

Resettlement Plan

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SOL: Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project

Prepared by Ministry of Infrastructure Development for the Solomon Islands Government and 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, Grant 0403-SOL and Grant 0243-SOL)

RESETTLEMENT PLAN



Design and Supervision Consultant
February 2018

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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.	Aruligho 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.	Mboneghe 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.	Ghauregha (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 north west of Guadalcanal Province on the west of Honiara,

and the rest 5 bridges are located on the east of Honiara north 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

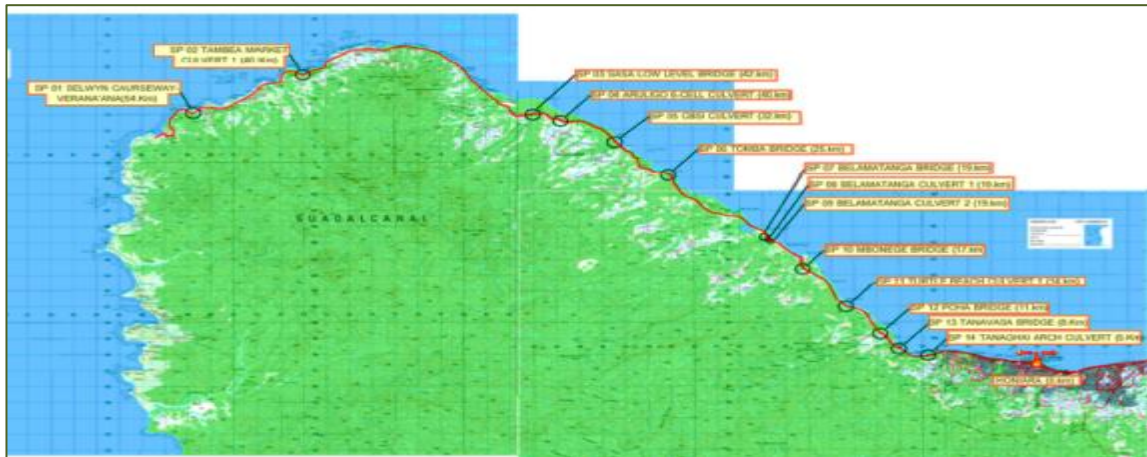


Figure 2: Subprojects Location in North East Guadalcanal



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. The first RP focused on package 1 which includes eight subprojects under Package 1. This updated RP combined the remaining 11 subprojects under Package 2. Overall, there are 15 subprojects. Table 2: TSFRP Subprojects under Packages 1 and 2.

Subproject Under Resettlement Plan 1				Subproject Under Resettlement Plan 2			
Package 1				Package 2			
SI	SP Number	SP Name	Location & Chainage	SI	SP Number	SP Name	Location & Chainage
1	SP 22	Mbalasuna Bridge	North East Guadalcanal, Km 36.0	10	SP 13	Tanavasa Bridge	North West Guadalcanal, Km 7.9
2	SP 20	Mberande Bridge	North East Guadalcanal, Km 43.0	11	SP 03	Sasa LLB	North West Guadalcanal, Km 30.9
3	SP 01	Veranaso Causeway (Selwyn)	North West Guadalcanal, Km 49.5	12	SP 06	Tomba LLB	North West Guadalcanal, Km 23.6
4	SP 14	Tanaghai Arch Culvert	North West Guadalcanal	13	SP 10	Mboneghe Bridge	North West Guadalcanal
5	SP 11	Turtle Beach Culvert	North West Guadalcanal, Km 10.0	14	SP 04	Aruligho 6 Cell Causeway	North West Guadalcanal, Km 29.3
6	SP 05	CBSI Culvert	North West Guadalcanal, Km 26.0	16	SP 07	Belamatanga Bridge	North West Guadalcanal, Km 19.9
7	SP 24	Ngalimbiu Bridge	North East Guadalcanal, Km 24.0	19	SP 08	Belamatanga Culvert 1	North West Guadalcanal, Km 18.2
8	SP 21	Kovelau Bridge	North East Guadalcanal, Km 39.0				

6. 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. 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 a combined census and socioeconomic survey was carried out between 27 July and 17 August 2015, based on the preliminary designs of the subprojects. 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 3**) 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.

8. Data derived from the survey suggest that a total of 12 households comprising of 89 people, 4 organizations, and a tribe of customary land ownership of more than 1000 people will be affected due to the 15 subprojects that are covered under the Package 1 and Package 2. The impacts on these households, organization and tribe will be mainly on non-land assets including trees, crops and other plants with very minimal lands required. Also at some locations impacts will be on thatched huts, used for marketing or commercial purposes. The impact will be minor and will not include the displacement of any residential structure or losing 10% or more of income earning assets. Therefore the project is category B as per ADB safeguard policy.

1.6. Objectives of the RP

9. This RP defines the 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's impact on the community in terms of loss of assets, and impact on livelihood and income; (ii) outline measures to mitigate the adverse impact including preparation of entitlement matrix; (iii) provide an estimate budget for compensation of loss of assets and resettlement benefits; and (iv) provide procedure for monitoring of resettlement implementation.

10. The impacts are documented in the RP corresponding to the preliminary designs of the structures as of July-August 2015. Prior to commencement of actual implementation of physical works, this RP has been updated based on any significant changes to subproject scope or design. All unanticipated impacts have been addressed in compliance with ADB safeguards policy and pertinent government laws.

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1. Scope and Rationale for Resettlement

11. 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 and 7 additional subprojects, it was found that the project will inevitably have some impact on private as well as communal assets, including land, structure, trees and crops. The project will acquire this land and other assets by compensating the owners for loss of their land and other properties or non-land assets 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 physical displacement of any household from his/her existing dwelling, or disruption of income and livelihoods.

2.2. Summary of Impact

12. Census survey revealed that physical implementation of the subprojects Number SP 01, 05, 14, 20, 21, and 22 including additional SP Numbers 07 and 13, will have impacts on households, as well as on social and community organizations. While other prioritized subprojects for works including SP Numbers 03, 04, 06, 08, 10, 11 and 24 will not affect any land, structures, trees, crop and any other plants of commercial value as works will be on the existing ROW.

13. The census survey revealed three major types of impact from the project – on land, on structure and on trees, crops and other plants for the identified first 8 subprojects. 9767.7m² of land will be affected due to the construction of a new high level bridge at SP20. This land is a customary land and is owned by the Lathi Tribe. No land will be affected during the implementation of works of the 7 additional subprojects only fruit trees and crops. There will also be impact on 33.3m² of structures that are currently being used as market. These thatched structures are used for marketing or commercial purposes and will be removed. In addition to these, there will be impact on 2242 of trees and crops and other plants of different nature. Impacts from the works will affect at least 12 households and 5 social and community organizations. Summary of the impact for the 15 subprojects is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Impact for 15 Subprojects under the TSFRP

Type of Impact	Magnitude of Impact
Number of Households and Social and Community Organizations to be affected with Land	>1000
Number of Other Organizations to be affected with Land	1
Number of Affected Persons to be affected with structure (market houses)	11
Number of Organizations to be affected with trees and plants (fruit bearing and timber)	4
Number of Affected Persons to be affected with trees and plants (fruit bearing and timber)	64
Number of Organizations to be affected with crops and plants of different nature	3
Number of Organizations and Households to be affected with crops and plants of different nature	79
Number of Affected Persons having multiple impacts	12
Number of Social and Community Organizations having multiple impacts	0
Number of Other Organizations having multiple impacts	4
Area of land to be affected	9767.7m ²
Area of structure to be affected	33.3 m ²
Number of trees and plants/plants to be affected	2242Nos

2.2.1. Impact on Land

14. 19,500 m² of land was previously reported to be affected. However, after a detailed survey it was confirmed that only 9767.7m² of land will be affected. Within this affected area, 4817.7m² of land is owned by customary land owners of one tribe but several households and 4950m² is owned by an organization. For both cases, the affected land area is less than 1% of the total land holding of the respective affected households

and organization. There are also no villages or households to be affected as communities exist approximately 1 km to 2 km from the affected land. 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 (m2)	Percentage of Affected Area to Total Land Ownership
Households	>1000	4817.7	1,380,000	0.35%
Organizations	1	4950	915,000	0.54%
Total	>1001	1897.5	22950000	0.89%

2.2.2. Impact on Structure

15. All structures to be affected belong to private ownership. These are all used as “market houses” and are not dwellings for individual families. Total area of impact is estimated to be 33.3 m2. All the structures to be affected are single story and ground floor structures which are semi-permanent in nature or thatched huts used for marketing by the owner or individual families. The structures will be demolished and relocated to a new location acceptable and approved by the AP. 2 Two families of 12 family members will be affected. Table 5 shows that both structures will experience the full impact.

Table 5: Impact on Structure

Type of Impact	Area of Affected Structure (m ²)
Partial	0.00
Full	33.3
Total	33.3

2.2.3. Impact on Trees and plants

16. Substantial number of trees and plants will be affected for improvement of the 15 subprojects, estimated at about 2,242 trees and crops including other plants. Majority of the affected trees/plants are Slippery Cabbage, a type of leafy vegetable that is quite common in Solomon Island. Apart from this, there are fruit bearing trees (cocoa, coconut, banana, and five corner), timber trees (teak) and a few others (e.g. sago palm, etc.).

Table 6: Impact on Trees and Other Plants

Types of Trees and Other Plants Affected	No. Affected
Teak	4
Cocoa	259
Coconut (Bearing)	32
Hybrid Coconut (Bearing)	13
Coconut (Non Bearing)	32
Sago Palm	45
Breadfruit	1
Mango	3
Malayan Apple	2
Five Corner (Star Fruit)	1
Cut Nut	11
Ngalinut	1
Lemon	2
Inkori	3
Alite	2
Banana	435
Taro	85
Taro (Seedling)	163
Cassava	47
Kumara (Sweet Potato)	103
Cabbage	723
Sand paper Tree	2
Pineapple	36
Frangipani	4
Total No. of Trees and other Plants Affected	2242

3. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

3.1. Socio-Economic Survey

3.1.1. Methodology

17. A socio-economic survey was conducted at the same time as the census survey using a structured questionnaire. This was deemed more efficient to avoid making several visits to the communities. As a result, the 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, 12 households will be affected with the subprojects, in addition 5 social and community organizations. All the households are headed by males. Majority of the household heads (40%) are more aged between 41 to 50 years old. Great majority of the households (60%) have farming as principle profession. The characteristic of the affected households heads are summarized in Table 8.

Table 7: 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	9	90%
Female HH Head	1	10%
Total	10	100%
Age of Household Head		
HH Head Age Less than 30	0	0%
HH Head 31 to 40 Years	3	10%
HH Head 41 to 50 Years	1	40%
HH Head 51 to 60 Years	2	30%
HH Head more than 61 Years	5	20%
Total	11	100%
Profession of Household Head		
Farmer	6	60%
Business	1	10%
Service	1	10%
Other Professions	2	20%
Total	10	100%

3.2.2. Affected People and Gender

19. The 10 affected households have a total of 72 members in their family who are considered as Affected Persons (APs). Of these 72 APs, 34 APs are male (47%) and the rest 38 are female (53%) as shown in Table 9.

Table 8: Affected People and Gender

Gender of Affected People	Number	% of Total Affected Population
Male	34	47%
Female	38	53%
Total	72	100%

3.2.3. Household Characteristics of Family Type and Religion

20. Table 10 shows that all the affected households are followers of Christianity. 60% of the affected households belong to nuclear family, with the reminder divided between extended family 40% and joint family 10%.

Table 9: Household Characteristics

Characteristics of Household Head	No of Households or Organizations	% of Total Number of Households or Organizations
Family Type		
Joint Family	1	10%
Nuclear Family	6	60%
Extended Family	4	40%
Total	10	100%
Religion		
Christian	10	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 10: Age Distribution of APs in AHs

Age Group	Number of Surveyed Population in this Age Group	Percentage of Surveyed Population
0-14	20	27.8%
15-24	10	13.9%
25-59	26	36.1%
60+	16	22.2%
Total	63	100%

3.3.2. Education

Table 12 provides the literacy status of the APs which shows that a significant portion of the APs (37.5%) have elementary school education as the highest level of educational attainment. 26.4% of the APs have junior high school education, while 22.2% of them have senior high school education as the highest educational attainment.

Table 11: Literacy Status of APs

Educational Status	No of Surveyed Population with this Educational Status	% of Surveyed Population with this Educational Status
Illiterate	8	11.1%
Elementary School	27	37.5%
Junior High School	19	26.4%
Senior High School	16	22.2%
Graduate or Above	2	2.8%
Total	72	100%

3.3.3. Marital Status

22. Table 13 shows that 44.4% of the APs are married. 41.7% are either below marital age or have other types of marital status. 13.9% of the APs are unmarried.

Table 12: Marital Status of APs

Marital Status	Number of Surveyed Population with this Status	Percentage of Surveyed Population with this status
Married	32	44.4%
Unmarried	10	13.9%
Below Marital Age and other status	30	41.7%
Total	72	100%

3.4. Economic Characteristics of the AHs

3.4.1. Income Range and Type

23. Majority of the households (50%) have income more than \$20,000 per year. This income comes from two principle sources, such as earned income, e.g. income from agriculture, business or profession and from non-earned sources like remittance, rent, etc. All the households have income from earned sources, whereas, 3 out of 10 households have income from non-earned sources. Table 14 and Table 19 present the annual income range and income type respectively.

Table 13: HH Annual Income Range

HH Annual Income Range	No of HH	% of HH in this Range
Less than 10,000	2	20%
10,000 to 20,000	3	30%
More than 21,000	5	50%
Total	10	100%

Table 14: 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

24. 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 15: HH Source of Earned Income

Source Earned of Income	No of AHs
Agriculture	10
Public Service	2
Private Service	2
Trade & Business	3
Others	2

3.4.3. Source of Non-Earned Income

25. 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 16: 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

26. 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 17: 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.

3.4.6. Poverty Situation of the AHs

27. 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 18: 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

28. This RP has been prepared in consultation with the key local and national stakeholders, to ensure their full awareness and participation. Individual meetings were also undertaken with directly affected households at the subproject locations, as well as in the DSC office in Honiara. Other meetings and consultations were held with the Guadalcanal Provincial Government including Guadalcanal Plains Palm Oil Limited (GPPOL) as a major investor established in the province. Key consideration was also given to consult with 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 the following:

- discuss with the directly affected persons and their community the project to understand their attitude towards the project design and benefits and their expectations;
- 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;
- discuss market values of land and other assets in ascertaining the replacement price of the affected properties to compensate the APs; and
- Establish cut-off date for the Project towards minimizing the impact of possible influx of outsiders to the project area.

29. A total of 12 community consultation sessions were conducted between 27 July and 12 August 2015. Communities from different areas expressed different concerns, but the main issues were concerning the project's likely impacts and AP's expectations and suggestions on applicable mitigating measures. In the consultation meetings, almost all the

participants responded that the Project is necessary for improving connectivity, creating jobs, increasing agricultural productivity and reducing poverty. The consultation program is presented in Table 20. Minutes of some of the important meetings including participants' lists are provided in Annex 3.

Table 19: Community Consultation Program

SL	Date	Time	Stakeholders/ Location	Ward
1	27 July'15	10am	Kusika Community, Tambea Market Culvert	Sahalu
2	28 July'15	10am	Sasa LLB	Sahalu
3	29 July'15	2pm	Aruligho Community, Aruligho 6-Cell Causeway	Sahalu
4	30 July'15	2pm	Tanavasa Community, Tanavasa Bridge	Tandai
5	31 July'15	10am	Kolotoha Community, Tanaghai Arch Culvert	Tandai
6	1 August'15	10am	Bemuta Community, Gold Ridge Bridge	Malango/ Vulolo / Ghaobata
7	3 August'15	10am	Ndadave Community, Mbalasuna Bridge	Ghaobata
8	4 August'15	10am	Tomba Community, Tomba LLB	Sahalu
9	5 August'15	10am	Vura Community, Belamatanga Bridge & Culverts	Tandai
10	6 August '15	10am	Mboneghe Community, Mboneghe Bridge	Tandai
11	7 August'15	10am	Poha Community, Poha Bridge	Tandai
12	8 August'15	10am	Ngalimbiu Bridge	Ghaobata
13	10 August'15	2pm	Maravovo Community, Veranaso Causeway (Selwyn)	Sahalu
14	11 August'15	10am	Ndova Community, Kovelau Bridge	East Tasimboko
15	12 August'15	10am	Mberande Bridge (East)	East Tasimboko
16	12 August'15	3pm	Mbegotathi and Koivo Communities Mberande Bridge (West)	East Tasimboko

30. From the household and community survey conducted, a total of 199 community members participated in the consultation sessions. As shown in Table 20, 100% of the community representatives supported the idea of project being implemented in the target areas. The aftermath of the flood resulted in inconveniences in travel, excessive travel time, decreased travel speed and increased waiting time for transportation. Accordingly, all the participating communities 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 on voluntary basis.

Table 20: 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%

31. Majority of the participants expect that the project will reduce travel time for locals. During the socio-economic survey participants think that the project will re-establish their access to health and educational facilities, which currently needs improvement. At the same time, they expect that 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 21.

Table 21: 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%

32. Table 22 shows that the community people also perceived some negative impacts. During the individual household and community survey majority expressed their concerns that there might be loss of land due to the project implementation. Significant number of participants also 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 concerns regarding noise, disturbance and nuisance during project implementation, especially during different civil works. Some of the participants were found to be worried about the privacy of their lives, especially for women and girls that might be affected during implementation. A small number of the participants also showed concerns about potential negative impacts from the influence of outsiders.

33. Hence, during the meetings, local communities were informed that such issues have been considered by the project. The project will prepare an Environmental Management Plans in accordance with the ADB and MID safeguards procedures on social, environmental and physical impacts and mitigation measures.

34. The project along with CPIU and the civil works contractor will set up a committee comprising of the land owners, elders or chiefs including representatives of groups within the communities, to deal with issues concerning land and property loss or damage, and

other project implementation issues. These issues will be recorded by the Contractor's Community Liaison Officer (CLO) in a grievance register and taken up with the committee to be addressed through the grievance redress process.

35. However, if the issues are not addressed it will be dealt with by the complainant with MID, CPIU, DSC and the Contractor separately. This is mainly on sensitive land and property damage issues.

Table 22: 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

36. 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. Key Stakeholders Consultation

37. A meeting was held with the Guadalcanal Province Premier and Provincial Secretary on 3rd September 2015 to discuss the activities that were undertaken in the

communities along the northwest and north east Guadalcanal road. Specifically, elaborating on the 19 subproject sites initially identified under the project.

38. In the meeting it was highlighted that the project will be reconstructing some new bridges and other works such as river training and abutment protection works. Also that some land and properties owned by local community people will be affected and compensated for by the SIG through MID. The Provincial Government expressed support in identifying certain land owners and property owners of the subproject sites.

39. Other meetings were also held with the Guadalcanal Plains Palm Oil Limited (GPPOL) General Manager as the key leaser of the lands the SP sites along the north east Guadalcanal road are located. Including the Anglican Church of Melanesia (ACOM) and Roman Catholic Archdiocese Office lands and property management offices, and the Prime Minister's Office.

40. All respective stakeholders are updated and informed of the project proposed plans for works and the impacts both positive and negative during and after the project. Certain areas of land ownership and entitlements to any compensation that will be made were also discussed and assistance from the stakeholders are rendered towards the project as it is perceived to be a major development for the province and the country.

4.3. Information Disclosure

41. The MID will publicly disclose this resettlement plan to the stakeholders, especially to the APs by consulting the APs and distributing the summary of the RP 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 6) 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.

42. From this disclosing of the information in the RP to the APs, information or feedback will be received and the RP reviewed. All feedbacks on the summary will be incorporated into the RP before the final disclosing of the RP by the MID and ADB. The final version of the RP will be disclosed in the MID and ADB websites.

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

5.1. Government Policy for Grievance Redress

43. 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.

44. 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

45. Proactive measures will always be in place to prevent grievances through regular consultations, communication and coordination with the APs, the community and the local level authorities. Complaints and grievances from the project affected people may sometimes 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.

46. 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

47. 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)

48. 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.

49. 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

50. The CAC is established to develop a joint responsibility and ownership of transport facilities in the community and to facilitate smooth implementation of any infrastructure maintenance and rehabilitation. It assists the affected communities and resource owners to take a sense of ownership and sustainability of transport infrastructure facilities.

51. CAC shall be established during the project implementation phase after the civil works contract signing. The composition will be evaluated by MID – CPIU with assistance from the DSC. Each member shall be nominated by at least two (2) people with a high statute or head of tribal members of the affected areas residing within the project location. CAC should represent the community, tribe, chiefs, elders, women and land owning group.

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

53. The CAC shall comprise of five (5) or more but less than twenty one (21) members which will include at least two (2) females, as contact persons for the community is proposed to be formed at the project area.

54. In case of the absence of any of the members during the decision-making process or meeting by the CAC to resolve an issue, an appropriate representative will be nominated by concerned member as his/her representative.

55. However, at least five members should execute a session for grievance resolution by the CAC with an MID representative being the chairperson. Composition of a CAC under the TSFRP is proposed to include the following members in the table below.

Table 23: Community Advisory Committee (CAC)

1.	Community Development and Gender Specialist in the SU, CPIU/MID	Chairman
2.	National Safeguards Specialist	Member
2.	Community Liaison and Environmental & Safety Officers, Contractor	Member
4.	Village Chief of concerned area including appointed female leaders	Member
5.	Representative of APs and Land Owning Groups/ Owners	Member

5.4. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

5.4.1. General

56. 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 which the CAC cannot resolve during the project implementation phase. 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 will always have the 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 that 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.

57. 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 grievances through public consultations and distribution of the public information booklet. 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

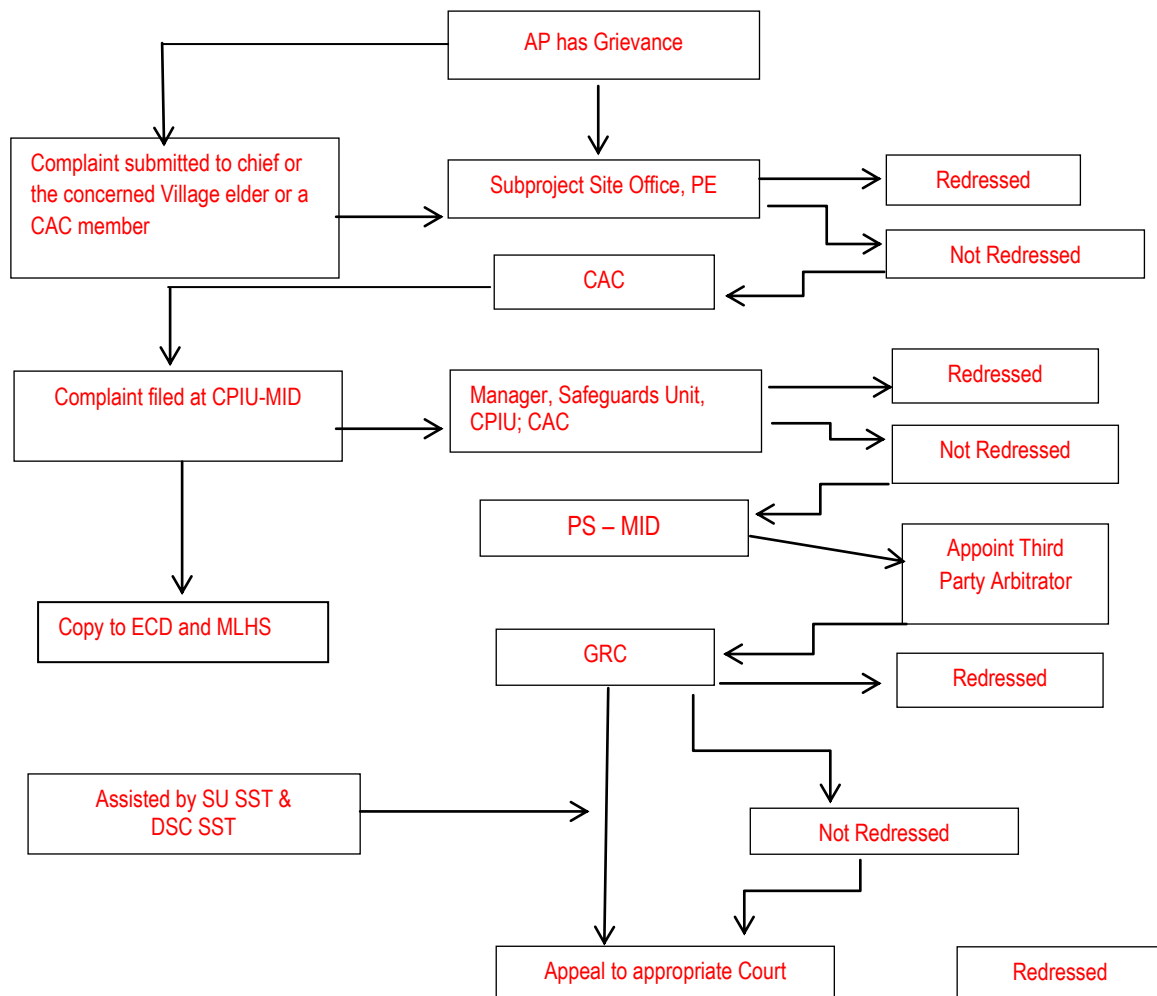
58. Grievances will be addressed through the following steps (refer to Figure 3):

- i. Any grievances raised by the AP shall be first discussed with the village elder or chief who is a member of the CAC. 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 (PE).
- 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.

59. In the event of grievances concerning compensation or disputed landownership that cannot be resolved easily and could delay the project, the MID will hold the full 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

60. 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.

61. 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

62. 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.

63. 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.

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.

64. 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. 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.

65. 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.

66. 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)

67. 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 (LAO) 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 LAO 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.

68. 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:

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.

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.

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.

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

iii. **Third Meeting:**

The LAO 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:**

Thereafter, the LAO 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 LAO conducted the hearings or related concerns regarding land acquisition process.

- a. **Certificate of No Appeal:** At the end of the three (3) month notice, the LAO 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.
- b. **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 carryout 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.
- c. 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.

- d. **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.
- e. **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.
- f. 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

69. 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.

70. 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. 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:

- i. Identification of projects by:
 - a. Scoping to make preliminary assessment of the area's suitability and features

- ii. 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.
- iii. Information disclosure through community consultations and meetings
- iv. 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.
- v. The Social impacts and measures to mitigate them are identified through the SIA and LAR by undertaking surveys at the communities and each household.
- vi. 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.
- vii. 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.
- viii. Execute LAR by providing compensation and other entitlements to the APs before works and economic displacement.
- ix. 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:

- i. Screen early the project's resettlement impacts and risks.
- ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with and participation of APs, inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. Establish a grievance redress mechanism.
- iii. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs through:
 - a. land-based resettlement or cash compensation at replacement cost, as relevant;
 - b. prompt replacement of assets;
 - c. prompt compensation at full replacement cost; and,
 - d. Additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- iv. Provide APs with needed assistance, including:

⁴The 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.

- a. if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation and, better housing;
 - b. transitional support and development assistance; and,
 - c. Civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- v. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups to at least national minimum standards.
- vi. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement.
- vii. Ensure that APs without titles are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- viii. Prepare a RP elaborating on APs' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy and so on.
- ix. Disclose a RP in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to APs and other stakeholders.
- x. Conceive and execute resettlement as part of a development project or program.
- xi. Provide compensation and other entitlements before physical or economic displacement.
- xii. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of APs.

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

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

Table 24: 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 Titles 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.	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

Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.			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 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.	LTA sets out the process of notification, including that all landowners must be informed of the acquisition and entitlements.	No specific provisions for preparing and implementing RP based on meaningful consultations with DPs, including the poor, the landless, elderly, women, and other vulnerable groups	The RF includes measures on consultations with DPs, including 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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	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.

	months); the requirements for payment are set out in s81; and the provisions for assessing compensation are set out in s83.		
Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better 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.	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.
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		There is nothing in the SOL Laws to address the issue of displaced persons without land	The entitlement matrix for the project provides for resettlement assistance and compensation for non-

and compensation for loss of non-land assets		title or legal land rights.	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 (MOA)

76. Consistent with the ADB SPS, this RP will apply to all three categories of APs 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.

77. 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) APs will receive compensation at replacement cost and/or assistance so that they will be as well-off as without the project; (iii) APs 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.

78. 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/landowning group or land owners (whoever is required) 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 and giving-up the land will not result to poverty among affected landowners; (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.

79. The project will follow eligibility and provisions in the RP for compensating all types of losses resulting from land acquisition or restriction on land use or access. APs will receive compensation at full replacement cost, and other resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance. Titled APs will receive compensation for land acquired by the project. Non-titled APs 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 25 presents the entitlement matrix.

7.2. Entitlements

80. 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.

- i. **Acquisition of land:** Landowners/landowner groups will be compensated in cash at full replacement cost as agreed between MID and landowners. Valuation will be done by a private valuer in the interest of the land owners at their own expense and valuation by the Valuer from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS).
- ii. **Loss of Structures (temporary):** will be compensated in cash at replacement cost free of 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 based on assessment done and as agreed upon by MID and the APs.
- iii. **Loss of crop:** Compensation for loss of crops will be paid in cash as per the rate determined by the Department of Agriculture or on rates agreed and approved by the APs and MID.
- iv. **Loss of trees:** Compensation for loss of trees will be paid in cash at market price as determined by the Forest Division.
- v. **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 25: 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	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.
Loss of access during construction causing inconvenience to APs or impacting livelihoods	Alienated land (FTE, etc.) required during repair/rehabilitation activities	Lease-holder	

			In case of any unavoidable loss of access, APs will be provided compensation for their losses at replacement cost.
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 full 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, trees and other assets 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 (minimum) 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.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be addressed in compliance with ADB SPS and government laws.

FTE: Fixed Term Estate.

ROW: Right of Way

8. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

8.1. Institutional Arrangements for Financing Resettlement

81. 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

82. The entire resettlement for the impacts due to improvement of the 8 selected subprojects and the additional 7 subprojects located between north east and north west of Guadalcanal Province will require a total SBD\$ 1,033,919.00. 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 budget will therefore not be required. 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 26: Summary of Resettlement Budget

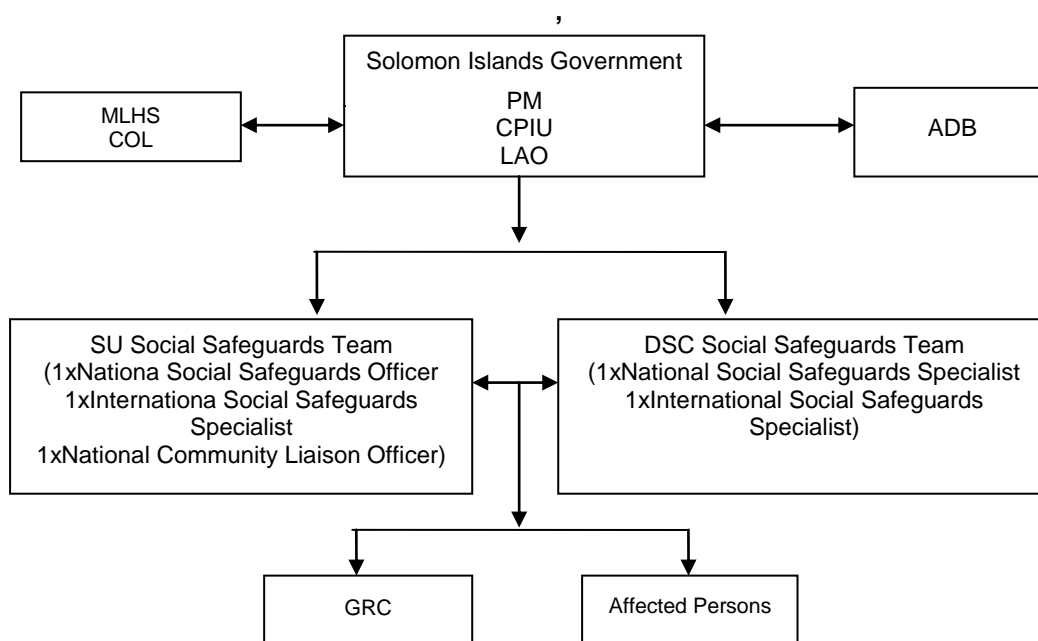
Affected Assets & Allowances	Quantity	Unit	Rate (SBD)	Amount (SBD)
Assets				
Compensation for Affected Land	4817.7 m ²	m ²	\$167.00	\$ 805,000.00
Compensation for Affected Trees	2242	Number	\$ 40.80	\$ 91,560.00
Total Compensation (SBD\$)				\$ 894,060.00
Allowances				
For Affected Structures:				
One-time Transfer Grant for affected temporary structure	2	Number	\$ 500.00	\$ 1000.00
One-time Reconstruction Grant for affected temporary Structures	2	Number	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4000.00
Sub-total (SBD\$)				\$ 899,060.00
10% associated cost on sub-total to meet the contingency expenses	-	-	-	\$89,906.00
5% Administration Fees	-	-	-	\$ 44,950.00
Total Resettlement Budget (SBD\$)				\$ 1,033,919.00

9. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

9.1. Institutional Setup

83. 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 27: 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 ADB SPS. • Disclose RP on ADB website • Provide guidance as required based on progress reports and supervision missions

10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND PREPARATORY ACTIONS

10.1. RP Implementation

84. 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.

85. 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.

86. 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.

87. 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/cheques for the whole amount of compensation from the MID – 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.

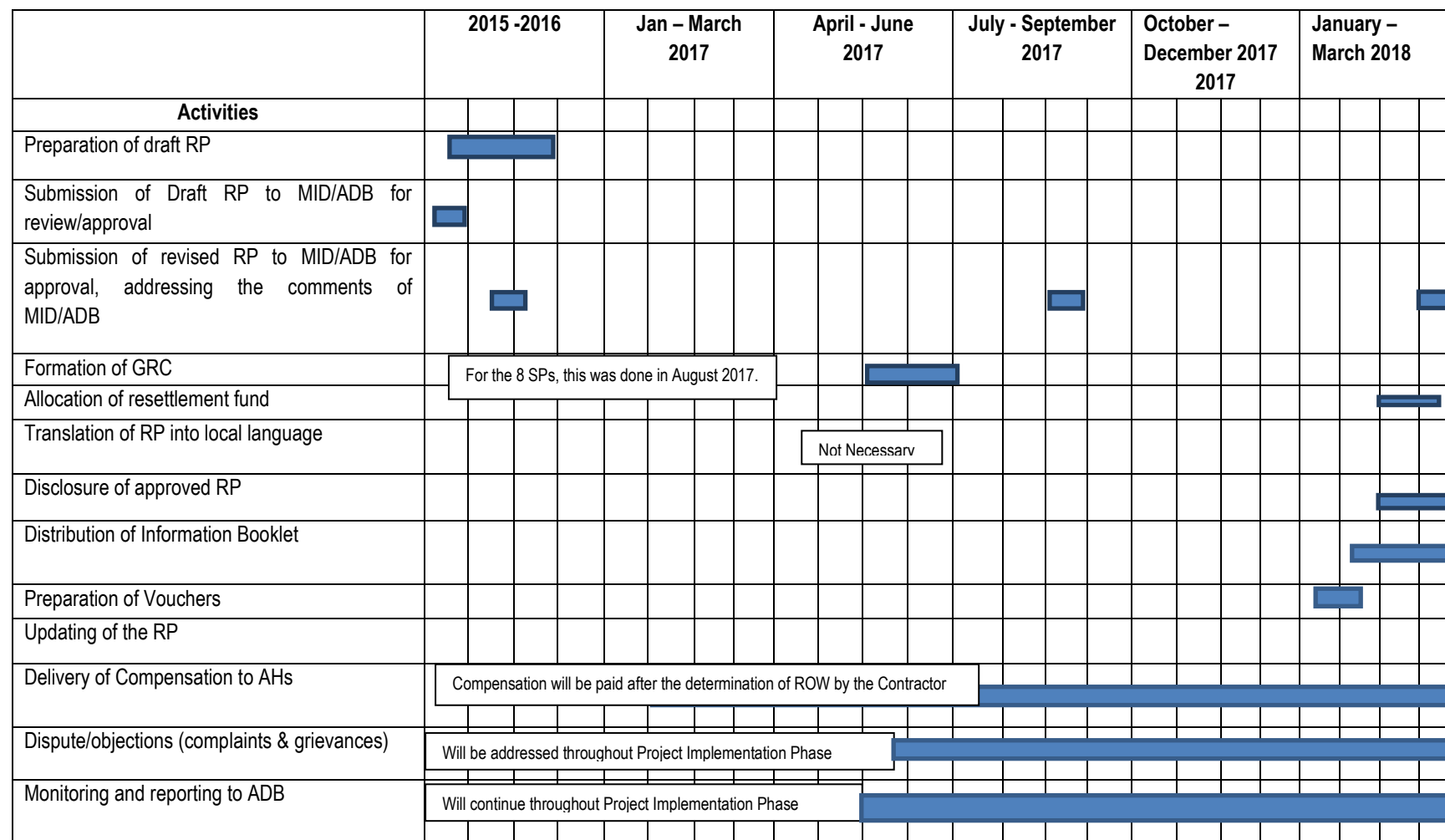
iv. Identity of Person:

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

88. 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 July 2017. The earliest actual implementation of the RP, particularly delivery of compensation therefore may begin in May 2017 and follow suit throughout the year. This is so due to the fact that MID – CPIU advised for final Right – of – Way (ROW determination and clearance before payments will be made. 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: Revised RP Implementation Schedule



11. MONITORING AND REPORTING

11.1. Internal Monitoring

89. 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), payment 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.

90. 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 28: Indicators for Monitoring

Aspect	Indicators
RP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General and overall compliance of resettlement activities with the RP, 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 The level of satisfaction of APs 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

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

11.2. External Monitoring

92. 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

93. Resettlement monitoring reports will be sent to ADB along with regular progress reports 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.

ANNEX

Annex 1: Census and Socio – Economic Survey Forms

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 ☐

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:

Annex 2: Household Survey Forms

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE Socio – Economic Profile of the Affected Household

(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	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Age (year)	Marital Status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Other	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Elementary School 3. Junior High School 4. Senior High School 3. Graduate/Equivalent 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.						
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			
iii	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		

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)			

⁵ Cumulative of all household members' income

⁶ Cumulative of all household members' income

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 2=Related (outside the clan)	3=Considered close friends: 4=Known socially:
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Name & Signature of Investigator:

Date:

Annex 3: Consultant's Letter to MID on Cut-off Date



Annex 4: Letter to the CoL/MLHS for Appointment of the LAO



TRANSPORT SECTOR FLOOD RECOVERY PROJECT (TSFRP)

Ministry of Infrastructure Development,
P O BOX G8, Honiara,
Solomon Islands
Phone: +677 21831 or 21832, Fax: +677 28705
Email: HMurray@mid.gov.sb

Our Ref: 5037010/35

Tuesday 6th October 201

To: Commissioner of Lands
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey
P O Box G38, Honiara
Solomon Islands

Dear Sir / Madam,

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT OF A LAND ACQUISITION OFFICER AND, LAND AND PROPERTIES VALUATION RATES

I would like to request from your office the above mentioned lands valuation outside of the Honiara City Boundary. Please provide requested valuation for both Customary and Registered lands. The requested valuation rates are for the following types of land: Roads and Bridges Traverse:- Homestead; Agricultural or Farm; Commercial and Barren Lands.

We also request for your Ministry to appoint a Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) or Valuer to be part of the TSFRP team. This position is not full time but will be required to visit sites as and when required.

This is very much needed for the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with each Land Owning Group before the Project implementation Phase. Also for the project to prepare and deliver a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan Report to the Solomon Islands Government (SIG) through the Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID).

I would be most grateful if you can provide the rates and appoint an LAO as early as possible. Should you require any clarifications on the above or wish to discuss further please feel free to contact my office.

Your assistance will be very much appreciated and my team is looking forward to working with you.

Yours faithfully,

Henry Murray Aife

Permanent Secretary, MID

Annex 5: Minutes of Consultations Meetings & Participants List**1. Tanaghai Arch Culvert**

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

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

Record of Discussion

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.

Signature of the Chair: 

 SMEC
Design and Supervision Consultant

Annex 5 Cont.
Tanaghai Arch CulvertMinistry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands*Rajabona Culvert*
COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETINGDate: *2/08/2015* Venue: *Kototoha* Time: *2pm*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>Alex Kenuka</i>		<i>Kenuka</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>



Design and Supervision Consultant

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**Annex 5 Cont.
Tanaghai Arch Culvert**Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING**Date: 2/08/2015 Venue: Kaloteha Time: 2pm**List of Participants (Cont.)**

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
11	Gwen Meani		<i>Gwen Meani</i>
12	VENCISLAS BURCI		<i>Vencislas Burci</i>
13	Anno Tsauli		<i>Anno Tsauli</i>
14	Dorcas Betu		<i>Dorcas Betu</i>
15	Haween Siki		<i>Haween Siki</i>
16	Mansensa Kwia		<i>Mansensa Kwia</i>
17	Leah Mason		<i>Leah Mason</i>
18	Elizabeth Supa		<i>Elizabeth Supa</i>
19	Rita Kepo		<i>Rita Kepo</i>
20	Kosoe Wesley		<i>Kosoe Wesley</i>



Design and Supervision Consultant

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**Annex 5 Cont.
Veranaso Causeway (Selwyn)****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>	
<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. 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.</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. The community people assured that there is no land issue over the location of the bridge and around the surrounding areas.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

**Annex 5 Cont.
Veranaso Causeway (Selwyn)**

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 Kehivani	Chairman Houedof chie	
2	Samuel Togini NARO Village	Secretary Houes of chie	<u>Samuel Togini</u>
3	Hugo Merina MARAVO 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 5 Cont.
Kovelau Bridge****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 at 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 5 Cont.

Kovelau Bridge

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

<u>Names</u>	<u>Signatures</u>
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	
6)	
7)	

Signature of the Chairperson:




Annex 5 Cont.
Kovelau BridgeMinistry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING

Date: 11/08/2015
Kove Venue: Ndoh 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	

**Annex 5 Cont.
Mberande Bridge (Eastern)****4. Mberande Bridge (Eastern)****COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING****Mberande Bridge**
Mberande East CommunityDate: 12th 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 Chief.

Record of Discussion

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.
2. Community Chief Mr. Gabriel Lovanitila 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.
3. Jaysie Boape then discussed the issues in the participatory checklist with the community followed by a brief discussion on the land issues.
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.
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.

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**Annex 5 Cont.
Mberande Bridge (Eastern)**

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 5 Cont.
Mberande Bridge (Eastern)Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING




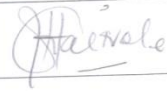

Date: 12/08/2015

Venue: Gilo School

Time: 12 noon

List of Participants (Cont.)

Mberande East

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
11 1	Joel		
12 2	Timmy GELA	Farmer	
13 3	Geri Batawae	Mendingi	
14 4	John		
15 5	PaniPiui		
16 6	John Tatai		
17 7	Hudson BOSA		
18 8	Richard Tako	carpenter	
19 9	John TAULE		
20 10	Henry-Sowitavea	Farmer	



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Annex 5 Cont.
Mberande Bridge (Eastern)

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 Zavanitula Lekena Village NIE Guadalemanal	Tribal Chief (Sipolo Tina Tribe)	
22 12	John T. Toma	Thogo Tribe	
23 13	John Tuke	"	
24 14	Jack Mute	"	
25 15			
26 16			
27 17			
28 18			
29 19			
30 20			

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**Annex 5 Cont.
Mberande Bridge (Western)****5. Mberande Bridge (Western)****COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING****Mberande Bridge
Mberande West Community**Date: 12th 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

Record of Discussion

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.
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.
3. Jaysie Boape then discussed the issues in the participatory checklist with the community followed by a brief discussion on the land issues.
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.
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.
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.

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**Annex 5 Cont.
Mberande Bridge (Western)**

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 5 Cont.
Mberande Bridge (Western)

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	PARAMOUNT CHIEF	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Fred Vola	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Rose Lathike Poma	Husband wife	x Rose Poma
4	Willie Kurai	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Walter Saemanea	Farmer	x Walter Saemanea
6	Kasianu Selua	Farmer	x Kasianu Selua
7	Dani Balese	Farmer	x Dani Balese
8	John Bikusa	Farmer	x John Bikusa
9	Simcon Mane	Farmer	x Simcon
10	Paul Pangota	Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>

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Annex 5 Cont.
Mberande Bridge (Western)

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 KUKITI	catechist	Kukiti
12	Michael Manse		Michael
13	ISAAC QELUA	CHIEF	Iselua
14	SIMON MANE	CHIEF	Simane
15	Clifton mane	Farmer	C. Mane
16	Samuel Nare	Farmer	S. Nare
17	Jedrick Silva	Farmer	J. Silva
18	JUDAH DOA	Farmer	J. Doa
19	JULIAN VAETHA	FARMER	J. Vagha
20	Walter Saemara	CHIEF	W. Saemara

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Annex 5 Cont.
Mberande Bridge (Western)Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING

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

List of Participants (Cont.)

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



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Annex 5 Cont.
Mberande Bridge (Western)

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
31	KOIVO VLG. KALISTO VOTA	Farmer	K. V.
32	Stephen - vota	Farmer	S. V.
33	William - Tahu	Farmer	W. T.
34	Popatua Sam	—	
35	Sam Tete	—	
36	Wally Kura	—	
37	Daniel Vata	—	D. V.
38	William Tuka	—	W. T.
39	Michael Stephen	—	M. S.
40	Vutua Sam	—	V. S.

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**Annex 5 (Cont.)
Tanavasa Bridge****6. Tanavasa Bridge**Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING
Tanavasa Culvert**

Date: 31/07/2015.

Meeting start Time : 2pm

Meeting Finish Time 4pm

Venue: Tanavasa

CPIU-MID :

Consultants, TSFRP : TSFRP Consultants

Participants : List Attached

Others :

Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting: Mrs. Korina Luli




Record of Discussion

1. Ms. Korina Luli being the Community Leader fully supported the project to improve the structure. She said as they are the rightful land owners of the land near the bridge, there should not be any problems relating to land use. A memorial was placed on the west side of the bridge and it only placed there to indicate a boy was died on the bridge during the flood in April 2014. Mrs Luli informed the team that the construction of the current structure had no dispute and the same will also happen to the new bridge.

**Signature of the Chair:**

Design and Supervision Consultant

**Annex 5 (Cont.)
Tanavasa Bridge**Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING**Date: 31/07/2015 Venue: Tanavasa church Area Time: 2pm**List of Participants**

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
1	ANNA CHUKUA TA 291, JALIU, HAMOCK BEACH, KAKABONA	ECE TEACHER	
2	VERONICA SANIETA TANAVASA VGE KAKABONA	TEACHER STUDENT	
3	Korina Luli Tanavasa Vge Kakabona	Administration Officer, Ministry of mines & Energy - Lo Rep	
4			
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Design and Supervision Consultant

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Annex 5 (Cont)
Mboneghe Bridge**7. Mboneghe Bridge**Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING**
Mboneghe Bridge

Date: 06/08/2015

Meeting Start Time: 10am

Meeting Finish Time: 12pm

Venue: Mboneghe River Side Area

CPIU-MID : None

Consultants, TSFRP : TSFRP Consultants and Survey Team

Participants : List Attached

Others :

Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting: Mr. Jockim Lauvisu, Community Elder






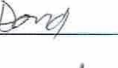

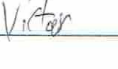
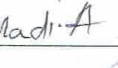

Record of Discussion

1. The meeting was held on 6th August 2015 at the Mboneghe River Side. During the meeting the community expressed their concern on how the water flow during floods and the rapid scouring of the river bank. They also stated that continuous scouring may damage the approaches.
2. To add on, the community expressed that there is no dispute over the land within and surrounding the Bridge and that the land is owned by Metropoly Pacific. Also expressed that they are happy to have the project implemented in the area so that it can help prevent and lessen erosion of the river bank.
3. No issue was further discussed and the Community Elder thanked the TSFRP team for consulting them regarding the improvement of the bridge.

Signature of the Chairperson:


 SMEC
Design and Supervision Consultant

Annex 5 (Cont)
Mboneghe BridgeMinistry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING**Date: 6-08-2015Venue: MBONEGHETime: 10am**List of Participants**

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
1	David uduseni	Chief.	
2	Jockim Lauvise	Chief.	
3	KAMILA Kuri		
4	JOHN SARA	Chief.	
5	JOHN TEDI BABACI		
6	DONASIANO		
7	Miriam		
8	Victor Hogi		
9	ANA MADI		
10	Simon Koolin	Chief.	

Annex: 5 (Cont)
Belamatanga Bridge & Culvert**8. Belamatanga Bridge & Culvert**Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING**
Belamatanga Bridge & Culverts

Date: 05/08/2015

Meeting Start Time: 10am

Meeting Finish Time: 12pm

Venue: Vura Village

CPIU-MID : None

Consultants, TSFRP : TSFRP Consultants and Survey Team

Participants : List Attached

Others :

Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting: Mr. Dominic Bua, Community Chief











Record of Discussion

1. The meeting started off with words of welcome by the Community Chief, Mr. Dominic Bua followed by Mr. Donald Raka the TSFRP consultant thanking the people for their participation in the meeting and at the same he explained the purpose of the meeting including the plan for construction of the new culverts and protection works at the Bridge.
2. The community clearly offered their views on the land and the works and explained that the land is not an issue for them as the construction will be carried out at the existing location. This will have no impact or disturbance to the people.
3. Community elders also confirmed that the land title is under the Commissioner of Lands, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey.
4. The people suggested to ensure that the bank protection be well constructed as it would prevent soil erosion during flood. Mr. Dominic Bua, the Community Chief also explained that having the protection on the side of the structure would always allow water to flow along the river without scouring the bank especially the bridge approaches and abutments.
5. There were no further issues discussed, hence the Community was thanked by Mr. Donald Raka, TSFRP Consultant for their participation.








Signature of Chairperson:

 SMEC
 Design and Supervision Consultant

Annex: 5 (Cont)
Belamatanga Bridge & CulvertMinistry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING**Date: 5/08/2015 Venue: Vura Village Time: 10am**List of Participants**

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
1	JEFFRY CHIVA		
2	SAVERIO SEKI		
3	NICKSON SILIO		
4	JOHN UVI		
5	William TUASERE		
6	SILVARIO KOI		
7	DESMON WARIKI		
8	STEVEN VERA		
9	VERONIKA VOU		
10	LUAHABU SAGARIO		

Annex: 5 (Cont)
Belamatanga Bridge & CulvertMinistry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING**Date: 5/08/2015 Venue: Vua Village Time: 10am**List of Participants (Cont.)**

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
11	VINATA		VINATA
12	Brenadina KOBINA		
13	HELEN		
14	SESELIA		
15	MORISATA REA		
16	KOSE TENIA BOBA		Selepania
17	SESI		CECILIA
18	MATHEW N.		
19	MARIA SELE		
20	SILVESTA		

Annex: 5 (Cont)
Belamatanga Bridge & CulvertMinistry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING**Date: 5/08/2015 Venue: Vura Village Time: 10am**List of Participants (Cont.)**

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
21	Rockson Bua	-	Rockson
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			

Annex: 5 (Cont)
Tomba Bridge**9. Tomba Bridge****COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING**
Tomba Low Level BridgeDate: 4th August, 2015

Meeting Start Time: 11am PM

Meeting Finish Time: 12:30pm

Venue: Boom Gate Market, Gold Ridge

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 Victor Tadakusu

Record of Discussion

1. Jaysie Boape the National Safeguards Specialist thanked the Tomba Village members 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 to their village 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 and it was stated that, there was no land issue over the location of the bridge and surrounding areas.
4. Participants had confirmed that the bridge area is owned by the Ghaobata Tribe and for this location Mr. Victor Tadakusu and his family are the responsible people of the land, and that his eldest son Victor Tadakusu Jr is the one dealing with all the family land issues.
5. Assurance has been given to the Consultant that there will not be any problem arising in the future as the land will only be under Victor Tadakusu.
6. Participants expressed gratitude to the team and are looking forward to support the project during the implementation process.

Annex: 5 (Cont)
Tomba Bridge**Community Representatives**NamesSignatures

1)

2)


3)

4)



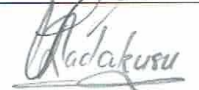




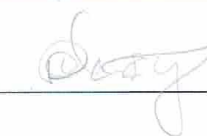
5)

6)

7)

Signature of the Chairperson:


Annex: 5 (Cont)
Tomba BridgeMinistry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon IslandsTomba Bridge
COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETINGDate: 4/08/2015 Venue: Tamboko Church Time: 11am**List of Participants**

SL	Name & Address	Position/Profession	Signature
1	GABRIEL LANGA TOMBA Village	CHAIRMAN TOMBA Clinic	
2	Simon Pura	FARMER CHAIRMAN	
3	VICTOR TADAKUSU	FARMER	
4	Caroline	Farmer	
5	Letsia Tadaku	House wife	
6	Parechu	Farmer	
7	Maria Prunada	House wife	
8	Dreen chery	Housewife	
9			
10			

Annex: 5 (Cont)
Aruligho Causeway**10. Aruligho Causeway**Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING**
Aruligo Causeway

Date: 29/07/2015.

Meeting start Time: 10am

Meeting Finish Time: 11am

Venue: Aruligo

CPIU-MID :

Consultants, TSFRP : TSFRP Consultants and Survey Team


Participants :

Others :

Name & Position of the person presided over the meeting: Ezekiel Maeroa, Manager San Isidro Plantation

Record of Discussion

1. The Manager for the Aruligo San Isidro Plantation owned by the Catholic Church clearly stated that the Aruligo Causeway does not have any land issues surrounding the structure. It is the church that has the authority over the land within and around the Bridge and the church would be very much happy to have the structure improved to a better standard which can cater for the flow of water and debris during floods. Also to allow for ease of movement of people and vehicles.
2. Ms. Doreen Beck of the Catholic Chancery confirmed and assured the team that land is owned by the Catholic Church and there should not be any issue or land dispute with regard to the improvement of the Aruligo structure. Letter from the Catholic Church is attached in the Annex.

Signature of the Chairperson: **SMEC**
Design and Supervision Consultant

Annex: 5 (Cont)
Sasa Bridge**11. Sasa Bridge**Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Central Project Implementation UnitTransport Sector Flood Recovery Project
Solomon Islands**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING**
SASA BRIDGE

Date: 28 July, 2015

Meeting Start Time: 10: Am

Meeting Finish Time: 12:00 PM

Venue: Sasa Community 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. Simon Knodovele, Community Chief****Record of Discussion**

1. The meeting formally started with words of welcome by the Community Chief Mr. Simon Kondovele. He then welcomed the consultants' team to their community. Mr. Donalds Raka thanked Mr Simon for welcoming the team to their village. Mr. Raka then briefed the people on the aim of having such consultation in their community. Mr. Simon Kondovele said that people are looking ahead for the implementation of the project and they see it a step forward for them in which they will have great benefits to transport their products and better access for their people, and will contribute better transport facilities for their children education, medical and other social services.

2. Donald Raka the thanked the Community Chief for the warm welcome and also thanked the sasa community for making meeting a success despite their work load they have for their families. Mr. Raka then explained the procedures of the consultation.

3. The community chief strongly stated that the use of land for improvement of the Sasa LLB is not an issue for sasa people and the surrounding communities. The chief explained that the land is owned by the Catholic Church which in the past had also been used for similar construction work facing no complicity.

4. Mr. Gregory Newman a community leader further explain that for the last past years there is no land issues or dispute in the areas. He raised the importance of the structure by saying that the development will allow free movement of people in doing their daily business.

Signature of the Chair:



Date 04/08/2015



Design and Supervision Consultant

Annex 6: Public Information Booklet

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

PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET

Resettlement and Compensation

March 2018

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 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.

Of the 19 sub-projects as shown in the above table, 6 bridges, 6 culverts and 2 causeways are located within north west of Guadalcanal Province on the west of Honiara, and the rest 5 bridges are located on the east of Honiara north east of the Province. 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. 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.

The first RP focused on package 1 which includes eight subprojects under Package 1. This updated RP combined the remaining 11 subprojects under Package 2. Overall, there are 15 subprojects. Table 29: TSFRP Subprojects under Packages 1 and 2.

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.

4. Identification of LAR Impact

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 a combined census and socioeconomic survey was carried out between 27 July and 17 August 2015, based on the preliminary designs of the subprojects. 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 3) 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.

Data derived from the survey suggest that a total of 12 households comprising of 89 people, 4 organizations, and a tribe of customary land ownership of more than 1000 people will be affected due to the 15 subprojects that are covered under the Package 1 and Package 2. The impacts on these households, organization and tribe will be mainly on non-land assets including trees, crops and other plants with very minimal lands required. Also at some locations impacts will be on thatched huts, used for marketing or commercial purposes. The impact will be minor and will not include the displacement of any residential structure or losing 10% or more of income earning assets. Therefore the project is category B as per ADB safeguard policy.

5. Socioeconomic Information of the Affected Households

The 10 affected households have a total of 72 members in their family who are considered as Affected Persons (APs), in addition to the affected households there are 5 social/community organizations. Of these 72 APs, 34(47%) APs are male the rest 38 (53%) are female. All the households are headed by males. Majority of the household heads (40%) are more aged between 41 to 50 years old. Great majority of the households (60%) have farming as principle profession. All the affected households are followers of Christianity. 60% of the affected households belong to nuclear family, with the reminder divided between extended family 40% and joint family 10%. According to the literacy status of the APs, a significant portion of the APs (37.5%) have elementary school education as the highest level of educational attainment. 26.4% of the APs have junior high school education, while 22.2% of them have senior high school education as the highest educational attainment. 44.4% of the APs are married. 41.7% are either below marital age or have other types of marital status. 13.9% of the APs are unmarried. Majority of the household (50%) 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 \$19,861.00 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 full replacement cost as agreed between MID and landowners. Valuation will be done by a private valuer in the interest of the land owners at their own expense and valuation by the Valuer from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS).
- **Loss of Structures (temporary):** will be compensated in cash at replacement cost free of 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 based on assessment done and as agreed upon by MID and the APs.
- **Loss of crop:** Compensation for loss of crops will be paid in cash as per the rate determined by the Department of Agriculture or on rates agreed and approved by the APs and MID.
- **Loss of trees:** Compensation for loss of trees will be paid in cash at market price 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.

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 full 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, tress and other assets 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	Structure in ROW	Owner(s) of structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for structures affected or removed at

commercial structure)			<p>replacement cost without deductions for salvaged materials, and assistance in locating suitable alternative housing or commercial building.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (minimum) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be addressed in compliance with ADB SPS and government laws.

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\$ 1,033,919.00**. 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	4817.7 m ²	m ²	\$167.00	\$ 805,000.00
Compensation for Affected Trees	2242	Number	\$ 40.80	\$ 91,560.00
Total Compensation (SBD\$)				\$ 894,060.00
Allowances				
For Affected Structures:				
One-time Transfer Grant for affected temporary structure	2	Number	\$ 500.00	\$ 1000.00
One-time Reconstruction Grant for affected temporary Structures	2	Number	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 4000.00
Sub-total (SBD\$)				\$ 899,060.00
10% associated cost on sub-total to meet the contingency expenses	-	-	-	\$89,906.00
5% Administration Fees	-	-	-	\$ 44,950.00
Total Resettlement Budget (SBD\$)				\$ 1,033,919.00

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

Annex 8: Memorandum of Agreements (MOA)

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (MoA)

BETWEEN

MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT (MID)

AND

THE LAND OWNERS/ OWNING GROUP OF
.....BRIDGE/ CAUSEWAY/ CULVERT, CH.
KM.....EAST/WEST OF HONIARA

CUSTOMARY/ REGISTERED LAND FOR THE
IMPROVEMENT/ REHABILITATION OF
.....

ON THE NORTH WEST/EAST GUADALCANAL ROAD,
IN
GUADALCANAL PROVINCE, SOLOMON ISLANDS

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (MoA)

Public Information Booklet

Solomon Islands Government

Transport Sector Flood Recovery project
Resettlement and Compensation
Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project

Ministry of Infrastructure Development

This **Memorandum of Agreement** made on this the day of 2015;

Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey, (hereinafter referred to as MLHS) with office at Honiara, a government agency which administers all alienated lands, registered lands and facilitates customary land (land under the ownership of the original inhabitants of Solomon Islands) issues at the discretion of the customary landowners, for social and economic sustainability represented in this Act by its; acting on behalf of the Ministry of Infrastructure Development (hereinafter referred to as MID) with office at Honiara, a government agency responsible for all transport infrastructure development in Solomon Islands and represented in this Act by its; and acting on behalf of the people of Guadalcanal Province the Guadalcanal Provincial Government with office at Honiara, the Provincial Government which represents the people of the Province and administers the development and delivery of all Social and Health Services to the people of Guadalcanal represented by its

---AND---

The Customary/ Registered Land Owners of the Area, represented by its owners and leaders of clans and sub-clans within the area of works, the names of which are enumerated at the end of this document;

---WITNESSETH---

Whereas, the Ministry of Infrastructure Development is preparing, implementing, and/or managing the Transport Sector Flood Recovery Project (TSFRP), an ADB funded *Loan (No. 3152)* and *Grants (No. 0403 – SOL & No. 0243 – SOL)* for the repair and reconstruction of Bridges, Causeways and Culverts along the North East and North West Guadalcanal Road;

Whereas, one of the qualification of a road for the TSFRP is that it is a former road, that is, the road bench exists and restitution of a trafficable road does require major earthworks or construction of structures and the local population as well as district and provincial administrators have clearly stated their support for repair and reconstruction of selected water crossings;

Whereas, the Bridge/ Causeway/ Culvert has been pre-selected by Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID) and approved by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) based on certain assumptions including two conditions namely that the right to use (a) existing road carriage has been negotiated in the past when such road was constructed, and (b) additional land to be required for the TSFRP project has been negotiated with the Customary/ Registered Land Owners;

Whereas, after diligent searches and inquiries from the pertinent government agencies, the existence of a writing document on the agreement for the use of the customary/ registered land in the past cannot be ascertained and that the agreement may not have been put into writing;

Whereas, the absence of any proof of the existence of previous agreements for the use of the existing road carriage and the use of additional road for TSFRP might jeopardize the continued inclusion of the pre-selected structure to the TSFRP because of the previous assumptions of the existence of these documents for the use of existing road and additional land may not be defensible;

Whereas, there is an urgent need to cure the deficiencies that may affect the eligibility of the pre-selected Bridge/Causeway /Culvert infrastructure with the TSFRP and may create or foster future conditions that would give rise to misunderstandings, resentments and possible conflicts on the right to use this Customary/ Registered Land;

Whereas, the Customary/ Registered Land Owners/ Owing Groups who jointly owned the Customary/ Registered Land is fully aware of the benefits of an upgraded and rehabilitated infrastructure for communities such as faster travelling time and cheaper transport costs, better access to health and educational facilities, increase economic activities, better access of farm products to markets, among others;

Whereas, the Customary/ Registered Land Owners/ Owing Groups who jointly owned the affected Customary/ Registered Land that will be needed by the government for construction of river training on the western bank and approach are fully supportive of the proposed project to improve the existing bridge infrastructure within their area;

Whereas, the Customary/ Registered Land Owners/ Owing Groups who jointly owned the affected Customary/ Registered Land express their interest for the sub-project site which is located in their Customary/ Registered Land, subject to a feasibility study including qualifications of the project's eligibility criteria and detailed engineering design;

Whereas, there is an urgent need for a close public – private partnership between MID, through MLHS, who has the legal mandate to undertake transport infrastructure development in the country and the Customary/ Registered Land Owners/ Owing Groups who owned the Customary/ Registered Land where the proposedWorks will take place;

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the foregoing premises and covenants hereinafter stipulated, the Government of Solomon Islands, represented in this Memorandum of Agreement by the Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID) and the Land Owners/ Owing Groups who jointly own the Customary/ Registered Land, where the existing bridge/causeway/ culvert infrastructure is located and the additional land that will be required for works at the bridge/ causeway/ culvert:

1. IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION OF SUBPROJECT SITE

1.1 MID has considered the Bridge/ Causeway/ Culvert as a prioritized Sub – project Site for Construction of under the TSFRP. The bridge/ causeway/ culvert is Thewas damaged and completely washed away during the April 2014 flash floods. It is located approximately at Chainage on the North West/ East Guadalcanal Road. We certify that as the rightful Land Owners of the affected Customary/ Registered Land of the Bridge/ Causeway/ Culvert area. The particulars of our Resource are described below;

Bridge Location (name): _____

Chainage (Km): _____

Community/Village: _____

Ward / Constituency: _____

Province: _____ Guadalcanal _____

2. ADDITIONAL LAND REQUIREMENTS

The improvement/ rehabilitation of this Bridge/ Causeway/ Culvert will require additional customary/ registered land and that based on the existing alignment and proposed works, the additional land requirement shall be determined and land owners consulted for use of land.

3. AGREEMENT

3.1. RESPONSIBILITIES AND COMMITMENTS OF LAND OWNERS

1. I/We, as the owners of the Customary/ Registered Land of the proposed area for constructionat the Bridge/ Causeway/ Culvert agree to permit the Solomon Islands Government (SIG), particularly MID, to use the land for the improvement works as described above, exclusively under the TSFRP and guarantee the unimpeded use of the infrastructure by the public;
2. That I/ we enter into this agreement on the basis of our free and prior informed choice, having been provided with full information by the MID about the TSFRP project and is fully aware of the consequences for me/ us and waive any and all interests over the additional lands in lieu of public infrastructure;
3. That I am / we are aware that the government will be using public funds for the constructionfor the Bridge/ Causeway/ Culvert situated in the customary/ registered land, and if the issue of land use is not properly addressed now, future generations of land owners may restrict and limit public and private vehicles from using the improved road that may cause strife and unrest in our communities and villages;
4. That my/our full permission awarded to the government to use my/our land to implement the works for Bridge/ Causeway/ Culvert and use part of my/our land for work area during construction;
5. That I am/ we are validating and reiterating the permission to permit the SIG particularly MID, to use my / our land for the proposed civil works and for construction for the said Bridge/ Causeway/ Culvert;
6. That the Customary/ Registered Land Owners / Owing Groups who jointly owned the land, as described in Section 2 of this agreement and that we will be complying with the terms and conditions of this agreement.
7. That I am / we are guaranteeing the SIG, that there will be no further claims or grievances on the land required and that there will be no disruption and/or disturbance of the civil works for river training works;
8. That in the event that there is disruption and/or disturbance of data gathering for planning, surveys and during the implementation of civil works of the above bridge, I / we will be involved and jointly liable for the appropriate compensation and the erring person who may be criminally liable, be surrendered to the proper authorities for the appropriate legal measures.

3.2. RESPONSIBILITIES AND COMMITMENTS OF THE MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

1. The MID will minimize as far as possible additional land requirements for the construction of river training at the western bank and approach based on existing standards to ensure the safety of passengers and vehicles using the improved structure. However, there may be instances that improving and protecting the bridge may result in using more lands than expected which are unavoidable but necessary to improve the existing road carriage;
2. MID will conduct a detailed measurement survey to determine the additional land required to upgrade, rehabilitate and maintain the above mentioned road section based on the detailed engineering design and will list all the affected persons (APs) and their affected assets such as annual crops, perennial plants and trees, fences, structures, and graves and these will all be compensated based on the most recent Valuer General's Compensation Schedule (hereinafter referred to as the Schedule);
3. The Property Owners will ensure that after the detailed measurement survey, there will be no new structures built or crops, plants, trees planted within the construction limits. Structures built and crops planted or improvements made after the detailed measurement survey (cut-off date) will not be compensated.
4. *Temporary Use of Land* – The bridge contractor will negotiate with the customary land owners for the temporary use of the customary land for the construction camps, motor pools, stockpile areas for aggregates, etc. The bridge contractors will be responsible for the restoration of the area after the completion of the road as part of their contract.

5. *Compensation for Loss of Annual Crops* – Affected Persons (APs) will be encouraged to harvest in case of annual crops, in this case, no compensation will be paid; however, If the annual crop is not yet harvestable upon land taking, compensation will be based on Schedule;
6. *Compensation for Loss of Perennial Plants and Trees* -- Compensation for lost plants and/or trees will be paid based on the Schedule. An additional grant equal to the lost income for the period of time until new perennial plants or fruit trees produce a yield similar to the lost plants and trees. For timber trees, APs will be required to cut the trees prior to clearance of the additional land; in lieu of compensation, they will be permitted to harvest the trees and sell the timber.
7. *Compensation for Loss of Fences* -- Fences constructed of wood or metal will have a compensation rate equal to the current market price (per meter) for similar fencing materials, as determined in the subproject area. For vegetation fences, the compensation will be based on the Schedule for the type of plant material used.
8. *Compensation for Loss of Semi-Permanent or Temporary Structures* -- Semi-permanent or temporary structures may be located close to the road and it may be necessary to shift these buildings back in order to upgrade the road. In this instance, APs will be provided with a one-time shifting allowance to cover the costs of this activity. If such structures cannot be moved, APs are entitled to compensation at replacement cost for the materials and labor to repair or reconstruct a similar structure.
9. *Compensation for Loss of Graves* -- Compensation will be paid for the affected graves based on the Schedule. In addition, TSFRP will pay an additional grant to ensure that compensation received is equal to the costs for reburial and construction of new grave.
10. *Construction Employment* -- People affected by permanent or temporary loss of land or by damage or loss of crops, trees or structures will be given priority for employment by contractors for civil works and/or maintenance works on the road, preferably on road sections where they own the customary land, provided that these applicants are qualified to perform the work required.
11. *Shifting Allowance* -- The value of the shifting allowance will be calculated based on the *national/provincial minimum wage* as established by the *Minimum Wage Board* for a maximum period of two weeks. At the time that the shifting allowance is paid, the landowner will sign an agreement with MID and/or *District Land Officer (DLO)* regarding the date by which the structure will be removed from the land required for improvement and protection works of the bridge.
12. *Business Disruption Allowance* -- APs that own a temporary or semi-permanent structure that is used as a trade store or for other business purposes that must be shifted a short distance to a location outside the area designated for the road are entitled to an allowance to cover the loss of business income while the structure is being shifted, calculated based on the *national/provincial minimum wage* as established by the *Minimum Wage Board* for a period equal to number of days of disrupted business.
13. *Time for Valuation of Assets* -- The valuation of assets will be made at the time of the detailed measurement survey (*DMS*) conducted following completion of detailed engineering design calculated based on the *Valuer General's Compensation Schedule* and assessing the requirement for additional grants and the grant amount based on existing conditions in the subproject area.
14. *Delayed Payment* -- If payment of compensation is delayed, compensation rates will be updated regularly based on inflation rates to ensure that APs receive compensation at replacement cost at the time of compensation payment. Changes to compensation amounts will be verified and approved by the office of the *Valuer General*.
15. *Full Payment of Compensation* -- APs are entitled to payment of all compensation based on the *DMS* prior to clearance of land and start of civil works. MID will ensure that all procedures are followed to facilitate payment of APs prior to the start of civil works. In the case of affected crops, trees and structures, the compensation owed will be paid directly to the person who owns these assets.

16. All land acquisition activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. Civil works contractors will not be issued a notice of possession of the site until (i) compensation and relocation of APs have been satisfactorily completed; (ii) agreed rehabilitation assistance is in place; and, (iii) the site is free of all encumbrances.

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. If the negotiated agreement for the use of the customary/ registered land, for the existing road have not been attained for any cause, and for the whole road section as described earlier, both parties agree that this memorandum of agreement will become null and void and unenforceable to any or both parties; In this case, MID will inform in writing to the Customary/ Registered Land Owners/ Owning Groups about this development and this is a sufficient notice for MID to invoke the unenforceability of the MOA;
2. MID and its Consultant together with the provincial, district and village administrations will conduct periodic consultations and encourage active participation of affected persons, clans and communities within the vicinity of the Bridge to inform and update all stakeholders of the development of the project;
3. MID in collaboration with the provincial and/or district land officer will institute a grievance process based on the accepted practices of mediation to address any complaint or issue regarding the valuation of asset or any resettlement related matter. If the complaint or issue is not resolved in this level, the TSFRP will adopt procedures to refer matters to the system of land courts as set out in the Land Disputes Settlement Act;
4. In the event of grievances that cannot be resolved through mediation at the local level, the MID and DLO will hold the compensation amounts in escrow. 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 affected person;
5. This MOA supersedes any written or verbal agreement for the removal of Properties on the existing and proposed realignment referred to in Section 2 of this MOA issued previously by either the MLHS and / or MID;
6. No amendment or additional terms and conditions to this MOA shall be deemed binding between the parties unless mutually agreed upon by them in writing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto affixed our signatures this ____ day of _____ 2015.

MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND SURVEY (MLHS)

Represented by (Name): _____

Signature: _____

Designation: _____

MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT (MID)

Represented by (Name): _____

Signature: _____

Designation: _____

WITNESS:

I, _____, **Head of the Women NGO in the Solomon Islands (or Magistrate)**, of the Province of _____, do hereby certify that the contents of this Agreement were read over by _____ in the _____ language that is understood by the signatories to this Agreement and I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the contents of this Agreement are understood by the signatories hereto.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____

Signature: _____ Designation: _____

1. **LAND OWNERS:**

A. **CUSTOMARY/ REGISTERED LAND OWNERS/ OWNING GROUP 1**

- i. Represented by (Name): _____
Signature: _____
Designation: _____
- ii. Represented by (Name): _____
Signature: _____
Designation: _____
- iii. Represented by (Name): _____
Signature: _____
Designation: _____

B. **CUSTOMARY/ REGISTERED LAND OWNERS/ OWNING GROUP 2**

- i. Represented by (Name): _____
Signature: _____
Designation: _____
- ii. Represented by (Name): _____
Signature: _____
Designation: _____
- iii. Represented by (Name): _____
Signature: _____
Designation: _____

DRAFT