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Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project (TSFRP) Solomon Islands SAFEGUARDS SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT



JULY-DECEMBER 2016

Prepared By: SMEC International Pty Ltd in Association with IMC Worldwide Ltd

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
CBOs	Community Base Organizations
CDS	Community Development Specialist
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CPIU	Central Project Implementation Unit
DSC	Design and Supervision Consultants
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ECD	Environment and Conservation Department
ESO	Environmental and Safety Officer
GPPOL	Guadalcanal Plains Palm Oil Limited
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRM	Grievances Redress Mechanism
HIV/AIDs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HLB	High Level Bridge
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LLB	Low Level Bridge
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
MHMS	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
MID	Ministry of Infrastructure Development
MMERE	Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
RCBC	reinforced concrete box culvert
REA	Rapid Environmental Assessment
RP	Resettlement Plan
SIG	Solomon Islands Government
SIRIP	Solomon Islands Road Improvement Project
SP	Subproject
SPC	South Pacific Commission
SPM	Safeguard Procedures Manual
SPS	Safeguards Policy Statement
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TSDP	Transport Sector Development Project
TSFRP	Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WHS	World Heritage Site

1. INTRODUCTION

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Government of Solomon Islands (SIG), with assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is seeking to rehabilitate and improve road infrastructure damaged by the April 2014 flash floods. As a result of Tropical Cyclone Ita unprecedented heavy rainfall caused severe flooding in the Solomon Islands particularly in Guadalcanal Province. Vital infrastructure comprising roads, bridges, housing and utilities were damaged and destroyed.

Transport infrastructure sustained a great level of damage and the ADB approved the Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project (TSFRP) to restore socio-economic activities impacted by the extreme rainfall and flash floods to pre-flood conditions and to provide disaster resilient roads and bridges—through ‘building back better’—by rehabilitating and improving prioritized assets along the North East and North West Roads of Guadalcanal Province (east and west of Honiara). The TSFRP is implemented by the Central Project Implementation Unit (CPIU) on behalf of the Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID) as the executing Agency. A joint venture between SMEC International Pty Ltd and IMC World Wide Ltd is engaged to provide the Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC) services and provide support to overall coordination of the project undertaken by the CPIU.

Supervision and monitoring of the works are being undertaken, a summary of the findings of spot-checks, audits and site visits are presented in this semi-annual monitoring report for the period January-June 2017

In April 28th 2016, the contract for construction of the TSFRP subprojects was awarded to China Harbour Engineering Company (CHEC) “the Contractor”. The mobilization of the contractor’s personnel commenced following submission of a number of required documents under the contract. However, mobilization for construction started after the approval of the construction environmental management plan (CEMP) and other required reports have been finalized. The required documents will be reviewed and approved by the CPIU with assistance from the DSC. Therefore, the first draft of the CEMP was submitted on 17th June 2016 and follows a series of reviewing and submissions before the fifth and final draft was received on 28th July 2016 and approved on 1st August 2016.

In addition, gravel or aggregate extraction activities are also inspected by the monitoring team to ensure compliance with the approved aggregate extraction plan and as recommended by the Ministry Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification (MMERE) in the building materials permit (BMP). Therefore the contractor was also required to submit an aggregate extraction plan which was approved on September 13th 2016 and submitted to the MMERE for issuing of a BMP, which was issued to the contractor on 7th October 2016 but was received on 8th November 2016.

In response to the contract requirements the contractor has been advised to prepare and submit; (i) a CEMP before mobilization to site; (ii) an Aggregate Extraction Plan (AEP) and Quarry Management Plan (QMP); (iii) Waste Management Plan; (iv) Monitoring Plan; (v) an Emergency Response Plan (ERP); (vi) Erosion and Run-off Control Plan (ERCP); (vii) Drainage Management Plan (DMP); (viii) Health and Safety Plan (HSP) which will include the implementation of an HIV/ AIDS and STI awareness and prevention program for both workers and communities; and a (ix) Gender Action Plan and Awareness Programme. The DSC safeguards team with assistance from the CPIU along with the Contractor had started the establishment of a Community Advisory Committee (CAC) representing various land owners, property owners and elders from communities surrounding the subproject sites. To date various communities and land owning groups had appointed their representative to the CAC.

The Contractor does have environmental management experience and submitted their first draft of the CEMP which was reviewed by DSC. The DSC requested a number of modifications and additions to strengthen the CEMP. The revised plan will be further reviewed.

B. SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE REPORT

This report presents the results of inspections and monitoring undertaken by the DSC and CPIU over the past six months, July to December 2016. .

The purpose of the report is to provide an account of progress on safeguards implementation, compliance with project and country requirements including Contractor's compliance with both social and environmental requirements (also summarizing relevant information from the contractor's monthly reports). The report also documents status of implementation of the LARP. The report covers: (i) Contractor's implementation of, and compliance with, the measures defined in the CEMP (to be approved in due course); (ii) status of implementation of the LARP including compensation payments and validation; (iii) monitoring results indicating that environmental, social and health impacts are being mitigated or addressed to a satisfactory level; and (iv) that the Contractor is meeting its obligation in respect of environment, social interaction, gender action plan, health and safety management, and monitoring and reporting. The Contractor includes completed checklists of each aspect as part of their monthly reports (submitted separately).

2. MONITORING ACTIVITIES

A. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

The parameters for monitoring of the Environmental Aspect have been compiled by the PMU and these will be monitored by the CPIU with assistance from the DSC according to the Contractor's compliance to the CEMP.

At the initial stage the TSFRP has been subjected to a screening exercise and risk assessment to determine the reporting level required for each SP. Given the total scope of works required for the TSFRP, it is concluded that the level of reporting is a Public Environmental Report (PER), which is equivalent to ADB's Initial Environment Examination (IEE) Report. The PER was submitted to Environment Conservation Division (ECD) of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster and Meteorology (MECDM) in December 2015 who had approved and issued a Development Consent for the Project to proceed in February 2016.

The PER is based on field studies and secondary information that were available in other reports. The scoping assessment was carried out from May through to September 2015. Detailed Engineering Layout Plans are prepared and provided by the Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) Engineers which were included in the PER.

As part of the PER process, public consultations were undertaken to determine community attitudes to the possible development. This has been carried out to ensure that potential or likely adverse environmental impacts were identified and mitigated to acceptable levels.

DSC and CPIU undertake visits/audits on a monthly basis to monitor contractor's works for compliance with the approved CEMP including approved sub-plans such as the Health and Safety Plan. Reporting on the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) activities by the MID through CPIU. Spot checks at sites are also undertaken intermittently by the DSC, CPIU along with the Environmental and Conservation Division (ECD).

The monitoring team comprises the DSC Safeguards Team with assistance from CPIU and on occasions an officer from the ECD of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM). The team are equipped with safety hats, vests and other personnel protective equipment provided by the Contractor. The inspections and monitoring covers camps, works yards and offices, work sites including quarry or aggregate extraction sites and stockpiling areas.

To assist in the inspections and monitoring the DSC – CPIU have developed checklists to assess levels of environmental, health and safety, land access/resettlement and social interaction compliance with the contractual obligations. . STI and HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention aspects are also part of the monitoring.

The information gathered provides (i) levels of compliance; (ii) feedback into the project to confirm that performance targets

and indicators are being met; and (iii) identification of areas where improvement is required including through corrective actions.

Based on site visits, participation in and minutes from CAC meetings, and information from the DSC and contractor's monthly reports non-compliances are identified and verified with the Contractor's Environment and Safety Officers (ESO) and Community Liaison Officer (CLO) for immediate or follow-up action after each monitoring visit. A debrief is scheduled after the inspection to discuss non-compliance issues and corrective actions. Outstanding issues are also discussed during the monthly site meetings between the DSC, CPIU, MID representatives and the Contractor's representatives. A report following each inspection or monitoring visit is prepared by the DSC and submitted to MID and ADB.

Monitoring of the overall status of compliance and activities undertaken by the contractor will be carried out by the Resident Engineer with assistance from the CPIU and support from the DSC safeguards officers. An independent monitoring will also be carried out by the ECD of the MECDM for compliance with national requirements as in the PER and approved EMP, including spot-checks by the CPIU, DSC and the ECD. The ADB will check on the progress of implementation on safeguards requirements. CPIU as the implementing agency with support from the DSC Safeguards will monitor and check the compliance with the CEMP and other contractual obligations on a regular basis.

During this reporting period the Contractor prepared and submitted a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) which included how the contractor intends to comply with the EMP safeguards requirements as in the PER on June 27th 2016. Modifications were required over five drafts/iterations of the CEMP before it was finally deemed acceptable and approved by the DSC and CPIU, hence the final draft was approved on August 1st 2016. The table below shows a summary of the PER and CEMP submissions and approvals.

Table 1: Submissions and Approvals of PER and CEMP

Description	Date submitted	Date Approved	Remarks
Development Proposal	15 th October 2015	17 th November 2015	Approval to prepare a PER for the project Approved
Public Environmental Report 1	2 nd December 2015	8 th February 2016	Development Consent Received
Public Environmental Report 2	16 th September 2016	10 th October 2016	Development Consent Received
CEMP 1	17 th June 2016	20 th June 2016	Revise CEMP and resubmit
CEMP 2	21 st June 2016	5 th July 2016	Revise CEMP and resubmit
CEMP 3	8 th July 2017	10 th July 2017	Revise CEMP and resubmit
CEMP 4	13 th July 2016	14 th July 2016	Revise CEMP and resubmit
CEMP 5	28 th July 2016	1 st August 2016	CEMP Approved

As required by the contract the Contractor also prepared the CEMP which also included the following plans:

- a. Erosion and Runoff Control Plan and a Drainage Management Plan.
- b. Waste Management Plan;
- c. An Aggregate Extraction Plan (AEP);

- d. An Emergency Response Plan;
- e. A Health and Safety Plan including a HIV/AIDS and STI awareness and prevention Plan; and,

Following the approval of the CEMP the initial monitoring visit was undertaken in September 2016 with subsequent visits made in the months of October, November and December 2016 to:

- a. Ensure that the Contractor is working in compliance with the contractual obligation with the approved CEMP; and,
- b. Ensure that any impacts on the environment generated from the works are being mitigated to a satisfactory level or as expected as per the monitoring plan.

An initial monitoring visit was undertaken and carried out on 15th September, 2016 and subsequent monthly visits were undertaken on October 24th 2016, November 24th 2016 and December 23rd 2016 . This covered all the main areas of focus including environmental, resettlement and social, health and safety that will be the focus of the monthly monitoring reports.

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Monitoring was undertaken at the camp site and current work sites, that is 2 subproject sites on the environmental safeguards including health and safety requirements which were identified and recommended for action by the contractor within seven days. The findings are as follows:

a. Contractor's Camp

After the approval of the CEMP by the CPIU and the DSC on August 1st 2016, the Contractor mobilized to site in mid August 2016 to set up the camp site and site offices including materials storage and stockpiling areas.

The Contractor has established a site office, camp, work yards at Kovenilau (SP21), GPPOL 3, which is approximately 38.0km east of Honiara. The camp is situated adjacent to the main highway and is less than 2.0km from surrounding villages at the eastern side and GPPOL 3 substation. It is fully fenced and manned by local security guards provided by the landowner which comprised of people from the surrounding villages. The camp has only one main entrance which is manned by local security guards regularly, at the front with a small gate for personnel to use for access to their garden and stock piling area at the back. Signages are erected at the main entrance and at some locations but is lacking at other areas. The Contractor was notified to install specific safety signs at specific locations within the camp and at the stockpiling area.

The camp area was initially a garden field which was already harvested and cleared for erection of the camp. Temporary structures were constructed by the Contractor which includes the Contractor's site offices comprising of different cubicles for each department; the Engineers Office; a dormitory for international workers; a meeting room; 2 mess and kitchen; laboratory and storage room; sanitary facilities and a room with a table tennis for leisure. It is noted that the stockpiling area will be separate and only the site office, accommodation area, mess, storage rooms and sanitary facilities will be fenced. The toilets are connected to a septic tank and soakage pit with the waste water being recycled to water the Contractor's vegetable garden. Water used at the camp for washing, drinking and cooking is from a borehole drilled at the camp site which is pumped to a tank reservoir and purified before use. Workers including security guards are supplied with the purified distilled water for drinking using reusable bottles. While electricity is supplied by a generator which is placed on a concrete slab under a shed.

Accommodation at the camp is only for international construction workers who are mainly from China while other personnels

are either local or are accommodated in Honiara at Tandai along the Tandai Highway. Currently there are about thirty five (35) workers residing in the camp.

The work yard or stock piling area have been established beside the camp which accommodates an area for garaging heavy machineries, a crusher, aggregate selection and sieving, materials stock piling and a fuel depot. The fuel depot has a diesel fuel tank which is placed on steel posts on a concrete slab with a fencing and a bund around it, but no safety signage was installed. All around the camp and the stockpiling area there is a drainage system which ends at the back of the food garden. The stockpiling area is open and not fenced, hence can be accessed by people any time hence, the Contractor is continuously advised to install security fencing or safety boundary markers to keep unauthorized people of the property and equip security to man the area.

Aggregate material stockpiling area is located at a safe distance from the Kovenilau stream and the Contractor's ESO and CLO were strongly advised that no drainage outlet from the camp or the stockpiling should lead to the stream as this will cause an issue with the land owners and the village further down.

During the initial monitoring it was recommended by the monitoring team that the contractor's ESO and CLO must ensure that:

- a Complaints Register for recording complaints raised by the people from the communities and workers be prepared;
- all workers particularly local workers are provided with proper PPE;
- the camp and work sites is kept clean, neat and tidy at all times, and must be provided with rubbish bins;
- all fuel drums are placed on a concrete slab; and,
- the Contractor should provide a proper sanitary facility for the Engineer.

After the monitoring visit this was checked for compliance by the monitoring and was complied with by the contractor. After the initial monitoring it was observed that waste bins are provided in and around the camp for biodegradable wastes including empty cans, plastic bottles and papers. The contractor had identified a site for burning papers and other waste materials at the northern side of the stockpiling area while biodegradable wastes and food scraps are used for the garden. However, it is noted that there are rubbish which include unused materials, plastics and empty storage boxes lying around the camp in which the Contractor was advised to collect and dispose off properly.

Workers' induction is being undertaken appropriately for both local and expatriate workers, training is on Health and Safety Issues, HIV/AIDS including social interaction with the local community people. This is done by the ESO with recordings noted and attendance taken.

Generally, the camp is clean and tidy but needs a lot of tidying up to keep it up to the required standard. There are still rubbish lying around the camp area with unused materials left outside storage areas within the camp premises. The Contractor, was advised to continuously keep the camp clean and tidy and to inform all workers to use the waste receptacles properly. Sanitary facilities including kitchen and offices are also noted to be kept clean.

b. Work sites

Works commenced in October 2016 at subproject sites along the north east Guadalcanal road on bridge construction while other works concentrating on rivertraining and scour protection works will start in mid 2017. Although the Contractor has not yet started any works at the other sites and gravel extraction, the ESO was reminded to install specific and proper safety signs at all construction sites when works started and provide PPE's which include safety boots, helmets and HiViz vests to all workers. Also as it is a rainy period sediment traps must be installed at the river bank as excavation is at the river bank to trap loose sediments and avoid siltation that could result in the water's turbidity so as to avoid complaints from the downstream communities. Included, that all compliances under the EMP and HSP must be complied with.

Therefore, works at each subproject site include:

i. SP 20 (Mberande Bridge)

It is proposed that a new 3 span high level bridge will be constructed at this site 5 meters downstream of the existing structure. Hence, at present piling works had started in late October 2016 and was completed on November 23rd 2016.

On site it was noted that all workers are wearing safety boots, hats and vests. Except that Contractor had not provided safety glasses for one worker doing welding and this was reported to the contractor for action.

It was also noted that no proper safety signage was installed at the work site except for cones to mark out the area of works. The contractor's ESO was informed of this matter and had reported that safety signage will be available later in December 2016. However during the December monitoring, it was noted that no proper safety signage was installed at the work site to keep the public away from the sheet tube piles. The contractor's ESO was informed of this matter and had reported that safety signage will be installed. The required safety compliances were noted to be done on 30th December 2016.

ii. SP22 (Mbalasuna Bridge)

At this site it is proposed that a new 3 – span high level bridge will be constructed up stream of the existing structure. Therefore, Piling works started on November 24th 2016 and were completed in December 2016.

It was observed during the monitoring visits that all workers are wearing their PPE, except that there is a need for installation of safety signages and boundary markers including provision of a shed for the workers due to the heat. The Contractor informed the team that safety signages will be installed at the works sites when it is ready and available. Thus, the Contractor's ESO was informed of this matter and advised that proper safety signs must be installed at the work site and other works sites at all times to inform the public of the ongoing works and to keep them at a safe distance from the works.

iii. SP 01 (Selwyn (Veranaso) Causeway)

At this SP it is proposed that a 1 – span high level bridge will be constructed at this site. Hence, piling works had started and was completed in December 2016. It was noted during the monitoring visit in December that the Contractor had installed proper safety signages on approaches to the site, and that all workers are wearing safety hats, boots and vests. Although works is in the proximity of the water way gravel bunds are used as a sediment control measure around the work site.

c. Health and Safety

i. HIV/AIDS Awareness

As reported by the Contractor, the Approved Service Provider (ASP), approved and certified by the Solomon Islands National AIDS Council (SINAC) is the Guadalcanal Provincial Health Division. The awareness was or will be undertaken by the Guadalcanal Province Health Division representatives that are approved to carry out the activity with assistance from SINAC in provision of an HIV/AIDS advocator.

The topics that were and will be discussed and presented during each awareness session are:

- a. Definitions of STI and HIV/AIDS;
- b. Background of HIV/AIDS;
- c. How STI and HIV/AIDS are transmitted;
- d. Data of STI and HIV/AIDS cases in Solomon Islands; and,
- e. Prevention Measures.

After consultation with the ASP by the Contractor, the first HIV/AIDS awareness programme was carried out on September 17th 2016 at the site camp at Kovelau for all workers residing in the camp and local workers including nearby communities. Including people from the surrounding villages and Contractor's workers residing at the camp site 85 people attended the session. Following the first awareness, a second HIV/AIDS awareness was carried out on 14th October 2016 at Ghilo Primary School for communities surrounding Mberande Bridge (SP20). It was recorded that there were 69 participants from the surrounding communities that attended the session. Another HIV/AIDS awareness program was carried out at Selwyn College on November 17th 2016 and at Dadave village for communities surrounding Mbalasuna Bridge (SP22) on Saturday 26th November 2016. At the awareness program held at Selwyn College there were 76 participants 42 of which are females while only 38 participants was recorded at Dadave.

During the awareness sessions IEC materials such as pamphlets and posters of HIV/AIDS including condoms for both males and females were also distributed to all participants who are sexually active and the number of participants is recorded. Participants will be given time during and after the presentation to ask questions concerning STIs and HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS awareness posters are also erected at the camp main entrance, workers dormitory, kitchen area and offices. A condom dispenser was also installed at the camp and can be accessed by all workers.

However, Contractor's personnels residing in Honiara had not attended any awareness session. Therefore, the ESO was reminded that the personnels residing in Honiara has to be inducted otherwise attend an awareness session as required.

ii. Other Health and Safety Issues

It was identified during the visits that the Contractor had not installed proper safety signages at the works sites when works is in progress, and that some of the workers were not provided with proper safety PPEs. The ESO and CLO were informed immediately after the monitoring visits of the matters of concern to act upon immediately.

Hence, the Contractor's ESO and CLO were reminded to install specific and proper safety signs at all construction sites when works started and provide proper PPE's which include safety boots, helmets and HiViz vests to all workers. Included, that all compliances under the EMP and HSP must be complied with.

Some of the issues identified for immediate action by the Contractor's ESO and CLO during the monitoring visits undertaken from September to December 2016, are as follows:

- a. Ensure that all workers are provided with proper PPEs including clean drinking water and a hut for resting during lunch breaks; and,
- b. Make sure that proper safety signage and barriers are installed at all work sites and stockpiling area;
- c. Ensure that old bridge materials and waste generated from the works are properly dumped at an approved location;
- d. Ensure that all fuel drums must be stored on a concrete slab under a shed or properly covered;
- e. Ensure that all materials are neatly stored in their proper places;
- f. Ensure that workers are provided with a hut for resting;
- g. All workers to have equal access to sanitary facility to avoid complaints from the surrounding villages;
- h. HIV/AIDS awareness posters should also be pasted up at the work sites and record of condoms and posters distributed must be kept;

- i. Contractor to inform all surrounding villages on where condoms can be accessed during awareness sessions;
- j. The ESO, DESO and CLO must ensure that the camp area (especially sanitary facility, kitchen and mess, and offices) is kept clean, neat and tidy at all times and advise workers to use the waste receptacles properly;
- k. The Contractor should provide a proper sanitary facility for the Engineer; and,
- l. The ESO is reminded to install proper sediment/silt traps or control devices when working at / near or close to any water ways and minimize excavation activities.

B. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Monitoring of the LARP will be undertaken by the MID with assistance from the CPIU and support from DSC NSS officer. All activities associated with the LARP will be monitored and reported to ADB on a semi – annual basis. Public consultations had been undertaken at the initial stage of the project during feasibility study to consult land and property owners. Land acquisition issues and payments of properties that will be removed for infrastructure construction under the project will be compensated for by the governments to a level satisfactory and accepted by the affected persons.

The assessment, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the resettlement activities will be undertaken by the DSC and the implementation or compensation disbursements will be done by the MID through CPIU. Monitoring of the contractor's resettlement issues will be undertaken by visiting sites during working hours. Resettlement issues will be dealt with by the CAC and the GRC and all issues recorded in the Grievance Register. This will be reported to the CPIU through DSC on a Monthly basis by the Contractor and monitored during monitoring visits and spotchecks by the safeguards team.

The implementation of the LARP implementation schedule will be done internally. This will include reporting on progress of the activities as indicated in the implementation schedule specifically on public consultations, land acquisition, determination of compensation, record of grievances and their status, disbursements of compensation and satisfactory level of Affected Persons.

The DSC safeguards team along with the CPIU Safeguards Unit are working closely on trying to explain and consult the APs on the payments for compensation and other issues on enquiry. The DSC National Safeguards Specialist will be responsible to monitor the LARP implementation and the contractor's resettlement issues. The LARP implementation is monitored on a monthly basis as part of the social and resettlement monitoring and is part of the monthly monitoring report.

a. Implementation of the LARP

i. Compensation for Land Asset

Under the TSFRP, the only area or land asset identified for compensation is the new Mberande (SP20) high level bridge area. Due to the new and realignment of the new bridge at an area not previously acquired or declared as a public road. While other subproject sites construction activities will be within the existing road alignment and areas previously declared as public roads. Hence, it is therefore required by the MID for acquisition or lease from the land owners or owning groups.

Therefore, the Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) as reported, was appointed by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS) in March 2016. The LAO is at present consulting with MID, DSC and the local communities particularly the land owning groups. An initial report detailing initial activities undertaken by the LAO was submitted to MID in mid 2016, this stated that the land owning groups had agreed for the land to be leased by the SIG through MID rather than out right purchase.

It was then identified and reported by the LAO that the eastern end of Mberande proposed bridge site is a registered land and

the Commissioner of Lands is the Perpetual Estate title holder. Thus, proposed according to the Lands and Titles Act that no acquisition is necessary for the land but the western end is a customary land and requires acquisition or lease.

Therefore, on December 8th 2016, the LAO held a consultation meeting with the claiming land owning groups of the western end of Mberande Bridge to sign an agreement for acquisition or lease of the land. However, a sub tribe of the landowning tribe resisted to sign as most are not present and stated signing on a later date. Following this meeting a public hearing was proposed and held on December 20th 2016 for all claiming land owning groups of this plot of land. The public hearing was purposely to verify the customary land owning group and other groups to consult their views on the approach of acquisition or lease of their land to the government for the interest of the public and the country. A report detailing the consultation meeting and the public hearing results will be prepared by the LAO and submitted to MID at a later date.

At present there are still no compensations or payments made on the lease of the land from the land owning groups as the acquisition or lease process is not yet completed. But land owning groups had agreed for works to continue while the process is ongoing.

ii. Compensation for Non – Land Assets

Before compensation is made to any affected properties, a site visit will be undertaken by the DSC, MID and MAL representative for affected trees, crops and other plants of economical and subsistence value. While MoLHS will be engaged for surveying of land areas for compensation at SPs requiring land acquisition. The purpose of the site visit is to inspect, identify and verify the affected properties. From this site visit, a joint inspection report will be prepared by the team and submitted to MID – CPIU for reviewing and processing of payments to the affected property owners. On receipt of the report by the Director, MID – CPIU a Deed of Payment will be prepared for approval by the Attorney Generals Chambers. Once it is approved by the AGC, the deed will be processed for countersigning by the AP and MID representative in this case the Director MID – CPIU for the immediate processing of the compensations.

It is important to take note that all compensation payments for affected properties and land to the APs will be done in accordance with the standard SIG Agricultural Rates for lost and damaged fruit trees, crops and other plants. While for land, it will be based on the valuation of land by the MoLHS Valuation Unit.

However, the compensation rates for the lost properties may change if approved by the MAL and MID, depending on the commercial importance of the asset to the APs' livelihoods. This change of the rate will be agreed upon by the AP(s) with the MAL and MID. In doing so, if the AP (s) is still not satisfied a valuer can be appointed for valuing his/ her lost property and submit a report to MID. After reviewing of the valuers report MID will consult the AP(s) for agreements on the prices proposed by the valuer. From this agreement on a certain price, the compensation will be processed as discussed earlier.

Compensations for non land assets shall be paid to property owners or APs at Mbalasuna (SP22) proposed new highlevel bridge area; Tanaghai Arch Culvert (SP22) ; CBSI culvert (SP05) and Selwyn (SP22) new high level bridge area. Hence, to date there are no payments made by MID to the Affected Persons for this reporting period, July to December 2016. However, it is anticipated that final assessments of some lost properties will be made and compensations paid in early 2017.

Table. 1: Status of Compensation Disbursement to APs

No.	SP Site	Owners Name	Compensation Amount (SBD\$)	Properties	Status
1	Mberande Bridge	Lathi Tribe and Ghaobata	\$2.925M	Land	Not Yet

¹ According to the Contractor's Works Schedule works are currently ongoing at the subproject sites on the north east Guadalcanal Road, which consisted of SP20, SP21, SP22 and SP24. For this reporting at SP20 and SP22 only.

		Tribes			
2	Mbalasuna Bridge East Side	Rex Mark	\$29,200	Trees	Not Yet
3	Mbalasuna Bridge West Side	Mr. & Mrs. Wilson Pitakere	\$5,100	Trees and Food Garden	Not Yet
4	Selwyn (Veranaso) Causeway East Side	Selwyn College	\$1,210	Trees	Not Yet
5	Selwyn (Veranaso) Causeway East Side	Sisters of Melanesia	\$5780	Trees and Food Gardens	Not Yet
6	CBSI Culvert	CBSI	\$1,200	Trees	Not Yet
7	CBSI Culvert	Roman Catholic Church	\$450	Trees	Not Yet
8	CBSI Culvert	Raymond Saurongo	\$450	Trees	Not Yet
9	CBSI Culvert	Michael Tovosia	\$1050	Trees	Not Yet
10	Tanaghai Arch Culvert	Robinson and Caroline Salopuka	\$1610	Trees and Affected Structure	Not Yet
11	Tanaghai Arch Culvert	Maria Salopuka	\$3900	Trees and Affected Structure	Not Yet
12	Tanaghai Arch Culvert	Elizabeth Waitoro	\$4750	Trees and Affected Structure	Not Yet

A Resettlement and Social monitoring checklist which include indicators to monitor compliance with the LARP requirements and potential outcomes is included in a separate report, the Monthly Monitoring Reports.

b. LARP Issues

Issues relating to the LARP are dealt with by the Contractor, DSC and CPIU including MID following the grievance redress procedures. More often matters arising are concerning the Mberande (SP20) proposed high level bridge site as there are differences between the claiming land owning groups and previous claims made by land owning groups and individuals to MID for compensations.

In mid August 2016 before the contractor's mobilization to set up a camp site, a visit was made to the site by the DSC – NSS for recording and verification of root crops that will be removed and paid by the Contractor, before clearing of the site. The land and property owners were consulted and agreed for the clearing of the site on the basis of payments be done to the affected person.

In addition, at Mbalasuna (SP22), a site for a high level bridge was found by the Contractor that the Right – Of – Way (ROW) will somehow run through an incomplete but accommodated permanent residential building. The land owner and the owner of the building were consulted regularly and had proposed that the ROW alignment be redirected to the formerly used road. This was considered and the ROW is realigned to the previous ROW.

Other issues concerning resettlement and acquisition had been raised and resolved accordingly except for Ngalmibiu (SP24) a SP site for river training works. In which outstanding claims is the issue that is still not resolved. Hence, MID had advised to

consider working on other SPs while the issue is being resolved.

Moreover, identified affected persons had raised issues pertaining to the standard SIG Agricultural Rates for lost agricultural produce both for economical and subsistence purposes. It was claimed that the rates in comparison to the current market prices is very low and it would be a loss for the affected persons. This was taken into account and forwarded to MID – CPIU.

Consultations pertaining to the rate of payments for lost properties were done with the APs in October 2015, with the concerned APs at SP14 and SP22, when undertaking reviewing of the MOA, as the rates offered by the SIG through MAL had been attached with the MOA.

Due to such dissatisfaction by APs, the APs can engage a valuer at their own cost to value the lost properties and payments will be made after reconciling values for compensation with the valuers rates on the current market price. The MAL, Extension Division whom is responsible for the revising and standardizing of the prices for the SIG had been consulted in November 2016 and responded that the rates are final and cannot be changed as it is implemented for such payments of agricultural produces all over the country. However, it may change due to the commercial importance of some crops and that the rates used will be revised as it is being used for more than 20 years.

Therefore payments will be made by the SIG through MID once the final ROW are determined to be final and no further clearing of sites for access is required. It has been agreed upon that this should be made before any works commences on site but as it had been experienced contractors often cleared areas only for access to sites first before clearing the exact ROWs. Hence, it is advised by MID that once the Contractor determined the actual ROW and approved for clearance after a joint inspection to record and identify the properties of value that will be cleared or removed then it shall be paid then. But as for this period most of the accesses to the sites are not determined to be final as yet.

The affected persons at each of the subproject sites were continuously updated on the project progress on enquiry and consulted on any matters relating to their properties. Since the last monitoring period most of the grievanes pertaining to the subproject sites are mostly for previous claims and acquisition or lease of Mberande new high level bridge site.

C. GENDER AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Monitoring of the community and social interactions will be undertaken by the CPIU with support from the DSC. This covers mostly monitoring of any social issues gender and social dimensions.

Community Advisory Committees for the project were set up by the CPIU, DSC and the Contractor. At the initial stage of the CAC setup only one committee was proposed. This will comprise of representatives from landowning groups and community elders representatives from each of the eight (8) subproject sites. However, after some disagreements raised during the first meeting for adoption of the CAC guideline, it was divided into eight (8) CACs that is one (1) CAC for each subproject. After the set up of the eight (8) CACs two (2) trainings were carried out in August 2016 for all CAC members in the eastern SPs and western SPs. However, since then there were no CAC meetings held.

The Contractor was informed after the intital monitoring to prepare and keep – up – to – date a Register of Complaints or Grievance Register to record grievances raised by local community people, land owners and workers. This will be checked on a regular basis for updates and record of grievances resolved and unresolved.

Gender awareness and training programmes has not yet being undertaken and recruitment of local and international workers including both male and females is ongoing and will increase as works continues.

To monitor the Contractor's compliance with the social dimensions including gender a checklist was prepared and used during monitoring to check compliances and is discussed in the monthly monitoring report.

a. Gender Awareness

There are still no Gender awareness or livelihood programs undertaken at any community within the vicinity of the subproject sites.

But in terms of labour force recruitment the number of workers is expected to increase as the works progresses and during the initial visit it was recorded that the contractor had recruited 2 local female workers and 3 female international workers. From the month of September 2016 to November 2016 that the percentage of female to male workers is below 10% but in December 2016 it was noted that the percentage of female workers to male workers had increased to 10.8% after recruitment of two local female workers. As it was noted in the latest monitoring visit that the number of international and local workers is sixty five (65) in which seven (7) are females.

The Contractor was notified that women should be provided with equal opportunities for employment as the number of men will be increasing during construction works and that it is required that at least 30% of the workforce is females. Areas that will be in need of women to participate include cleaning in and around the camp, collecting stones and tying gabion baskets.

b. Community Involvement in the Project and Social Interaction

From the previous monitoring visit the Contractor had reported that at present the Contractor had recruited more than twenty local workers this includes 4 local females and security guards at work sites. But the number of workers is expected to increase as the works progresses and escalates in 2017. Of the female workers recruited, 2 are helping out in the kitchen while the other is the community liaison officer and another is a housemaid at the Tandai office and residential area on rental by the Contractor for personnels. All local workers are not transported to and from the work sites and are enquiring if they can be provided with transport. The contractor was advised to clearly inform the local people of the arrangements and conditions of their labor before hiring workers.

The Contractor was advised that women should be provided with equal opportunities for employment as the number of men will be increasing during construction works. Areas that will be in need of women to participate include cleaning in and around the camp, collecting stones and tying gabion baskets. As it is recorded that the total number of both local and expatriate workers is 65 and the percentage of females is only 10.8%.

Most of the local workers are from the areas surrounding each subproject sites. Contractor is continuously advised to build a good relationship with the local communities surrounding each subproject site, to avoid problems and disturbances to the construction schedule.

Apart from wages and salaries earned by local workers the project works are providing income generating opportunities through selling of local food by the villagers such as vegetables, local chicken and pigs to the contractor's kitchen.

Some of the issues noted during the monitoring visits for immediate action by the Contractor's CLO and ESO are as follows:

- a. Ensure all workers are treated fairly and be answerable to questions raised and to ensure that conditions of the local workers are made known to the local communities before hiring workers (local) in order to avoid issues raised;
- b. Prepare a Complaints Register for recording complaints raised by the people of the communities and workers; and,
- c. The ESO and CLO must ensure that all complaints from the communities and workers are well documented in the register of complaints and keep the register updated.

c. Community Advisory Committee

The CACs are formed purposely as required under the contract to provide an avenue for open forums to discuss the project

and its effects on the communities living along, near or surrounding an infrastructure (road and bridge). It is also aimed at beneficiaries to participate in the planning and implementation stages including establishing an accessible and effective complaints and grievance procedure for complainants and ensure transparency in all stages of activities.

Membership of the CAC shall be selected from the communities or community people within the subproject catchment area including, women and other groups representatives and landowning groups' representatives. The number of members should not be less than 5 five members and not more than twenty one (21) members, as in the MID CAC Guideline, December 2015.

During the initial stage of selecting or nomination by each parties of their representatives a consultation and awareness meeting on the CAC guideline was undertaken for each site in June 2016. Selection forms were distributed and it was advised that nominations must be done by community leaders or elders or tribal leaders for each representatives. It was also advised that women are also encouraged to be part of the CAC.

Members of the CAC include:

- a. Community, Land Owning Groups and Other Groups Representatives (including women)
- b. Engineer's Representatives;
- c. Contractors Representatives; and,
- d. An ex – officio member representing MID is the Job Manager of the Project.
- e. Members of the Provincial Assembly or Government can be called upon for a meeting at any time.

At first there were only two CACs one for the eastern subproject sites and one for the western subproject sites. However, during the first initial meeting to appoint the CACs office bearers most CAC members disagree with statements given by others and feared that if such problems are continuously raised works are likely to not progress at the subproject sites they represent. Hence, asked if MID could consider having separate CACs for each and this was also initiated by MID after the first meeting. Most of the CAC are now satisfied with the operation of the CAC and content that each SP has its own CAC.

Consultations meetings were carried out and CAC selection or nomination forms were distributed to the members of the community surrounding each subproject site and land owning groups after the number of the representatives for that particular CAC is agreed upon by the people. The form involves two people to nominate one person to represent the group in the CAC. Next after a nomination was done the form was recollected by the DSC and the Contractor then a date was proposed for all CAC to attend a training.

Following this, in August of 2016 each CAC were set up for each SP and nomination was done again to meet the required number of 5 to 21 members. Two trainings were successfully done for the CAC members on September 22nd 2016 for CACs at the eastern SPs and September 27th 2016 for the CACs at the western SPs. For the training all the CAC at each respective locations were combined but during meetings there will be separate meetings. All CAC members were informed that meetings shall be held every four months for each CAC. The training topics are basically on the stages of the project; environmental, social and resettlement aspects including gender, health and safety; and HIV/AIDS. This also include other community based training on domestic violence, community and governance aspects; and, road and traffic safety. This is a subject of a separate report, in which it is fully documented.

i. CAC Community Representatives

For this project there are eight (8) CACs established, as requested by MID and community people. After consultations and meetings with the communities surrounding the subproject sites the community people had nominated the following representatives:

1. Table 1: CAC Members of each Subproject Site

Subproject Name	Community / Group Representative	Subproject Name	Community / Group Representative
Mberande Bridge (SP20)	Adrian Norua	Tanaghai Arch Culvert (SP14)	Maria Tuza
	Andrew Nanau		Elizabeth Supa
	Gabriel Lovanitila		Naomi Lao
	Richard Tako		John Williams
	Billy Talu		John B Nano
	Willy Tuke		Sebastian Tolumae
	John Taule		
Kovenilau Bridge (SP21)	Jonah Tongoa	Turtle Beach Culvert (SP11)	Mrs. Usa
	John Boko		Rebecca Manu
	Timothy Vuria		Walton James
	Henry Saea		James Barnabas
	William Peresini		Carlos
	Greenta Tome (Deceased)		Bevin Merly
	Stephen Paeni		
	Shem David		
	John Bikusa		
	Rema Anna		
	Peter Tele		
Mbalasuna Bridge (SP22)	Rex mark Pogula	2. CBSI Culvert (SP05)	Michael Tovosia
	Henry Saea		Norman Tete
	Douglas Kapini		Beverly Gwala'a
	Henry Mae		Salome Tovosia
	Timothy Vuria		Charity Lini
	Simon Peresini		
	Johnson Votaia		
	Greenta Tome		
	Malachi Tangirongo		
	Thompson		

	John Sura		
	Wilson Kere		
	William Peresini		
	Christian Uni		
	Harold Saea		
	John M Pegoa		
Ngalimbiu Bridge (SP24)	Donn Tolia	3. Selwyn Causeway (SP01)	Fox Qwaina
	Catherine Kakamo		Br. Luke Manitaru
	Phillip Tavake		Joseph Saliama
	Glenda Tavake		Sr. Collin Klobur
	James Pupura (Jnr)		Noel Lotroam
			Br. Mathew Sikoboki

ii. Logistics

The CAC shall be convened every 4 months or three times per year by the Contractor and CAC members. Meetings shall be chaired by the Chairperson and in the absence of the Chairperson the Vice Chairperson shall be the chair and the secretary shall take the minutes of the meetings with assistance from the Contractor's CLO and the projects Community Development Specialist. Minutes of the meeting shall be distributed to each CAC member before the next meeting. The Contractor is responsible for transportation of CAC members to and from meetings venues, make arrangements for meetings venues and provide refreshments for the meetings.

iii. Functions of the CAC

The committee is a forum to exchange and discuss issues surrounding the project activities and implementation which affects the communities living closer to the subproject sites. The main functions of the committee are to:

- Raise and resolve issues arising between the Contractor and the communities;
- Advise the Contractor on matters affecting the environmental and social well-being of the subproject activities;
- Liaise with the provincial government and the national government through the MID job manager on matters of interest to MID;
- Enable women to participate in the implementation of the project activities;
- Encourage and support community to participate and support the project activities;
- Assist in community awareness in the communities on Health and Safety Issues and Community Interaction;
- Ensure that Contractor abide by communal, national and international regulations.

Other functions of the CAC is that it is an avenue whereby the Contractor can be able to exchange information concerning project activities particularly construction works. These include:

- a. Contractor updating all CAC members of the project activities progress and plans for the next months;
- b. Contractor shall inform the CAC members of plans of labor and local resources needed and any problems encountered.

Major issues raised during the CAC meetings which cannot be resolved at the CAC level shall be noted by the CAC Secretary and CLO and forwarded to the Engineer responsible for submission to the MID job manager to resolved and dealt with by the Grievance Resolution Committee (GRM) through the Grievance Resolution Mechanism.

d. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The Grievance Resolution Mechanism (GRM) is a mechanism for resolving complaints which cannot be dealt with by the CAC. The Contractor shall prepare and maintain a Grievance or Complaints Register for recording any complaints raised by people from the communities and workers.

The Complaints register shall include:

- a. The complainants name, address and contact details;
- b. Time and Date of the Complaint;
- c. How the complaint is received (face to face; telephone; written note or letter, etc);
- d. Person receiving the complaint;
- e. Details of complaint;
- f. Action taken to resolve the grievance; and,
- g. Remarks relating to the issue.

The Contractor was advised to prepare a Grievance Register and have available on site to record any complaints from the affected persons and communities.

All initial complaints shall be made directly to the Contractor through any means of communication and shall be recorded in the complaints register. The Contractor's CLO and ESO will at first make every effort to resolve the complaint in accordance with the contract. However, if the contractor's responsible personnels are unable to resolve the issue in discussion with the complainant the Contractor shall advise the Engineer's representatives who may refer the complaint to the Grievance Resolution Committee for solving.

The GRC comprises of:

- a. The Engineer's Representative
- b. MID Representative;
- c. The Contractor's Representative;
- d. Provincial Government Representative;
- e. Complainant;

- f. CAC members representative; and,
- g. Village Chief.

The Contractor will provide a suitable venue for the meetings including transportation to and from meetings for all community representative of the GRC.

The GRC will make recommendations in relation to the resolution of the dispute while the Contractor is required to comply as long as the decision is in accordance with the contract. However, if the Contractor and the complainant failed to reach a resolution in accordance with the decisions and recommendations agreed upon by the GRC the issue or complaint will be referred to MID and the Provincial Government or other authorities.

- a. 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.
- b. If the CPIU-MID decision is unacceptable to the complainant, 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 complainant.
- c. Should all the above three levels of grievance redress process fail to satisfy the complainant, he/she may take the matter further for resolution. But this will be at the complainants cost, but if the court shows that the government ministries have been negligent in making their determination the complainant will be able to seek costs. The complainant will be facilitated in this process by the SU and the DSC SST.

Also during the course of the grievance resolution chiefs and landowners must in all circumstances ensure that the contractor's scheduled activities continued and not be hindered by the complaint. Under all circumstances the Contractor shall be bound only by the terms of the contract.

The processes of resolving grievance do not apply to any or all claims for compensation related to acquisition or use of occupancy of land occupied by the permanent works. All such negotiations including those for houses, trees, gardens and other improvements shall be negotiated by MID and will be borne under MID expenses but the Contractor is required to notify MID in advance before any occurrences.

The Contractor shall not enter into negotiations or make statements regarding the use of land required for permanent works. However, it is not applied to lands required by the Contractor for temporary works, accesses, establishment and operation of work camps, stockpiling and other materials storage sites, drainage and crossings.

Most of the grievances at this stage are from past or historical issues relating to claims which had been dealt with by the project office. These were compensation related for use of land and damage due to construction of existing infrastructure in the past. These are currently undertaken by the executing agency.

Grievances relating to the project is minimal to none as works are still yet to start and compensation are not yet received by affected households. But affected households had been informed prior to works that a final survey of site for construction will be carried out by the MID and safeguards team along with each property owner to verify damage in the case of changes to previous records as in the LARP report before compensation would be made by the MID to the affected household.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS REQUIRED

The Contractor's ESO and a CLO are required to deal with contractor's compliance with the CEMP and issues and grievance raised. It is also advised that the Contractor should continue liaise with the DSC for compliances with the immediate action points noted and issues highlighted after each monitoring visit and during the construction period.

The DSC and MID recommended to:

- Continuously resolve issues and liaise with APs on matters of implementation of the LARP;
- Ensure the APs are aware of any changes to the compensation rates; and,
- Conduct a joint site visit with CPIU and MAL to SPs when final ROW is verified to be final.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: ISSUES AND GRIEVANCES AT SUBPROJECT SITES

Name and No. of Structure	Date	Issues	Action	Actioned by:
SP 01 – Selwyn (Veranaso) Causeway				
SP 05 – CBSI Culvert				
SP 11 – Turtle Beach Culvert	2 nd December 2016	Compensation for storage of equipment and materials at SP11 – Turtle Beach	<p>Consultation was undertaken by the Contractor's CLO and DSC to resolve the issue with the registered perpetual owner.</p> <p>A letter confirming ownership of the land was issued by Metropolis Pacific to allow works on their land and 'No claims' shall be made by the settlers. This was delivered to the settlers in early 2017.</p>	DSC NSS & CDGS, CHEC CLO, Land Owner, CAC Representative and MID
SP 14 – Tanaghai Arch Culvert				
SP 20 – Mberande Bridge	26 th October 2016	Complaint received from gravel owners	<p>Discussed issue with the CLO and DSC including one of the CAC members: Explained that the gravel extraction is not for the actual construction works and that an MOU must be signed by CHEC with the LO before any extraction.</p> <p>CAC member and tribal representative explained that an agreement was made with the Contractor for gravel extraction only for backfilling of the camp and storage area. While the Contractor rehabilitate and improve the access road.</p> <p>CAC representative will discuss further on the issue with the complainants and land owning group.</p>	DSC NSS & CDGS and CHEC CLO
	November 1 st 2017	Restriction of works at SP20 - Mberande	<p>Complainant including CAC Chairman of SP20, discussed the issue with the Contractor's CLO but requested for another meeting with DSC.</p> <p>On 4th and 5th November 2016 a meeting concerning the restriction of works was carried out with the complainant.</p> <p>Issues raised are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Claims submitted to MID: damage to food gardens, trespass and gravel extraction which totals up to about SBD\$1Million. 	DSC NSS & CDGS, CHEC CLO, CAC Representative and MID

			<p>DSC clearly explained that those claims are not related to this project and urged for works to continue, and it was agreed for works to continue while the issue is being resolved.</p> <p>Complainant Mr. M Para requested to sign a separate MOA.</p> <p>Issue was resolved and complainant allowed for works to start.</p> <p>Signing of the MoA by Mr. M Para was agreed upon by MID.</p>	
SP 22 – Mbalasuna Bridge	15 th November 2016	Land owners of the existing Mbalasuna Bridge (West) do not agree with valuation the valuation amount made by the MLHS claiming that the bridge had been used for 30 years now.	<p>A meeting was undertaken by DSC SU with the complainants and agreed for a meeting with the CPIU Director Harry Rini and PS MID. Purposely to have better dialogue and agreements so that contractor can continue work on the western side Mbalasuna.</p> <p>Agreements were made on 24th November for works to continue after the Deed of payment was signed by the complainant and MID.</p>	DSC NSS & CDGS, CHEC CLO and MID
SP 21 – Kovelau Bridge	23 rd October 2016	Sedimentation of Kovenilau stream by runoff from Contractor's Camp.	<p>A joint site visit was done on October 25th 2016 by the Contractor's CLO and DSC SU. It was found that the claim was true.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, the camp is located at a safe distance from the stream, with wild flora growing in the area, between the drain and the stream, which is possible to trap sediments. • With respect to the complaint made the Contractor was advised to excavate a soakage pit at the end of the drainage system and put in place sediment traps. 	DSC NSS & CDGS, CPIU – Safeguards and CHEC CLO
	05 th December 2016	Compensation claim at SP21 – Kovenialu by David Shem.	<p>A meeting was held at the GPPOL office 05/12/2016 with General Manager Mr. Andrew Kerr in which he informed the Contractor and DSC that the land is under GPPOL lease and construction can take place. Such issues shall be forwarded to his office.</p> <p>David Shem was notified that further issues concerning SP22 shall be directed to GPPOL as the land is under lease.</p>	DSC NSS & CDGS, CHEC CLO and GPPOL GM
SP 24 – Ngalimbiu Bridge	2 nd August 2016	MID to pay compensation claimed before any works start. CHEC to pay for	<p>Complainant is Catherine Kakamo (Claiming Land Owner of SP 24), was met by the DSC and the Contractors CLO to discuss the issue but however, is firm in her requests.</p> <p>GPPOL General Manager had advised for detour into GPPOL leased land</p>	DSC NSS & CDGS, CHEC CLO, MID, GPPOL GM

		trespass on the property and hospitality rendered during survey	when MID approved date for works commencement on site.	
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APPENDIX 2: MINUTE OF MEETING WITH AFFECTED PERSONS (APs)

Appendix 2.1. Minute of Meeting with Tanaghai Arch Culvert (SP14) APs

SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
CENTRAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

MINUTES OF SITE VISIT & MEETING FOR NON LAND ASSETS OR PROPERTIES DAMAGED

<u>Project:</u>	Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project (TSFRP)
<u>Sub – project Name & Chainage:</u>	Tanaghai Arch Culvert, Ch. Km 5.4
<u>Contractor:</u>	TBC
<u>Village/ Province:</u>	Kolotoha Village
<u>Constituency/ Ward:</u>	North West Guadalcanal, Tandai Ward
<u>Date:</u>	19 th October 2017
<u>Venue of Meeting:</u>	Kolotoha Village

Minute of Site Visit and Meeting:

Donald Raka :

- Welcome all the affected APs at this subproject site to the meeting.
- Brief on the purpose of the meeting which is compensation rates for lost properties.

Jaysie Boape:

- Enquired on their concern and explained that the rates (SIG Std Rates) are used all through out the country and MID is not responsible to do the change as it is the sole responsibility of MAL. But MID had advised on some conditions with the need to increase the rate for some lost trees.

Maria Tuza and Elizabeth Waitoro:

- Stated that they agreed with the conditions in the MOA, but are not pleased with the SIG rate that will be used to compensate them for their lost properties.
- Asked if the rates can be increased to be similar to the prices used for marketing.

Jaysie Boape:

- Inform the APs that as advised by MID the properties will be paid according to the prices given, but if the APs are not happy within it can be increased. Provided a valuer, appointed by the APs at their own cost, values the lost and damaged properties.

- Private valuers price will be reconciled with the SIG rates and MID and AP will agree on a certain rate before compensations will be paid.

Closing remarks:

AP Rep (Catherine):

APs are happy with the information shared but are looking forward to any positive feedback from MID as hiring a valuer will be costly.

Appreciate the project team to make such an effort to discuss the issue with the APs.

Appendix 2.2. Minute of Meeting with Mbalasuna Bridge (SP22) APs

SOLOMON ISLANDS GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
CENTRAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT

MINUTES OF SITE VISIT & MEETING FOR NON LAND ASSETS OR PROPERTIES DAMAGED

<u>Project:</u>	Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project (TSFRP)
<u>Sub – project Name & Chainage:</u>	Mbalasuna Bridge, Ch. Km 35.9
<u>Contractor:</u>	TBC
<u>Village/ Province:</u>	Mbalasuna Village
<u>Constituency/ Ward:</u>	North East Guadalcanal, Tasimboko Ward
<u>Date:</u>	October 20 th 2017
<u>Venue of Meeting:</u>	East Mbalasuna Bridge

Minute of Site Visit and Meeting:**Donald Raka:**

- Welcome the affected APs and landowning groups for this subproject site to the meeting.

Jaysie Boape:

- Discusses the purpose of the meeting with the APs, Std SIG Agriculture Compensation Rates. Explained that as advised by MID, this had had been used in other provinces and will also pay compensation in Guadalcanal based on it.

Mark Poghula:

- Stated that the rate for one cocoa tree according to the standard SIG rate is too low and asked if it can be increased. This is because the cocoa plantation is their main source of income and that compared to how much a tree can give in the long term, the compensation rate is not enough.

Wilson Pitakere:

- Informed the team that the crops that will be removed during the proposed works are mostly for marketing, and would be mostly appreciated if MID can have the rates for payment of these crops increased. Particularly on banana trees while for the others it is suitable.

Jaysie Boape:

- Inform the APs that this will be taken up with MID as it is a major commodity and informed the AP that as advised by MID the properties will be paid according to the prices given. However, MID had directed that other private valuation can be done, and prices or rates can be settled with the SIG Std rates as long as the AP and MID are satisfied with the rate.

Closing Remarks:

AP Representative (Mark Poghula):

Thank the team for the explanation given and urged MID to consider increase the rates of trees such as cocoa and coconut due to their economic importance.

Jaysie Boape:

Thank the APs for their time and understanding, assured them that this will be taken up with MID. Included that APs can enquire any time on such matters.

APPENDIX 3: GENDER ACTION PLAN (GAP)

Activities	Proposed Gender Mainstreaming Activities (Target)	Primary Responsibility
Damaged roads and bridges are reconstructed, built back better (BBB) and climate proofed		
<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that women (at least 30% of women participants and 50% of female facilitators) are represented on the community advisory committees (CAC) and grievance redress committees (GRC). Completed and submitted on September		CPIU, GCDS, CDO
<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that the project's Consultation and Participation Plan (CPP) is implemented, all community meetings (including as required for environmental assessment and land acquisition plans) involve local authorities, women and youth representatives, women's organizations/NGOs, and affected land owners (at least 30% of women participants and 50% of female facilitators); arrange separate meetings for women if, necessary. Done and complete during feasibility study		CPIU, GCDS, SSS, ESS
<input type="checkbox"/> Incorporate local knowledge into climate change adaptation, through community consultations (at least 30% female participants, and 30% female facilitators). It's an ongoing activity which is very important for all people to understand. Even though we have done it during community consultation, the message is a reminder to all as we are embarking thru the impact of Climate Change.		CPIU, DSC, GCDS, CCAS
<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that land acquisition and compensation process is transparent, and that compensation is equal for male and female APs, and where applicable compensation and allowances provided in the name of both spouses and/or to female-headed households/widows. The land acquisition is on the third stage now. In the meantime we are and waiting for the Land acquisition officer to complete his report on who is likely the right owner of the land. A notice would be posted on the site and should there be an objection may do so in the magistrate court and that is to challenge the decision made by the acquisition officer with a given period of three month notice.		CPIU, SSS, GCDS, CDO
<input type="checkbox"/> Assist female and male beneficiaries of resettlement and compensation package to		CPIU, SSS, GCDS

Activities	Proposed Gender Mainstreaming Activities (Target)	Primary Responsibility
open bank accounts, if necessary. Completed. Land owners have their own account as well individual people both male and females.		CPIU, DSC, GCDS
<input type="checkbox"/> Announce employment opportunities and recruitment notices widely, targeted at women as well as men. CAC were responsible to announce employment opportunities. In the meantime nothing of such had happen due to work not started for each SPs. 6 women were recruited to work in the camp site as cooks and cleaners while four other women works in the office as administrators.		CPIU, GCDS, CDO

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the design and supervision consultants include gender conscious designs of damaged infrastructure; all bridges will include footpaths and railings, and 50% of bridges will include pathways to access rivers. 	CPIU, DSC, GCDS
<p>100% completed</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors will be encouraged to prioritize the use of local materials and the employment of local workers and to maximize use of women (at least 30%) in labor-intensive activities 	
<p>Agreements signed with Local Land owners to prioritize local materials such as gravel, sand and stones. A total of 15 local workers were employed and that includes 3 females</p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure equal pay for equal work for women and men for all construction and maintenance work.</p>	CPIU, GCDS, contractor
<p>All workers would be paid on standard equal rate as per Solomon Islands government. Currently, all local were paid at the rate of \$4.50 per hour. Completed 100%</p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that basic facilities (separate toilets, clean water) are provided for female as well as male construction workers at construction sites.</p>	CPIU, GCDS, contractor
<p>There is no basic facilities provided at the construction site such as toilet, clean water due to construction has not yet started its full operation</p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct gender-road capacity development training for all women and men workers.</p>	CPIU, DSC, GCDS, CDO
<p>Gender road capacity development training had not been undertaken and this is due to the fact that formal construction has not eventuated as well recruitment of workers. However, awareness on road safety, gender awareness, HIV/AIDs awareness, and climate change is an ongoing program in all project sites</p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure community awareness and skill training program includes road cleaning, flood/erosion protection, waste management, afforestation and roadside vegetation planting and caring.</p>	CPIU, DSC, GCDS, CCAS
<p>No training has ever been done on this area. Still awaiting for CPIU safe guard to confirm when should we start such awareness program</p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that preliminary and detailed design of reconstruction and BBB works are shared with provincial government, CAC, women and men members of affected households and communities through community consultations (at least 30% of participants are women).</p>	DSC, GCDS, ESS, SSS, NGO/CSO,
<p>Completely done in the study phase.</p>	women's organizations
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that road safety measures (i.e. as determined suitable and appropriate through consultations and technical assessment), especially through villages and around schools, health centers, and markets are incorporated into the designs and that women are consulted at every stage.</p>	DSC, GCDS, NGO/CSO, women's organizations
<p>Completely done during study phase. Communities were inform of the risk and danger to go close to the working areas and main road. Hence, during construction on the project sites, notices would be placed near the working areas to inform people and passing by cars and truck to take precaution as they move in and out of the construction sites. Furthermore, the construction would not affects schools, clinics or villages. The construction would be along the road and concentration would be</p>	

<p>on bridges and culverts.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Incorporate local knowledge on climate change adaptation and specific women's concerns into studies and designs through gender analysis and community consultations (at least 30% female participants and 30% female facilitators).</p>	<p>DSC, GCDS, CCAS, ESS</p>
<p>Awareness of transport-related social issues</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct baseline studies on gender-sensitive transport issues and road safety awareness for different target groups in communities.</p> <p>Completely done at the study phase</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure safety concerns of women, youth, children, elderly and disabled people are incorporated into road safety awareness training delivery</p> <p>Done at the design phase</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure gender-balanced participation (at least 30% of women in community program and all construction workers without exception) in road safety and HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention</p> <p>Currently there is 20% of women participate in the HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention while most participants were male dominated. The number of women is increasing as more awareness is progressing on other project sites.</p>	<p>GCDS, CDO</p> <p>DSC, GCDS, CPIU, MID, NGO/CSO</p> <p>DSC, GCDS, CPIU, MID, NGO/CSO</p> <p>CPIU, DSC, GCDS, contractor, ASP</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure road safety and HIV/AIDS education programs in communities, churches, youth clubs and schools include female facilitators (50%), use various media, picture based texts, local language and are sensitive to local culture.</p> <p>Awareness done in SP01, SP22, and SP 20 it is a continuous program that would be carried through the construction period</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Require civil works contractors to implement measures to achieve awareness and prevention of HIV/AIDS and STI included in civil works contracts</p> <p>Awareness done for Contractors. Completed</p>	<p>CPIU, CDO, DSC, GCDS, contractor, ASP</p> <p>CPIU, CDO, DSC, GCDS, contractor, ASP</p>
<p>Project management</p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure employment of GCDS to implement and monitor GAP activities, conduct gender-awareness raising and capacity development activities for target beneficiaries including MID and CPIU (inputs by ESS and SSS as required).</p> <p>Gender awareness done together with HIV/AIDS and STI on project sites.</p>	<p>DSC, GCDS, ESS, SSS and CCAS</p>

<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure inclusion of gender-sensitivity in the terms of reference for new staff and consultants of CPIU. No new staff and consultant of CPIU. This means that there is no recruitment done at CPIU this year. <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct gender awareness and capacity development programs for MID, CPIU, contractors, local workers, partner women's organizations/NGOs and CSOs (at least 30% women participants and 50% women facilitators). There is no gender awareness done for MID, CPIU, In fact we only did for contractors and the local workers <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the use of gender-sensitive indicators, sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in baseline studies, safeguards assessments and reports, monitoring, The continuous dialogue and interaction with communities on the project sites has given an avenue for women to openly express their eagerness to take part in the development of the infrastructure and they see that having the project would be an advantage for women to transport their garden products to the main Honiara market. 2 young girls working at the campsite as cooks and cleaner were glad to have been given the job. It is an opportunity they can earn money to help their brothers and sister school fees. Women at SP22 also indicated their strong support for the project as they are looking forward to be part of the working team. Miss Sikua stated that Landowners should not disturb the construction; it is an opportunity that women can earn money for their families. Women around the campsite now has the privilege to sell their crops and pigs to the contractors. This is an ongoing process as we keep on monitoring the number of women participating in the implementing of the project.		MID, CPIU, DSC DSC, GCDS, CDO - CPIU, DSC, GCDS, CDO
Activities	Proposed Gender Mainstreaming Activities (Target)	Primary Responsibility
Evaluation and a project performance system. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure inclusion of GAP progress and achievements in the quarterly progress, midterm and annual reports (and safeguards monitoring reports as appropriate).		CPIU, DSC, GCDS, CDO
IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS		
<p>The Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID) will be the executing agency and Central Project Implementation Unit (CPIU) will be the implementing agency. The gender action plan (GAP) will be implemented by the CPIU which includes one full-time community development officer (CDO) who will be supported by the gender and community development specialist (GCDS) recruited by the design and supervision consultant (DSC). The team will be responsible for (i) incorporating the GAP into project planning and implementation programs; (ii) including awareness workshops and delivering gender-sensitivity training; (iii) establishment of sex-disaggregated indicators for project performance and monitoring; and (iv) reporting on the progress of GAP implementation in periodic progress reports. For delivery of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STI) awareness and prevention measures, the contractor will be required to recruit a service provider approved by Ministry of Health. The CPIU will report progress of GAP activities in regular progress reports on overall project activities to ADB and the Government. Other consultants or NGOs may be hired to implement different GAP activities under the guidance of social development specialist and international specialist. The CDO and safeguards unit in CPIU will also provide support for the GAP implementation.</p>		

KEY: ADB = Asian Development Bank; ASP = Approved Service Provider; CAC = Community Advisory Committee; CCAS = Climate Change Adaptation Specialist; CDO = Community Development Officer (in CPIU); CPIU = Central Project Implementation Unit; CPP = Consultation and Participation Plan; CSO = Civil Society Organization; DSC = Design and

Supervision Consultant; ESS = Environmental Safeguard Specialist; GAP = Gender Action Plan; GCDS = Gender and Community Development Specialist; GRC = Grievance Redress Committee; HIV = Human Immune-deficiency Virus; MID = Ministry of Infrastructure Development; NGOs = nongovernment organization; SSS = Social Safeguard/Resettlement

Specialist; STI = Sexually Transmitted Infection; TSDP = Transport Sector Development Project