Entitlement provisions for the APs include compensation for permanent and temporary loss of land, structure, trees, crops, and a onetime allowances/grant for shifting and reconstruction of structure. These entitlements are summarized below, while the Entitlement Matrix is given in Table 29.

- **Acquisition of land:** Landowners/landowner groups will be compensated in cash at replacement cost as agreed between MID and landowners.
- **Loss of Structures (temporary):** will be compensated in cash at replacement cost free of deductions for depreciation and transaction costs. A one-time transfer grant of SBD 500.00 and a one-time reconstruction grant of SBD 2000.00 will be paid for each affected households.
- **Loss of crop:** Compensation for loss of crops will be paid in cash as per the rate determined by the Department of Agriculture.
- **Loss of trees:** Compensation for loss of trees will be paid in cash at replacement cost as determined by the Forest Division.
- **Vulnerable Households;** Vulnerable AP households (if any) will receive a one-time additional special assistance of SBD 1500.00. This specialized assistance will be in addition to the standard package.

Entitlement Matrix

Impact/Type of Loss	Application	Entitled DPs	Entitlement
Loss of use of land through temporary occupation by the project including any damages within land used temporarily Loss of access during construction causing inconvenience to APs or impacting livelihoods	Customary land required during repair/rehabilitation activities	Landowners/users of customary land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent as negotiated with landowners. All temporary use of land will be through written agreement with the landowner/lease-holder and land will be returned to the landowners after rehabilitation to original or better condition. • Compensation at replacement cost for any damages within land used for project. • The project will ensure that APs have uninterrupted access to their land and livelihood sources. In case of any unavoidable loss of access, APs will be provided compensation for their losses at replacement cost.
	Alienated land (FTE, etc.) required during repair/rehabilitation activities	Lease-holder	
Permanent loss of various types of land (other than residential)	Customary land required for project construction	Landowners/users of customary land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation, at replacement cost, to landowners group, as agreed between MID and landowners.
	Alienated land required for the project construction	Lease-holders, tenants and users of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation to leaseholders for affected land. New FTE lease for alternative land, with no cost to DPs. • Cash compensation for affected crops at replacement cost. • A portion/share of compensation amount will be provided to sharecroppers/tenants for portion of land sharecropped according to sharecropping/rental agreement.

Loss of gardens, trees, crops, perennials, and/or productive trees/plants	Standing crops, trees in the ROW	Owner(s) of crops or trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement cost as determined by the Forest Division for timber trees and the Department of Agriculture for crops or productive plants/trees.
Partial or total removal of structure (house or commercial structure)	Structure in ROW	Owner(s) of structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for structures affected or removed at replacement cost without deductions for salvaged materials, and assistance in locating suitable alternative housing or commercial building. • Transfer grant of SBD 500.00 for each unit of temporary structure as agreed between MID and DP. for dismantling and transport of salvaged materials. • Reconstruction grant of SBD 2000.00 for each unit of temporary structure. • Salvaged material free of cost.
Temporary impact during construction	Temporary use of land outside the construction limit (RoW) during construction	Owner(s) of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All temporary use of lands outside the RoW to be through written agreement between the landowner and the contractor. • Land will be returned to owner, rehabilitated to original preferably better standard.
Affected Vulnerable Households		Vulnerable households losing assets to the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to the above standard package, vulnerable AP households will receive a one-time additional special assistance of SBD 1500. • Access to training programs developed under the Project; employment on priority basis during construction and maintenance.
Unforeseen or unintended impacts	Any impact identified during implementation	Concerned affected people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined as per the spirit of this RP.

FTE: Fixed Term Estate. ROW: Right of Way

11. Resettlement Budget and Financial Plan

The entire resettlement for the impacts due to improvement of the 10 selected subprojects located between east and west of Guadalcanal Province will require a total of **SBD\$ 3,281,520.00**. A 10% of the total expenses are kept to meet contingency expenses covering administrative and its associated costs. A summary of the total cost of implementing the RP is given in the table below.

Summary Resettlement Budget

Affected Assets & Allowances	Quantity	Unit	Rate (SBD)	Amount (SBD)
Assets				
Compensation for Affected Land	19,500 m ²	m ²	\$150/m ²	\$2,925,000.00
Compensation for Affected Structure	45.9	m ²	\$100.20¢	\$4600.00
Compensation for Affected Trees	1,007	Number	\$49.75¢	\$50,100.00
Allowances				
One-time Transfer Grant for affected temporary structure	3	Number	500.00	\$1500
One-time Reconstruction Grant for affected temporary Structures	3	Number	2000.00	\$2000
Sub-total				\$2,983,200.00
10% associated cost on sub-total to meet the contingency expenses covering administrative and its associated costs	-	-	-	\$298,320.00
Total Resettlement Budget				\$3,281,520.00

12. Institutional Setup

The CPIU of the MID will have overall responsibility to implement the RP by managing the land acquisition and resettlement aspects under the Project. The existing ISS in the SU-CPIU will train and provide guidance to strengthen the capacity of national staff in the process of planning, implementation and monitoring the social safeguard activities. The SU SST will make sure that the compensations and entitlements under the RP are fully provided to the APs prior to the commencement of construction activities. The PM, assisted by the SU SST and DSC SST, will play the major role to ensure that all relevant safeguard plans are implemented in line with the RP of the Project. Following the award of the civil works contract, the SU and DSC social safeguard teams will arrange a briefing to the contractors to raise their awareness on safeguard requirements.

13. Contact Details for Inquiry

For further information about the project as a whole, and/or the RP for the subproject improvement under the Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project, please contact the CPIU/MID at the address given below.

Project Manager
Central Project Implementation Unit
Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Honiara
Solomon Islands
Phone: (+677) 21322

LIST OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND COMPENSATION (8 Subprojects)

SL	Name of Affected Household	Ward & Sub - project	Village	Affected Area of Land & Compensation Cost (SBD)		Number of Affected Trees & Compensation Cost (SBD)																Affected Thatched Structure & Compensation Cost (SBD)	Total Compensation (SBD)				
						Total Area	Cost (SBD\$)	Cocoa		Coconut (Bearing)		Coconut (Non - Bearing)		Banana		Sago Palm		Slippery Cabbage		Teak		Five Corner		Taro		Total Area	Cost
				(m²)	No.	Cost (SBD\$)		No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	(m²)			
East Guadalcanal																											
1	Lathi Tribe & Ghaobata Tribe	Mberande, East Tasimboko Ward	-	19,500	\$2,925,000.00																					\$2,925,000.00	
3	Rex Mark	Mbalasuna, East Tasimboko Ward	Ndova	-	-	146	\$ 29,200.00																			\$ 29,200.00	
4	Wilson Pitakere	Mbalasuna, East Tasimboko Ward	Ndova	-	-							16	\$ 1,600.00			625	\$ 2,500.00	2	\$ 1,000.00							\$ 5,100.00	
West Guadalcanal																											
5	Selwyn College	Veranaso Causeway, Sahalu ward	Selwyn College	-	-			5	\$ 750.00	2	\$ 60.00	4	\$ 400.00													\$ 1,210.00	
6	Sisters of Melanesia	Veranaso Causeway, Sahalu ward	Veranaso	-	-			1	\$ 150.00	1	\$ 30.00	56	\$ 5,600.00													\$ 5,780.00	
10	CBSI	CBSI Culvert	Honiara	-	-			8	\$ 1,200.00																	\$ 1,200.00	
11	Roman Catholic	CBSI Culvert	Honiara	-	-									3	\$ 450.00											\$ 450.00	
12	Raymond Saurongo	CBSI Culvert	Anuligo	-	-			3	\$ 450.00																	\$ 450.00	
13	Michael Tovosia	CBSI Culvert	New tounaovo	-	-			7	\$ 1,050.00																	\$ 1,050.00	
17	Robinson and Caroline Salopuka	Tanaghai Arch Culvert, Tandai Ward	Kolotoha	-	-					2	\$ 60.00								1	\$ 50.00			22.5	\$1,500.00	\$ 1,610.00		
18	Maria Salopuka	Tanaghai Arch Culvert, Tandai Ward	Kolotoha	-	-					2	\$ 60.00	13	\$ 1,300.00	2	\$ 300.00						44	\$ 440.00	10.8	\$1,800.00	\$ 3,900.00		
19	Elizabeth Waitoro	Tanaghai Arch Culvert, Tandai Ward	Kolotoha	-	-							24	\$ 2,400.00	7	\$ 1,050.00								12.6	\$1,300.00	\$ 4,750.00		
Total(SBD\$)							\$ 29,200.00		\$ 3,600.00		\$ 210.00		\$ 11,300.00		\$ 1,800.00		\$ 2,500.00		\$ 1,000.00		\$ 50.00		\$ 440.00		\$4,600.00	\$2,979,700.00	

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENTS (MOA) BETWEEN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT REPRESENTED BY THE MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND SURVEY (MLHS) ALONG WITH THE MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT (MID) WITH THE LAND AND PROPERTIES' OWNERS OF THE SUBPROJECT AREAS