

Environmental and Social Monitoring Report

Semestral Report
March 2022

Kiribati: South Tarawa Water Supply Project

Prepared by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy for the Asian Development Bank and World Bank.

This environmental and social monitoring report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.



ADB Grant No. 0652/065

Status: Final

Date: February 2022

Government of Kiribati

Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy

South Tarawa Water Supply Project

Semi-Annual Safeguards Monitoring Report

July – December 2021



Prepared by STWSP Project Management Unit, MISE

With Assistance From:

FCG



PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD



Report Details

Report Title	South Tarawa Water Supply Project – Semi-Annual Safeguards Report S2 2021
Project No.	
Status	Draft
File Location	
Enquiries	Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy STWSP Project Management Unit Project Manager: Josh Chappelow P: +686 7304 8301 E: Joshua.chappelow@mise.gov.ki

Disclaimer

The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and the GCF cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Table of Contents

REPORT DETAILS.....	I
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	IV
I. PROJECT OVERVIEW, GENERAL SAFEGUARD MATTERS.....	1
1 PROJECT OVERVIEW.....	1
2 SAFEGUARD LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	2
II. PROJECT SAFEGUARDS PROGRESS.....	4
1. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS	4
2. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS	5
3 SAFEGUARD IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	6
III. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE MONITORING	8
1. STATUS OF ESMP IMPLEMENTATION (MITIGATION MEASURES)	8
2. HEALTH AND SAFETY	9
3. ENVIRONMENT EFFECT MONITORING	9
4. INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT PERFORMANCE MONITORING.....	10
5. ESHS INCIDENTS	10
IV. PUBLIC CONSULTATION, INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CAPACITY BUILDING AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM).....	11
V. COMPLIANCE WITH SAFEGUARDS RELATED COVENANTS.....	13
VI. CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, PRIORITY ISSUES AND ACTIONS	18

Tables

TABLE 1: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE.....	1
TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS ACTIVITIES JULY-DECEMBER 2021	4
TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ACTIVITIES JULY-DECEMBER 2021	6
TABLE 4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR SAFEGUARDS	7
TABLE 5 COMPLIANCE WITH ESMP REQUIREMENTS (ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE) - TEMPLATE.....	8
TABLE 6 ISSUES FOR FURTHER ACTION - TEMPLATE.....	8
TABLE 7 HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES - TEMPLATE.....	9
TABLE 8 ENVIRONMENT EFFECT MONITORING RESULTS IN THE REPORTING PERIOD - TEMPLATE.....	9
TABLE 9 SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE WITH RP REQUIREMENTS	10
TABLE 10 ISSUES FOR FURTHER ACTION - TEMPLATE	10
TABLE 11 GRM REGISTRY SUMMARY	10
TABLE 12 COMPLIANCE WITH PROJECT GRANT/LOAN AGREEMENTS (ADB, WB)	13

Annexes

ANNEX 1. SUGGESTED OUTLINE OF SAFEGUARDS MONITORING REPORTS (SOURCE: PAM)
ANNEX 2A. SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED IN STWSP PDA PHASE CONSULTATIONS
ANNEX 2B. PUBLIC COMMENTS DURING SOLAR PV ESIA PUBLIC EXHIBITION
ANNEX 2C. PUBLIC COMMENTS DURING DESALINATION AND NETWORK ESIA'S PUBLIC EXHIBITION
ANNEX 2D. DESALINATION AND NETWORK ESIA'S BROCHURES
ANNEX 3. TANK SITES LAND ACQUISITION UPDATE
ANNEX 4A. STWSP GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)
ANNEX 4B. STWSP GRIEVANCE REDRESS REGISTERING AND MONITORING FORM

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected People
CCP	Communication and Consultation Plan
CESMP	Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan
CET	Community Engagement Team (PIAC local team)
CSS	Country Safeguards System
ECD	Environment and Conservation Division (within MELAD)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment report (as per the CSS)
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EHSO	Environmental Health and Safety Officer (of the contractor)
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
LMD	Land Management Division
MELAD	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development
MFED	Ministry of Economic and Finance Development
MISE	Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy
O&M	Operation and maintenance
PEO	Principal Environment Officer (of ECD)
PIAC	Project Implementation Assistance consultant
PMU	Project Management Unit
RF	Resettlement Framework
RO	Reverse Osmosis
RP	Resettlement Plan
SEMP	Stakeholder Engagement and Management Plan
SMR	Semi-annual safeguards monitoring report
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **The project.** The South Tarawa Water Supply Project (STWSP) is being implemented by the Government of Kiribati (GOK) with support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank (WB). The sub-components of the STWSP include i) establishment of two desalination plants in Betio and McKenzie, ii) establishment of solar photovoltaic (PV) system in Bonriki, iii) water network improvements all over South Tarawa, and iv) water and sanitation hygiene (WASH) awareness raising. The executing agency of the project is Ministry of Economic and Finance Development (MFED) and the implementing agency is the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy (MISE).
2. **Purpose of the report.** This is the second Semiannual Safeguards Monitoring Report (SMR) of the South Tarawa Water Supply Project (STWSP). The report combines both environmental and social safeguards. This report provides a structure for the future safeguards monitoring, including table templates for reporting progress, performance of environmental and social management plan (ESMP) implementation, health and safety and environmental effects, as well as involuntary resettlement performance and compliance with relevant covenants. Progress in public consultation, information disclosure, capacity building and implementation of grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is also monitored.
3. **Safeguards categorization.** STWSP safeguards are based on the principles of ADB and WB; ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 and World Bank Environment and Social Safeguards Policies (Operational/Bank Policies (O.P/BP)). The project has been classified under ADB as Category B for environment and involuntary resettlement and Category C for indigenous persons. Under the WB policies, the project is classified as Category B for both environmental and social risks. Both WB and ADB safeguard specialists will review and provide no objection to Environment and Social Impacts Assessments (ESIAs) and Resettlement Plans (RPs) prepared by MISE prior to submission for review and clearance by Environment and Conservation Division (ECD) and issue of the environmental license, and Land Division for clearance of the RP.
4. **Environment.** Both ADB and WB require environmental assessment commensurate with the risks and impacts for environmental category B projects. The assessments prepared have been updated to also meet the requirements of the Kiribati country safeguards system (CSS) which is an environmental impact assessment (EIA) for this type of infrastructure project. Three separate environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) – for each component of the project and contract package - have been prepared to fulfil the government requirements as well as ADB and WB requirements. Each ESIA includes environmental and social management plans (ESMP). Both ADB and WB have issued no-objection for ESIA reports. ECD also found these reports satisfactory and issued clearance for public disclosure. All public disclosures were conducted during this reporting period and revised ESIAs were resubmitted to ECD for final approval. The Environmental Licence (EL) with conditions for Solar PV was obtained from MELAD ECD in October 2021. The EL for both main works components – Desalination plants and Networks will be obtained in the next reporting period.
5. **Resettlement.** For social safeguards, a draft Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared during earlier phases and has recently been split into three subcomponent specific RPs that including detailed inventory of losses (mainly trees) and calculations for necessary compensations. The Solar PV RP has been submitted and the work for Desal and Network RPs is ongoing. MELAD LMD undertook a survey work to McKenzie and Betio desalination sites in October to confirm inventory of loss for trees and other assets. The LMD report on tree compensations for the desalination sites is still pending. LMD also completed surveys of few village water tank upgrade sites to identify land boundaries and confirm inventory of losses.
6. The safeguards work during the period was mainly related to finalising the public disclosure processes, finalising the Solar PV RP as well as developing the Desal and Network RPs.

7. **Activities during the period.** The major activities during the reporting period were the public exhibition for Desalination and Network ESIAs and updating of RP reports. The support to the project management unit (PMU) by the project implementation assistance consultant (PIAC) continued to be affected by COVID-19 restrictions allowing only home office-based work by the international consultants. The PIAC local team also known as Community Engagement Team (CET) has been working actively in the field.

8. During the next reporting period, January to June 2022, the pending environmental licenses for Desalination and Network works will be obtained and two remaining subcomponent specific Resettlement Plans completed. The bidding processes for the infrastructure components will continue and the safeguards documentation will form part of the bidding documentation.

I. PROJECT OVERVIEW, GENERAL SAFEGUARD MATTERS

1 Project Overview

9. The main objective of STWSP is to provide the entire population of South Tarawa with access to a reliable, safe and climate resilient water supply. These services will be delivered by the Public Utilities Board on a 24-hours, 7-days per week basis to all households and non-domestic customers via metered connections.

10. The project will combat factors that result in the high incidence of waterborne disease, through the delivery and effective management of new and rehabilitated climate-resilient water supply assets and improved hygiene practices.

11. The project will establish a capacity to produced 6,000 kl/day of desalinated water supplementing the 1,400 kl/day of water already produced at the Bonriki Water Treatment Plant. 3,500 kl/day of desalinated water will be produced at Betio and 2,500 kl/day of desalinated water will be produced at McKenzie. The required power generation to offset by a new solar photovoltaic (PV) array (2.5 MW) will be installed on the Bonriki water reserve. New and rehabilitated water supply network infrastructure will reduce leakage and provide a pressurized and safe drinking water 24/7 to each household. In addition, the project includes a 5-year climate change, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) awareness program with strong involvement of local civil society organizations.

12. STWSP has a total budget of US\$69.42 million and is co-financed by the Green Climate Fund), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank and Government of Kiribati (GOK). The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) is the executing agency and Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy (MISE) is the implementing agency, MISE has established a project management unit to deliver the project. The PMU is supported by project implementation assistance consultant (PIAC) which includes safeguards specialists to work alongside and support the safeguards officers assigned to the PMU.

13. **Safeguards categorization.** The project has been classified under ADB as **Category B for environment and involuntary resettlement** and **Category C for indigenous people**. Under the WB policies, the project is classified as Category B for both environmental and social risk. As part of the co-financing agreements, WB and ADB agreed that both environmental and social (E&S) policies apply to the project, but that instruments will follow the ADB terminology. Both WB and ADB E&S specialists will review and provide no-objection (NO) to safeguards documents prepared by MISE.

Project Implementation Timetable

14. The project components and milestones are addressed in the Project Implementation Timetable shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Project Implementation Timetable

Ref	Contract	Component	Start	Finish
GDW-1	Two Desalination Plants and Two Bore Fields	Design and Construction	1-Mar-22	30-Nov-23
		Operations and Maintenance	1-Feb-23	30-Jun-27
GDW-2	Water Supply Networks and Associated Works	Design and Construction	12-Jun-22	18-Jan-26
		Operations and Maintenance	9-Feb-23	30-Jun-27
	WASH Part A	Water is Life	9-Feb-23	30-Jun-27

GDW-3	Solar PV and Associated Works	Design and Construction	1-Sep-21	30-Aug-22
CSF-1	PMU Project Management	Project Design Advance Project Management Unit	6-Nov-18	30-Jun-27
CSF-2	Project Implementation Assistance Consultant	FCG Asia	19-Mar-21	18-Mar-25
CSF-3	WASH Part B	Community Partnership	24-Apr-21	23-Apr-26
CSI-6	WASH Awareness Program – Part C “Walk the Talk”	Walk the Talk	1-Jan-23	31-Jan-23

15. COVID-19 travel restrictions have had a significant impact on the project timing. All project procurement documents (consultants and contractors) now include the requirement for COVID-19 Safety Plans while national project staff are required to follow COVID-19 safety practices. The Project is closely following the Government of Kiribati’s COVID-19 requirements including imposed restrictions on travel and quarantining as well as the ADB’s requirements for its staff and consultants and the limitations imposed by countries from which international consultants are drawn. Provisional sums have been included in project budgets to allow for COVID-19 cost impacts.

2 Safeguard Legal Requirements

National Safeguards Regulations

16. The following is a list of Regulations currently in force in Kiribati that deals with environmental and social issues that could apply to infrastructure projects like STWSP.

- Environment Act 2007 and Environment (General) Regulations 2017
- Kiribati Occupational Health and Safety Act 2015
- Land Planning Ordinance 1972 (amended 1973, 1974, 1977, 1979, 1980 (2), 2000), the objective of which is to apply controls over land use and developments within designated areas;
- Public Utilities Ordinance of 1977 which vests responsibility for the protection and security of water resources in the Public Utilities Board, and includes regulations for the protection of water reserves;
- Public Health Regulations 1926 which provide for public health measures including sanitation, solid waste collection and drainage;
- Foreshore and Land Reclamation Ordinance of 1969, which regulates extraction of material such as sand, gravel, reef mud and rock;
- Local Government Act, 1984 which empowers local government bodies to issue bylaws relating to environmental protection; Penal codes (Cap 76 1977) having some offences in the Code that are relevant to environmental protection and enforcement;
- Kiribati Biosecurity Act (2011);
- Kiribati Building Act (2006)
- Public Utilities Ordinance (1977)
- Kiribati Independence Order (1979)
- Constitution of Kiribati (1980)
- Kiribati State Land Act (2001)
- Kiribati National Water Resources Policy (2008)
- The Employment and Industrial Relations Code (2015)

Safeguard Policies of Financing Institutions involved in the Project

17. The project is being co-financed by the ADB, Green Climate Fund and WB and therefore in addition to the country safeguard system (CSS), the safeguard requirements of the donor agencies, particularly the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank (WB) will also be complied with.

18. Through its Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) ADB establishes policy objectives, scope and triggers, and principles for three key safeguard areas of environment, involuntary resettlement, and Indigenous People. The SPS sets out the process to be applied from screening, through due diligence and assessment to monitoring and reporting. The WB has operational policies (OP) relating to environmental and social safeguards (OP 4.01). Like ADB SPS, OP4.01 sets out the process to be applied and commences with environmental screening which is undertaken to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental assessment.

Administrative Framework for Safeguards Implementation

19. Requirements of the CSS are set out in the Environment Act of 2007 and Environment (General) Regulations, 2017. The act assigns primary responsibility for undertaking environmental assessment of projects to the project developer. The Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (MELAD), under the direction of the Principal Environment Officer (PEO), is responsible for review and approval of environmental assessment reports, prescription of requirements for publication and disclosure environmental assessment reports, issuance of environment licenses (EL), and prescription of any conditions to the licenses.

20. Environment licenses are required from the MELAD for all activities that are deemed environmentally significant. The Act requires the applicant for the environment license (in this case the MISE) to submit an application with an application fee to the PEO. On consideration of the application, the PEO determines whether to issue an environment license or require an Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) or refuse the application.

21. When an EIA report is required, the applicant undertakes the assessment according to the required format and is required to hold public consultations. This is compatible with the development partners' requirements, which requires that consultation is meaningful, commences early in the project preparation cycle, provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people is inclusive of the views of women, men, and vulnerable groups, and is carried out in a non-coercive manner.

22. Once the EIA report is received by MELAD, the PEO will determine the appropriate form of its publication and disclosure to interested parties, and the deadline for receipt of comments. Comments received must be shown to the applicant and taken into consideration. Concurrently the report is also reviewed by the Environment and Conservation Division (ECD), where regional and international expert views may be sorted. In accordance with ADB policy, revisions should be made in response to comments.

23. On receipt of comments, the PEO decides whether to grant a license and if a license is to be granted, whether it will include any conditions. Conditions may include duration, location, prescribed methods, emission limits, monitoring and reporting requirements, lodgment of bonds and payment of fees, and preparation of plans and specific mitigations.

24. A 30-day public exhibition phase ends the process, culminating in a public consultation meeting to receive and respond to comments.

25. The ECD is responsible to monitor the activity's progress to ensure compliance with the license conditions.

II. PROJECT SAFEGUARDS PROGRESS

26. This is the second Semiannual Safeguards Monitoring Report of the implementation phase of STWSP (ADB Grant No. 0652/065) in Kiribati combining both environmental and social safeguards for the second half of 2021. No monitoring activities as such have yet been performed, but some safeguards related survey work and updating of documents have taken place.

27. The safeguards staff of the project includes an international Safeguards Coordinator/Environmental Specialist, International Social Safeguards Specialist and national community engagement team of the PIA consultancy team (same experts as in previous PDA team). PMU (MISE) has engaged a national Safeguards Manager from July 2021 onwards. Due to national and international travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic the international staff has not been able to travel to Kiribati during PIA phase so far.

1. Environmental Safeguards

28. ADB requires initial environmental examinations (IEE) for environmental category B projects, but the Kiribati government regulations require a full environmental impact assessment (EIA) for this kind of infrastructure projects. Three separate environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) – for each subcomponent of the project - have been prepared during PDA phase to fulfil the government requirements as well as ADB and WB requirements.

29. The ESIA reports include environmental and social management plans (ESMP), including Environment Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSG) specifications for construction contractors. The requirements for mitigation measures will be described in the updated ESIA/ESMP and will be also required in the CESMP.

30. During the previous phase (PDA), MISE PMU submitted the 3 environmental license applications (ELA) together with 3 draft/final draft ESIA documents to MELAD ECD for review in August/September 2020. Due to an unexpected change in MELAD ECD's staff email contact details which were not communicated to the MISE PMU, a delay in receipt and processing of the EL applications and requested reviews of ESIA documents occurred.

31. MISE - with the assistance of PIA consultants - commenced a 30-day public exhibition phase of the Solar PV ESIA in July – August 2021 culminating in a public consultation meeting on 18th and 19th August. The revised ESIA based on public comments was also approved by MELAD ECD in September and the EL with Conditions was issued later in October. Following the approval of the Desalination ESIA in October by MELAD ECD, both desalination and network ESIA's were also disclosed and public hearings were conducted on the 16th and 17th December.

32. All ESIA's were disclosed according to MELAD ECD guidelines. The public is invited to view hard copy of these reports in 10 offices or stations throughout South Tarawa and Betio. To improve disclosure, all ESIA's were also disclosed on MISE's website with links stipulated in emails and shared on official social media (Facebook) pages of MISE and MELAD. Public advertisements relate to ESIA exhibition were aired on radio broadcasting and newspaper issues. 2 days prior public hearing, PMU with assistance from PIA posted copies of the advertisements at public places, local stores and community places to ensure the public is aware of public hearing venues and times.

33. The summary of environmental safeguards activities in the reporting period are presented in Table 2 below:

Table 2 Summary of Environmental Safeguards Activities July-December 2021

July	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Public Exhibition phase for Solar PV ESIA commenced 26th July 2021.
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Submission of draft SMR to ADB safeguard specialists 4th July 2021.Public Hearing of the ESIA – Bonriki East 18th August 2021.Public Hearing of Solar PV ESIA – Bonriki West 19th August 2021.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Exhibition phase for Solar PV ESIA ended 24th August 2021.
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADB feedback on draft SMR received 14th September 2021. Final approval of Solar PV ESIA by MELAD ECD 16th September 2021. Final Marine Baseline Survey Report for McKenzie desalination site 16th September 2021.
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental license (EL) with conditions for Solar PV obtained 29th October 2021. Desalination ESIA approved by MELAD on the same date.
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public exhibition for Desalination and Network components.
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public exhibition for Desalination and Network components continued until 31st December 2021. Public hearings on 16th and 17th December 2021.

2. Social Safeguards

34. The social safeguards are based on the policies of ADB and WB; principles of these policies are being followed to ensure that both long-term lease agreements and temporary use of land will avoid involuntary resettlement impacts. Any projects that involve land acquisition and resettlement impacts are to be prepared under the Resettlement Plan (RP).

35. The Project will have limited land acquisition and resettlement impacts, as most of the project components have already been designed to avoid/minimize land acquisition. The Project will not cause resettlement or displacement of people. However, like any other project involving the construction of infrastructure it causes temporary inconveniences such as increased vehicle movements, noise, dust and vibration during construction phase. All social impacts of this project with proposed mitigations have been addressed in the ESIA and RPs prepared.

36. During PDA, a draft RP and a Due Diligence Report (DDR) covering the McKenzie Desalination Plant site were completed. In September 2020, it was agreed between MISE PMU and ADB and World Bank safeguards specialists that it is not possible to finalize the RP for STWSP until detailed designs by Contractors are completed and that the main RP will need to be split into 3 separate RP's (one for each main subproject) to mitigate the risk of a delay on one subproject impacting the delivery of the other subprojects. The preparation of the 3 separate RP's has been started by PIA consultants. Recounting tree/plant loss in Bonriki took place during the reporting period and informed the inventory of losses included in the RP for the Solar PV Plant. During the reporting period this RP was completed and issued to ADB for comments and feedback.

37. During the reporting period, MISE PMU supported by the PIA is in the process of preparing 3 separate RP's (1 for each main works component). The Solar PV RP has been reviewed by ADB and it is currently in finalization stage. The other two RPs will be finalised based on the allocated site boundaries and preliminary designs undertaken. MELAD LMD undertook survey work to McKenzie and Betio desalination sites in October to confirm inventory of loss for trees and other assets. The RP for the Desalination Plants has been drafted and is awaiting the LMD report on tree compensations for the desalination sites.

38. A preliminary IOL was conducted previously for the preparation of the Project RP, such IOL is considered accurate, however does not include internal boundaries, hence is not possible to ascertain which trees belong to each landowner. The reason to engage the LMD during the reporting period was to ascertain such boundaries. LMD also completed surveys of few village water tank upgrade sites to identify land boundaries and confirm inventory of losses. Other tank sites will be surveyed once land access agreements are secured with landowners. Land access is a lengthy process in South Tarawa as land is usually owned by family groups. This presents different challenges in reaching timely agreements that include members living in outer islands, overseas, or working at sea for extended periods of time. Other challenges include disagreements between landowners such as getting approval from brothers and sisters or registration of the next owner or land boundaries between adjacent lands. These challenges do not trigger the GRM, but require time of the CET team for assisting the landowners to resolve challenges such as payment of death certificate, contacting family members who are not on South Tarawa, facilitating court

hearings etc. Once these are resolved and the landowners are ready to sign the lease agreement, MELAD LMD can conduct final confirmation of IOL and surveys before the construction starts.

39. Land access activities are experiencing further delays in Jan-Feb 2022 (during writing of this report) due to the outbreak of COVID-19 on the island and the fact that South Tarawa is under Alert Level 3 (lockdown) which has most Government officials away from their offices and working at reduced capacity. Further outstanding requirements for RPs include establishment of an escrow-like account for disputed compensations and land acquisition processes which also include LMD surveys. It is expected that all LMD reports will be completed during Q1 2022. Land acquisition for remaining tank sites will be affected by COVID-19 restrictions, however, PMU and CET aim to complete this by Q2, 2022.

40. The escrow-like account process for the disputed compensation is still ongoing. As agreed with MFED, a new budget allocation code will be established in the national budget. The budget allocation will draw the disputed amounts from the budget code on GoK contribution allocated to MISE. National Economic Planning Office (NEPO) with MFED is also aware of the requirement of escrow-like accounts for other ADB projects such as STREP and will confirm the best approach for this in the national budget by Q1, 2022.

41. The summary of social safeguards activities during the reporting period are summarized in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Summary of Social Safeguard Activities July-December 2021

July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LMD Survey and Inventory of Losses of Solar PV Site Bonriki 24th and 25th July 2021. Public Exhibition phase for Solar PV ESIA commences 26th July 2021.
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of draft SMR to ADB safeguard specialists 4th August 2021. Public hearings and exhibition of Solar PV (as in Table 2) Update and disclosure of GRM on STWSP webpage Update to the Stakeholder Engagement and Management Plan (SEMP)
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalized LMD Survey report for Solar PV Site Bonriki 8th September. ADB feedback on draft SMR received 14th September 2021. Final approval of Solar PV ESIA by MELAD ECD 16th September 2021. Revised Tree Compensation Rate 2021 endorsed 30th September 2021.
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) finalized and disclosed on MISE's website. Site survey and inventory of losses for Antemai tank site completed. Site survey and inventory of losses for Desalination site at McKenzie completed.
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site survey and inventory of losses for Taborio tank site 20th November 2021. First draft of Solar PV RP submitted to PMU. First SMR disclosed to project stakeholders and on ADB website.
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of the draft Solar PV Plant RP to ADB for comments and feedback

3 Safeguard Implementation Arrangements

42. According to the grant agreement, the EA (MFED) will implement the Environmental and Social Safeguards documents (ESIAs, ESMPs and RPs) through the IA (MISE) supported by the PMU. The PMU with assistance of the PIA consultant will supervise and evaluate the implementation of the Contractor's Environment and Social Management Plans (CESMPs). The ECD is responsible to monitor the activity's progress to ensure compliance with the license conditions.

43. The PMU/MISE will implement the RPs with the supervision of MELAD and with the assistance of the PIA consultant to ensure that compensation payments for any land/asset acquisition that is needed in line with the approved resettlement plan as per ADB and WB policy and National legislation requirements. These also require compensation payments are made

before any assets or land is impacted or acquired for construction works. The PMU's Safeguards Manager will also identify unanticipated impacts during implementation and preparing necessary safeguards documents, including updating of RP and/or preparing corrective action plan if there are non-compliance in accordance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) and WB Safeguard Policy (O.P/BP).

44. The summary of implementation arrangements for safeguards are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Implementation Arrangements for Safeguards

Organization	Environment and Social Safeguard Implementation Roles
EA (MFED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure compliance with safeguard Related Agreement Covenants ▪ Ensure that compilation and presentation of SMR under the project are met
MISE – PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work closely with PUB and MELAD on public disclosure of safeguard documents and consultations with Affected Peoples. ▪ Update and Submission of Safeguard Documents as required ▪ Implement the Stakeholder Engagement and Management Plan ▪ Supervise, Monitor and Report on the Contractor's implementation of the ESIAs, EL conditions, RPs and GRM and other obligations ▪ Conduct investigations in the GRM, maintaining the Register and supporting of the GRC ▪ Undertake Safeguard Monitoring Audits and Surveys ▪ Inputs to the Project Quarterly reports and submission of SMR reports ▪ Submit Compliance Documents, Safeguard Budgets to MFED and ADB
MELAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor and enforce EL Conditions as required under the Environment Act and Regulations ▪ Undertake Land Surveys and payment of tree compensations ▪ Monitor grievances and complaints on the project and refer them to PMU ▪ Participate in Public Consultations
Kiribati Fiduciary Services Unit (KFSU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review safeguard documents and monitoring reports ▪ Review bidding documents and ensure safeguards documents are incorporated and request for proposal
Public Utilities Board (PUB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in the project safeguard monitoring activities for effective transfer of safeguard mechanisms upon completion of project ▪ Make provisions in its annual budget for payment of compensation
ADB-WB-GCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review safeguard documents and monitoring reports ▪ Undertake regular review missions ▪ Disclose safeguard documents as required ▪ Safeguard Budget Approval – MISE department warrants

III. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE MONITORING

1. Status of ESMP Implementation (Mitigation Measures)

45. The ESMP/CESMP implementation has not yet been initiated because the project is in detailed design phase and the construction has not yet been started. The updated ESMPs/CESMPs are going to be finalized in later in 2022 (different subprojects have different schedules).

46. Reporting on 'Compliance with ESMP Requirements' as well as 'Issues for further action' will start during pre-construction phase using the following table templates.

Table 5 Compliance with ESMP Requirements (Environmental Performance) - template

ESMP Requirements	Compliance Status (Yes, No, Partial)	Comment or Reasons for Non-Compliance	Issues for Further Action

Table 6 Issues for Further Action - template

Issue	Required Action	Responsibility and Timing	Resolution
Old Issues from Previous Reports			
New Issues from This Report			

2. Health and Safety

47. Reporting on construction related 'Health and Safety Issues' will start after construction starts (2022) and reporting on COVID-19 health measures¹ will start on 1st half of 2022 (prior to construction) using the following table template.

Table 7 Health and Safety Issues - template

Issue	Required Action	Responsibility and Timing	Resolution
Old Issues from Previous Reports			
New Issues from This Report			

3. Environment Effect Monitoring

48. **Monitoring plan.** The environmental monitoring will be reported using the following table after the construction phase starts (2022).

Table 8 Environment Effect Monitoring Results in the Reporting Period - template

Location	Parameter	Date	Monitoring value	Relevant government standard, standard value

49. **Monitoring activities in the reporting period.** The environment effect monitoring activities and results will start once the construction gets started.
50. **Assessment.** This chapter is not yet relevant. The monitoring results and their comparison with baseline conditions will be reported in the following semiannual report.

¹ STWSP has a COVID-19 Health and Safety Plan that was prepared in 2020 and needs updating.

4. Involuntary Resettlement Performance Monitoring

51. Compliance monitoring on resettlement will start later. The following table templates will be used for monitoring.

Table 9 Summary of Compliance with RP Requirements

RP Requirements	Compliance status Yes/No/Partial	Comment or Reasons for Compliance, Partial Compliance/Non- Compliance	Issues for Further Action

Table 10 Issues for Further Action - Template

Issue	Required Action	Responsibility and Timing	Resolution
<i>Old Issues from Previous Reports</i>			
<i>New Issues from This Report</i>			

52. Compliance with GRM management will start when grievances are lodged. The GRM has been in place since 2019, however, to date no grievances have been lodged. It is expected that when on-the-ground Project activities begin, being the first the WASH Awareness Program, the GRM may start receiving grievances. The following template will be used for reporting.

Table 11 GRM Registry Summary

Grievance status (Under investigation/Close)	Grievance		Requested resolution	Investigation outcome	Resolution	
	Description	Date			Description	Date

5. ESHS Incidents

This section will report any environmental, social and health and safety incidents in future. There has not yet been any such incidents.

IV. PUBLIC CONSULTATION, INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CAPACITY BUILDING AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

53. Open consultations were first taking place throughout the preparatory phases. Meetings began by project members disclosing the latest available information on the project, including descriptions of the project, potential impacts, and to seek feedback relating to the project and any concerns. The communication materials were made available in both English and I-Kiribati. A summary of issues raised in the consultations is presented in the Annex 2A.
54. Extensive consultations have taken place also during public disclosure processes of the three ESIA's. A summary of issues raised in public consultations during August (Solar PV) and November and December 2021 (Desalination, Networks) are presented in Annex 2B and 2C. The total number of participants for Solar PV public hearing was 101 where 55% men and 45% women. The Desalination and Network public hearing had 48 participants where 73% men and 27% women.
55. During Desalination and Network ESIA's public disclosure, MISE PMU observed that the public was interested in Kiribati translation of ESIA's. Therefore, to improve public awareness the PMU team with assistance from CET published and distributed brochures that provides the summary of both ESIA reports in the Kiribati language as shown in Annex 2D.
56. A STWSP webpage was also created on MISE official website during PDA phase where project description, outputs, newsletters, safeguard documents, contact details, etc were disclosed to the public. The webpage will be updated progressively by the PMU throughout the project duration. Electronic versions of final project documents such as RPs, GRM, ESIA's etc will also be disclosed on this webpage. A Project Facebook page was also created to facilitate dissemination of information and when required allow community members to communicate with the PMU.
57. The first Semi-annual Safeguards Monitoring Report (SMR) of the project implementation phase of STWSP (ADB Grant No. 0652/065) covering the period 01 January to 30 June 2021 has been disclosed on ADB's website and to all project stakeholders.
58. Since PDA phase, PMU continues to submit Quarterly Reports to Government stakeholders, financing institutions and all other relevant stakeholders. For the reporting period the progress reports for Q3 and Q4 have been prepared.
59. GRM (See Annex 4) has been designed during the PDA and is presented in the ESIA's and RPs. There has been no grievances reported up to date. For the next reporting period, the PMU will update the GRM document by setting up a public consultation and communication system, GRM contact details, nominating GRM officers and organizing the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) to ensure that public is provided with full information on the risks and impacts of the project and understand the way to submit their grievances including the project's transparent process of addressing their concerns.
60. The Project's Stakeholder Engagement and Management Plan (SEMP) created during the PDA is being updated and will be finalized during next reporting period. SEMP will guide the process (means, methods, frequency, documentation etc.) for all communications about the project. Examples of activities during this reporting period that are in the plan are obtaining MELAD guidance during the network ESIA environmental license process and distributing the quarterly report.
61. Project information will be disclosed to stakeholders as per the project's Stakeholder Engagement and Management Plan. Disclosure will follow the requirements of the

ADB Public Communications Policy 2011, the World Bank safeguard and communication requirements, and any laws of the Government. This will include uploading of the environmental assessment and other safeguard due diligence documents on the ADB and WB websites and making these documents available for local disclosure. Draft and final version safeguards documents will be disclosed locally (including summaries in I-Kiribati) and by the ADB and WB on their websites.

V. COMPLIANCE WITH SAFEGUARDS RELATED COVENANTS

62. Only a few of the activities with obligations stated in the loan agreement and requiring compliance monitoring were initiated during the reporting period.

Table 12 Compliance with Project Grant/Loan Agreements (ADB, WB)

Schedule	Para No.	Covenant	Remarks/Issues (Status of Compliance)
ADB Grant Agreement (Nov 2020)			
4	5	<p><u>Environment</u></p> <p>The Recipient shall ensure that the preparation, design, construction, implementation, operation and decommissioning of the Project and all Project facilities comply with (a) all applicable laws and regulations of the Recipient relating to environment, health, and safety; (b) the Environmental Safeguards; and (c) all measures, and requirements set forth in the ESIA, the EMP, and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguards Monitoring Report.</p>	<p>Complied</p> <p>ESIAs (including ESMPs) have been prepared in accordance to relevant Kiribati legislation, as well as ADB's SPS.</p> <p>Solar PV EL with conditions have been issued by MELAD. Desalination and Network ESIAs have been disclosed during public exhibitions and public consultations.</p> <p>ESMPs will be updated once detailed designs are available.</p>
4	6	<p><u>Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement</u></p> <p>The Recipient shall ensure that all land and all rights-of-way required for the Project are made available to the Works contractor in accordance with the schedule agreed under the related Works contract and all land acquisition and resettlement activities are implemented in compliance with (a) all applicable laws and regulations of the Recipient relating to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; (b) the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards; and (c) all measures and requirements set forth in the RF and the RP, and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in the Safeguards Monitoring Report.</p>	<p>Complied</p> <p>Splitting of RP into 3 separate RPs, one for reach main subproject was completed, this includes preparation for detailed inventory of losses (ILO) in the site for the Solar PV Array and due diligence in the ownership and Government lease of the land.</p> <p>ILO was also completed by the LMD at the Mackenzie site for the desalination plant.</p>
4	7	<p>Without limiting the application of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards, the RF or the RP, the Recipient shall ensure that no physical or economic displacement takes place in connection with the Project until:</p> <p>(a) compensation and other entitlements have been provided to affected people in accordance with the RF and the final RP; and</p> <p>(b) a comprehensive income and livelihood restoration program, if required, has been established in accordance with the RF and the final RP.</p>	<p>To be complied</p> <p>Based on the latest design a process to conduct detailed ILO at the Solar PV Array to enable calculation of compensation entitlements has been conducted. The ILO included plants and trees next to the site boundary as these may need to be cleared for construction purposes.</p>
4	11	<p><u>Human and Financial Resources to Implement Safeguards Requirements:</u></p> <p>The Recipient shall make available necessary budgetary and human resources to fully implement the EMP, the RF and the RP.</p>	<p>To be compiled.</p> <p>Engagement of the PIA consultant has been completed. The consultant has commenced activities and engaged</p>

Schedule	Para No.	Covenant	Remarks/Issues (Status of Compliance)
			international and national safeguards implementation team. PMU engaged a Safeguards Manager from in July 2021 onwards.
4	12	<p><u>Safeguards - Related Provisions in Bidding Documents and Works Contracts</u></p> <p>The Recipient shall ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for Works contain provisions that require contractors to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) comply with the measures relevant to the contractor set forth in the ESIA, the EMP, the RF and the final RP (to the extent they concern impacts on affected people during construction), and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguards Monitoring Report; (b) make available a budget for all such environmental and social measures; (c) provide the Recipient with a written notice of any unanticipated environmental, resettlement or impacts that arise during construction, implementation or operation of the Project that were not considered in the ESIA, the EMP, the RF and the final RP; (d) adequately record the condition of roads, agricultural land and other infrastructure prior to starting to transport materials and construction; and (e) reinstate pathways, other local infrastructure, and agricultural land to at least their pre-project condition upon the completion of construction 	<p>Complied</p> <p>ESIAs/ESMPs and RPs are part of the bidding documentation.</p> <p>Solar PV EL wit conditions has been incorporated into the bidding documents</p> <p>Desal and Network ELs will be incorporated once available.</p>
4	13	<p><u>Safeguards Monitoring and Reporting</u></p> <p>The Recipient shall do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) submit semi-annual Safeguards Monitoring Reports to ADB and disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission; (b) if any unanticipated environmental and/or social risks and impacts arise during construction, implementation or operation of the Project that were not considered in the ESIA, the EMP, the RF or the RP, promptly inform ADB of the occurrence of such risks or impacts, with detailed description of the event and proposed corrective action plan; and (c) report any actual or potential breach of compliance with the measures and requirements set forth in the EMP, the RF or the RP promptly after becoming aware of the breach. 	<p>Complied</p> <p>This is the 2nd Semi-annual safeguards monitoring report submitted to ADB. Construction work has not yet been commenced.</p>
Amendment to ADB Grant Agreement (Apr 2021)			
		Subject to paragraph 6B below, the Recipient shall not award any Works contract involving involuntary resettlement impacts until the Recipient has prepared and submitted to	<p>To be compiled.</p> <p>Preparation of RPs for individual subprojects has commenced. Draft RP for Desalination plants</p>

Schedule	Para No.	Covenant	Remarks/Issues (Status of Compliance)
		<p>ADB the final RP for such Works contract based on the Project's detailed design, and obtained ADB's clearance of such RP.</p> <p>The Recipient may award a Works contract involving involuntary resettlement impacts prior to the final RP having been submitted to and cleared by ADB if the contract:</p> <p>(a) is of a "design and build" or "turnkey" type under which the design must be completed for the Works contract before the RP is finalized; and</p> <p>(b) expressly provides that the installation and construction phase (and commencement thereof) is conditional upon: (i) a final RP for the Works contract based on the Works contract's detailed design having been submitted to, and cleared by ADB; and (ii) the Recipient having notified ADB and the contractor in writing through the RP completion report that due consultation has been carried out, all required physical and/or economic displacement has been completed, compensation and other entitlements have been provided to affected people in accordance with the RP.</p>	<p>is expected to be completed prior to the Works contract award. RPs for the Network and Solar PV Array will be part of a design and build Works contract, hence the RP will not be finalized before the Works contracts are awarded.</p> <p>The principle for the construction of the Solar PV Array and Networks is to avoid any additional losses. However, for cases where this may not be possible, the RPs will prescribe a process aligned with ADB and WB safeguards and National policies to ensure consultation takes place and compensation is made.</p> <p>Updated draft RPs will be issued to ADB during the next reporting period.</p>
WB Grant Agreement			
Section I C	1	The Recipient shall ensure that the Project is carried out with due regard to appropriate health, safety, social, and environmental practices and standards, and in accordance with the Safeguard Instruments.	<p>To be compiled.</p> <p>ESIAs, ESMPs and RPs have been prepared to guide the safeguards work.</p>
	2	<p>The Recipient shall:</p> <p>(a) take all necessary actions to avoid, where feasible, or minimize the Involuntary Resettlement of Affected Persons in the carrying out of the Project or any part thereof;</p> <p>(b) where Involuntary Resettlement is unavoidable, before initiating the implementation of any Project activities which would result in such Involuntary Resettlement, make available to the Affected Persons compensation and, as applicable, relocate and rehabilitate the Affected Persons in accordance with the RPF and in a manner satisfactory to the Association; and</p> <p>(c) whenever required pursuant to the RPF, proceed to have RAPs: (i) prepared in form and substance satisfactory to the Association; (ii) except as otherwise agreed with the Association, submitted to the Association for review and no-objection; (iii) consulted upon, adopted and publicly disclosed, in a manner satisfactory to the Association; and (iv) thereafter, implemented in accordance with their terms and in a manner satisfactory to the</p>	<p>To be compiled.</p> <p>Generic RP was prepared during PDA. Preparation of RPs for individual subprojects has commenced.</p>

Schedule	Para No.	Covenant	Remarks/Issues (Status of Compliance)
		Association.	
	3	Except as the Association shall otherwise agree in writing, the Recipient shall ensure that none of the provisions of the Safeguard Instruments be abrogated, amended, repealed, suspended or waived. In case of any inconsistencies between the provisions of any of the Safeguard Instruments and the provisions of this Agreement, the provisions of this Agreement shall prevail.	Not yet due. No inconsistencies reported.
	4	The Recipient shall ensure that: (a) all consultancies related to technical assistance, design and capacity building under the Project, the application of whose results could have environmental, social and health and safety implications, shall only be undertaken pursuant to terms of reference reviewed and found satisfactory by the Association; and (b) such terms of reference shall require the technical assistance, design and capacity building activities take into account the requirements of the applicable Safeguard Policies and EHS Guidelines.	To be compiled. Engagement of the PIA consultant has been completed. The consultant has commenced activities and engaged international environmental and social safeguards specialists and national community engagement team. The Terms of Reference for the PIA Consultants (FCG) include assistance to the Project Management Unit (PMU) with safeguards, gender and participation plan as well as assistance to undertake due diligence for proposed additional financing. PMU has engaged a Safeguards Manager.
	5	Without limitation upon its other reporting obligations under this Agreement, the Recipient shall: (a) take all measures necessary on its parts to regularly collect, compile and submit to the Association, as part of the Project Reports, and promptly in a separate report whenever the Association may require, information on the status of compliance with the Safeguard Instruments, all such reports in form and substance acceptable to the Association, setting out, <i>inter alia</i> : the status of implementation of the Safeguard Instruments; (ii) conditions, if any, which interfere or threaten to interfere with the implementation of the Safeguard Instruments; and (iii) remedial measures taken or required to be taken to address such conditions; (b) promptly furnish to the Association a copy of each quarterly progress report prepared and submitted by any entity (including any engineer) supervising the Project's civil works, the Project's contractors and/or subcontractors; and (c) promptly upon receipt, furnish to the Association any notification received from any entity (including any engineer) supervising the Project's civil works, the Project's contractors and/or subcontractors regarding any incident that have might occurred during Project implementation.	Complied This is the 2 nd Semi-annual safeguards monitoring report submitted to ADB. Construction work has not yet been commenced. Project Safeguards progress is also part of the Quarterly Progress Reports

Schedule	Para No.	Covenant	Remarks/Issues (Status of Compliance)
	6	The Recipient shall maintain, throughout Project implementation, and publicize the availability of a grievance redress mechanism, in form and substance satisfactory to the Association, to hear and determine fairly and in good faith all complaints raised in relation to the Project and take all measures necessary to implement the determinations made by such mechanism in a manner satisfactory to the Association.	To be compiled. The GRM process is described in the ESIA's and RPs. Upon award of Works contracts, GRM officers will be announced to the community

VI. CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, PRIORITY ISSUES AND ACTIONS

63. The subprojects are still in bidding phase and therefore no safeguards monitoring as such has taken place. The pre-construction and construction phases will follow later. The ESIAs and RPs are part of the bidding documentation.
64. **Environment.** The next steps in the environmental safeguards is to finalize the environmental license process for desalination and networks.
65. **Resettlement.** The priority activity on social safeguards is to finalize the three separate RPs and update the compensation budgets.
66. The major safeguards activities during the next reporting period (January-June 2022) period will be:
 - i. Obtaining environmental licenses for network and desalination subprojects.
 - ii. Identifying future requirements (CEMP development by contractor, review and clearance of CEMP, monitoring and reporting of CEMP compliance etc).
 - iii. Finalizing three separate RPs for desalination plants and network subprojects and updating compensation budgets.
 - iv. Finalizing and disseminating SEMP.
 - v. Updating GRM.
 - vi. Planning of first environmental and social capacity building and training activities.

ANNEX 1. SUGGESTED OUTLINE OF SAFEGUARDS MONITORING REPORTS (SOURCE: PAM)

Suggested Outline of Semi-annual Safeguards Monitoring Report

Heading/Section	Contents
Introduction	Brief background on the project and subproject; Institutional arrangements for project management and environmental management;
Monitoring Activities	Who participated in the monitoring; Methodology for monitoring (whether checklists prepared etc.); When the monitoring was undertaken and what period it covers; Summary of other monitoring undertaken in the period (i.e. from contractor's monthly reports and if any survey/sample monitoring undertaken); Main activities – observations/inspections, consultations, interviews with contractor staff etc.
Works in Progress	Details of the works being undertaken, (with photographs); Include whether any environmental training/awareness has been provided to contractor staff in the period (what, by whom etc.)
Monitoring Results and Actions Required	Whether works and measures comply with the approved EMP/CEMP; Should follow sequence of items identified in EMP/CEMP and verify that all mitigations measures noted are being implemented; Corrective actions cited (date to be resolved and person responsible on contractor team and verification by IA/HRMG)
Summary and Conclusions	Summary of main findings; Main issues identified and corrective actions noted; Can include summary table which can be updated each period to track completion of actions required
Annexes	Monitoring checklist (based on items identified in the EMP/CEMP) refer annex 1 Additional photographs Additional information as required

Suggested Contents of Resettlement Monitoring Report

Heading/Section	Contents
Introduction	Brief background on the project/subproject and progress status The project's category and planning documents (original, updated or new plans) on resettlement impacts Institutional arrangements and budget allocation for resettlement/social management; Arrangement for the monitoring
Monitoring Activities	Methodology for monitoring (whether checklists prepared etc.); What period the monitoring covers Main activities – site visits, consultations, survey etc.

Monitoring Results and Actions Required	<p>Progress and performance in implementation of RPs and other programs (how they were implemented, what are the outputs, etc.)</p> <p>Results on consultations, disclosure and grievance redress (whether they have been effective, level of satisfaction of APs with various aspects of the RP, public awareness of the compensation policy and entitlements will be assessed among APs.)</p> <p>Whether the implementation comply with the approved RPs (e.g. whether compensation rates were at replacement cost, full payment made to all APs sufficiently before land acquisition; prompt attention to unforeseen damages or losses, to ensure APs are fully compensated for losses)</p> <p>Results on outcome (whether APs were able to restore livelihoods and productive activities)</p> <p>Compliance on monitoring and disclosure (whether reports have been submitted, posted on website)</p> <p>Whether any issues and corrective measures identified to achieve the RP objective. If yes, actions with target dates and responsible agency/person)</p> <p>Follow-up item/plan for next report</p>
Summary and Conclusions	<p>Summary of main findings;</p> <p>Main issues identified and corrective actions noted;</p> <p>A table on follow-up action which can be updated each period to track completion of actions required including progress of the follow-up of problems and issues identified in the previous report</p>
Annexes	<p>Monitoring checklist (based on items identified in the RPs)</p> <p>Photographs</p> <p>Additional information as required</p>

ANNEX 2A. SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED IN PDF PHASE COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS (2018-2019)

Issues raised	Proposed mitigation	Control or safeguard measures	Responsible for implementation of mitigation
Land access for installation of infrastructure (water tanks) and encroaching	Detailed design has been completed showing only six sites on private land (Ambo, Antemai, Banraeaba, Bangantebure, Tebunia and Temaiku) will require additional water tanks. Location and alignment of the tanks has been discussed and agreed with landowners to minimize the impacts and accommodate to their needs and plans. Further three sites that under long Government leases (Nawerewere Hospital, Bonriki and Buota) will also require additional tanks.	The Resettlement Plan provides a detail description of the additional land requirements, landowners and required compensation and formulation of lease agreements.	Government with support from Supervising Engineer.
Land access for construction purposes	Access to private land will be required for laying down pipes. Community Liaison Officers engaged by the construction contractor will engage with landowners to provide information, record and understand concerns and feedback those concerns to the Contractor.	The Resettlement Plan and the ESMP provide guidelines to minimize impacts on local communities and households. The need to avoid the removal of or damage to trees during excavation, and replanting as required, is included in the ESMP.	Contractor building, commissioning and operating the water supply network and supervising engineer.
Poor state of the existing water supply network	This will be addressed by the proposed infrastructure improvements.	The PMU will oversee with support from the supervising engineer the construction and upgrade of the reticulation network.	Contractor building, commissioning and operating the water supply network and supervising engineer.
Degradation of water quality at the water reserves	The Government has committed to put in place the necessary measures to prevent new settlers coming into the reserves and managing the activities that could contaminate the ground water.	A monitoring regime that tracks water quality at the water reserve will be put in place. (but not within the scope of this project)	PUB
Excavation of trenches for pipelines and drilling boreholes impacting ground stability	The effect of feed water extraction on ground stability and freshwater lens is negligible	The ESMP includes the implementation of monitoring regimes.	Contractor building, commissioning and operating the water supply network, MELAD and supervising engineer.
Increased salinity of the water lenses, particularly at Bonriki, due to over extraction	Salinity level of wells in Bonriki and other areas is anticipated to improve as water extraction will remain unchanged overtime.	Not within the scope of this project.	PUB

Issues raised	Proposed mitigation	Control or safeguard measures	Responsible for implementation of mitigation
of fresh water and how this can be exacerbated by the Project.	A monitoring regime that tracks changes on the salinity level will be put in place.		
Destruction of the new tar-sealed road for pipe trenching	Water main travels parallel to the new tar-sealed road. Trenching will be required at specific places where the network connects to the mains or the tanks will be required. The Contractor shall locate and utilise the existing ducts installed under the roadway wherever possible. The Contractor will be required to repair the road and subsequently to re-repair as required.	The supervising engineer will ensure the road is fixed to the same construction standards to which was built.	Contractor (network) and supervising engineer.

ANNEX 2B. PUBLIC COMMENTS DURING SOLAR PV ESIAS PUBLIC EXHIBITION

Questions/Comments	Key points in the Responses	Proposed Changes to Mitigation Measures and Further Actions required
18 Aug – Bonriki East (Catholic Mwaneaba 2-4pm)		
1. Will the Solar PV system work during months and years of Rain?	STWSP: The Solar PV System comes with a Battery Storage of 2.0 MV. The battery capacity has been studied and found sufficient for Kiribati rainy season. STREP also comes with Battery Storage system	
2. The community is worried about big machineries and construction vehicles that will be travelling back and forth in the Area creating excessive dust. Is it possible for the Project to upgrade the main road first prior construction or contact proper government authorities to fix our road before construction commences?	The project will try to minimize dust caused by Construction vehicles by spraying and wetting roads during transportation, particularly in dry periods. Construction vehicles are also required to drive slowly to avoid further damage to the road and dust. Currently, the upgrade to the Bonriki East main road is not covered under the project, but will consult MISE and relevant authorities on your request and future plans for STWSP and STREP.	5km/hr Speed Limit for Contractors for Residential area.
3. If I live within the Project Site, Will I be moved or not?	STWSP and STREP will NOT relocate/evict any residents living before the Cut-off Date. STWSP: 29 th October 2019 STREP: 23 rd November 2019 If your home was there before the date, the project will not need to relocate you. The residents living very close to the project boundaries have been consulted during the preparation stage and all household is aware of the cut-off date. Any eviction plan in the future by the Government must not be related to the Project.	More consultations and clarification on the Cut-Off Dates and Project End dates.
4. Currently, there is no PUB water network in Bonriki East, Will the condition change after the Project? The government distributed water tanks in 2020 but were of no use during this dry season, so we have been heavily relying on unsafe groundwater wells. While we wait, will the project inform PUB about this issue. PUB may install communal water tanks around the area similar to those existing in Bikenibeu and other areas to Betio?	STWSP will provide 24/7 safe water supply to every household. At this stage the project could assist with PUB for temporary solution.	Identify and prioritize most vulnerable communities in planning of the Network component of the project. Earlier engagement of PUB for possible solutions to Bonriki water issues.

5. Do we get employment opportunities from these projects?	The project will prioritize Bonriki communities in employment opportunities as one way of mitigating the adverse impacts.	The Contractor must work in consultation with Bonriki Executive Committee and Bonriki Council representatives for Labour.
19 Aug Bonriki West (KUC Maneaba 11am – 2pm)		
6. Clarification on the STWSP Project Location	Slide on Project Location ESIA Report	Referring to Land Zone/plot local names when describing project location.
7. <u>As there are two new projects to be installed on Bonriki water reserve, will there be another/additional land lease or this is covered under the Government lease</u>	Both projects will not pay for another land lease <u>as it is already covered under existing Gov't lease.</u>	
8. The current Government Compensation Rate for Trees is not equivalent with the economic value of a single tree over its lifespan. Bonriki Communities are well-known for marketing of local foods harvested from the Bonriki Water Reserve. Will the project provide support for review of the rate and consider the impacts of income and livelihood of the people of Bonriki.	Currently, all trees will be compensated in accordance with legal policy. The <i>Non</i> tree is not in the compensation policy but it is part of the ETPP under medicinal plants. The projects are aware that MELAD through its Lands Management Division (LMD) is currently reviewing the rate. It is anticipated that the LMD experts must consider the social economic impacts and value of other trees in the review.	Consult with MELAD on the status of the Compensation Rate Cabinet paper Review the structure and seek justification from ALD or any department responsible on the newly determined rates. Review the ETPP on medicinal plants
9. Does the project compensate for <i>Non</i> Tree (<i>Morinda Citrifolia</i>) as well? It is one of the main medicinal tree in Kiribati		
10. When do we expect the harvesting of the ETPP? Traditionally, although a tree is planted in a leased land area, the access and ownership is entirely to the landowner or those that live close by.	The implementation of ETPP by ALD started in 2020. Maintenance and Monitoring is still ongoing to ensure the trees are ready for harvest as soon as practical. The project will work with ALD on ways to ensure the ETPP is for the public and not for landowners only.	Audit of the ETPP and development of the Corrective Action Plan if required.
11. What ways the project could improve the accessibility of the replantation program?		
12. Why the project chooses Bonriki Water Reserve area? Has the project consider reclamation of Bonriki/Temaiku Pond Areas or other areas aside the Water Reserve. It is the only land we have left.	During preparation stage for both projects, the Government has evaluated possible project sites besides the Water Reserve, including the reclamation of the Ponds Areas. One of the most important benefit of the Water reserve location is improving the safeguards of the reserve. Once 2 desal plants under STWSP are operating, the water reserve will most exclusively for the people of Bonriki/Temaiku area.	Create a dynamic of instilling the importance of safeguarding the Water Reserve for the people of Bonriki by heavily engaging the Bonriki communities
13. Why the project chooses Solar PV system? Has studies and evaluations been conducted to Wind Energy, Tidal Energy etc?	The Solar PV system is advantageous due to the technology's maturity in Kiribati compared to Wind and other RE sources.	

	Some experiments and studies on Wind energy were conducted in the past at Buota area but the outcomes were not very positive. Currently MISE is working on a new and possible RE technologies such as Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion.	
14. What the plans around the installation costs of water network for households and the tariff? Do we pay for pipes, taps etc? Will the water be free?	The STWSP project will cover all installation cost including piping requirements for every household connection. The distributed water is not free. The government must develop a tariff structure to meet the costs of operation and maintenance of the desalination plants and solar systems.	PUB to take charge of tariff review for water taking into account financial capabilities/affordability and costs to meet O&M of system and to submit to Cabinet for approval.
15. Questions around Employment opportunities during construction and O&M of both projects. a. Has the contractor been determined yet? b. How many labourers/employees required? c. Is there a policy on recruitment? d. Is there a wage policy for employment? The ETPP involved communities committees which has not been very effective. The most neutral and preferred passage is through the Bonriki East Executive Committee (Te Kaawa) and Local Ward Council Representatives (Kauntira)	Both projects are in the tender process of the contractor. The contractor will determine the number of local labourers/employees needed. Affected people (Bonriki living in Bonriki) are mostly preferred in the recruitment process. The contractor must comply to the Government minimum wage policy.	The Contractor must work in consultation with Bonriki Executive Committees and Bonriki Council representatives for Labour requirement. The Contractor must work in consultation with Ministry of Labour for wage policies. Ensure local labourers and employees received the maximum benefits available under those policies.
16. Both projects will cause a big change in the environment we used to know that includes roads and connectivity. Will both project cover compensations for accidents and Injuries caused due to unfamiliarity to the new environment?	Both projects will try to minimize accidents occurring because of the changes in the usual environment. The proposed mitigations include streetlights, direction and warning signs and other methods to ensure all injuries and accidents are avoided in the first place.	
17. Bonriki West is still experiencing an imbalance on water distribution from PUB. No PUB water connection	Both projects are aware of the critical need of water distribution network for Bonriki and will work closely with PUB for temporary solutions before completion of STWSP Network component.	<u>Long-term solution</u> is to prioritize Bonriki in the STWSP water network component <u>Short-term solution</u> is to make earlier engagement of PUB for Bonriki Area first.
18. Bonriki East express support to the Project and the Government plans of addressing water and energy issues. We also trust that the Project teams are well aware of our concerns and issues and therefore, represent us very well. The teams must be very proactive and do not need to wait for complaints and grievances to be submitted. If you see anything injustice to us, please act upon it.	Both projects PMU and funding partners have a strong social and environmental safeguarding systems in place. The project safeguard officers must be proactive at all times and continue to ensure all complaints and grievances are heard and addressed accordingly	More awareness and consultations on GRM

ANNEX 2C. PUBLIC COMMENTS DURING DESALINATION AND NETWORK ESIA'S PUBLIC EXHIBITION

	Questions / Comments	Key Responses	Proposed Changes in the ESIA / Way forward
1	Please explain the project/government plans on maintaining these systems and ensuring sustainability of the project	The project ends in June 2027. Within the implementation timeline, there is an operation and maintenance (O&M) for at least 3 years (e.g for desal plants, construction estimated completion around 2023-2024, O&M 2022-2027). The O&M phase allowed the contractor to work collaboratively with the government & PUB for effective transfer and maintenance of the systems.	Question answered/already addressed in the Project plan
2	Request for ESIA reports to be translated in the Kiribati language. Locals needs to understand the details of the systems, their impacts and the level of proposed mitigation measures.	ESIA reports have been disclosed for more than 30 days. The reports also have Executive Summary translated in Kiribati that explains the processes of each component and major environmental and social impacts and proposed mitigation measures. Public hearings were also conducted in Kiribati to discuss findings in the ESIA report and receive feedback. For improvement: the project will develop more ways to educate the public about the project in the local language.	ESIA already have Kiribati translation of the executive summary. Way forward: Brochures on the impacts of the desal and network components of the project will be distributed to the public in the Kiribati language (Completed See Annex 2D).
3	Details of the implementation schedule so the public is fully aware of what are they expecting at certain times and contribute to the mitigation measures (Example: Construction is from this date to this date, associated negative impacts are this and this)	The details of impacts at different stages of the project are provided in the ESIA reports and just discussed in the public hearing presentation.	Question addressed in the ESIA
4	Harmful chemicals used in the desalination process may leak into the brine outfall endangering our marine environment and main source of food and income.	The design of the desalination plant must ensure that high performance and reliability is achieved. Alarms and control systems must be in place to ensure that any unwanted/harmful chemical does not leak into both the reticulated water and the brine into the ocean. Contractors will install diffusers on the brine pipeline to allow rapid mixing of the brine to return to ambient conditions. Effluent dispersion survey was conducted in preparation stage to ensure minimum impacts to the marine life. Ongoing monitoring to the impacts of the marine is part of the operation phase of the project.	Concern already addressed in the ESIA
5	If water source (feed) for the plant comes directly from the ocean. How does the design ensure that tiny fishes are not pumped into the desalination system?	The feedwater is extracted/pumped from the brackish water underground through boreholes and not directly from the ocean.	Question/Concern is negligible
6	Some households within close proximity of the McKenzie site and also landowners were not aware of this ESIA public hearing and were not even consulted during the preparation stage of the project also.	The awareness and public announcement program of ESIA's was a little beyond than what was agreed with MELAD. Ward council representatives for the entire Bikenibeu area were informed of the public hearing including mother communities of the McKenzie area. The	Way forward: PMU or Contractor to personally inform all households within close proximity of the project site about any public consultation

	Questions / Comments	Key Responses	Proposed Changes in the ESIA / Way forward
	The project must note that some households are not member of local communities. Request for that households very close to the site including other main affected people to be personally informed on any consultations.	announcements also included social media and other online media. Printed announcements were also posted on local shops. There was a series of consultations during preparation stage since 2018. The list of landowners provided from MELAD (LMD) were all consulted also. The project apologized for any landowner that was missed during the consultation and was advised to directly contact STWSP office. There public awareness will continue throughout the different phases of the project.	Brochures on the impacts of the desalination and network components of the project will be distributed to the public
7	Is it possible to have another public hearing on the ESIA within the McKenzie / Bikenibeu area but different venue, considering the attendance for Nei Kaue was only 10+, comparing to the larger population of the area? If public hearing/consultation is not very effective, can the project consider a workshop kind of consultation? To introduce and explain more of the project?	The public outreach and announcements on the ESIA public hearing was beyond what was agreed with MELAD ECD. Details of public consultations during preparation stage (which was also provided in the ESIA) shows that most key answers and information on the project were all disclosed and answered during these consultations. There will be continuous consultations (community level) on the impacts throughout the project timeline. Further details to be finalized on the Stakeholder Engagement Management Plan.	(MELAD ECD 14/2/21) The Awareness Program sounds fine, and with this current lockdown it would be impossible to conduct a public consultation.
8	The project must consider the safety of children and residents who always use the feeder road (Nei Kaue Mckenzie area) as a common hangout/playground area. The project can compensate the loss or the damage of the property, but not lives.	The safety of public is high priority. For safety reasons, the project must monitor and control traffic when needed. It will be proposed that the contractor will only use the small part of the feeder road from the McKenzie entrance to the site and not the entrance that passes through KTC.	Speed limit to be included in the ESIA 5km/hr for feeder roads. Restrict entrance to the site through McKenzie only and not KTC
9	Level or unit of dust and noise expected during construction and operation phases of this plant?	As discussed during the presentation, construction dust and noise control includes daily spraying/wetting of roads used and covering of stockpiles and complying to noise limits. Vehicles and machines also need to comply with international emissions and noise limits and standards. Relocation or migration due to noise is not necessary for both construction and operation. However, the contractor is required to take correction action plans as agreed with the complainant in regards to noise/dust and other minor complaints if any. There is a noise limit for desalination plants that the contractor is required to comply with. At this stage, we it is still unpredictable on the level or unit of noise that will be emitted from the pumps and desalination plants. However the system will not exceed the limit as described in the ESIA.	Already addressed in the ESIA
10	The original lease agreement (for OTEC and STWSP sites) was for residential purposes only. How does that change to industrial/commercial?	During preparation stage, an additional desalination system is required besides the one in Betio due to the difficulty to transfer water from Betio towards the eastern site which is against the direction of the existing transmission line.	(MELAD LMD 12/1/21) The Government is leasing the land from landowners for 99 years as stipulated under the Native Lands Ordinance Cap 61 1977. Government

	Questions / Comments	Key Responses	Proposed Changes in the ESIA / Way forward
	<p>Do landowners have a say in the Government's decision?</p> <p>If possible, can the government provide other alternative sites for the McKenzie plant? Temaiku or another isolated site the public</p>	<p>McKenzie site was proposed by the government as the only available and decentralized area based on the power consumption model, which results in significant cost saving.</p> <p>The MELAD (LMD) is in better position to answer the question on the status/conditions of lease agreements in relate to how the land is used.</p> <p>But as far as it is understood, the government may undertake any works on the leased land as long as all compensations are made to the landowner and the project complies to environment license. Consultations with LMD to confirm this.</p>	<p>leased lands are used for a number of activities that support government roles and functions (Civic centers, housing, public utilities and commercials). GOK is not required to seek landowners' consent as consent already secured in the head lease.</p>
11	There is a concern on disturbances and losses that will be caused by excavation required for pipelines in the network component. What about our gardens and other properties, will they be compensated?	The Resettlement Plan and the Environment and Social Management Plan provide guidelines to minimize impacts of excavation households including compensations/replantation for properties and plants damaged.	To be included in the Resettlement plan for Network
12	Idea only: Utilizing brine to produce salt	Idea noted	
13	Expression of Appreciation for the Team's effort and the project in overall. Also sharing their excitement for the improved water system on Tarawa.	Word of thanks acknowledged	
14	There is a mini project within Betio community that focus on improving safe water access to the community. Is it possible for the project to finance one separate desalination unit for this community?	The capacity of the Betio desalination unit is sufficient to supply to all households and communities on Betio.	Request withdrawn
15	<p>If the brine outfall joins with sewage outfall, how can the design ensure that sewage is not leaked into the reticulated water?</p> <p>Any risk of rupture to the existing sewage pipeline?</p>	<p>The pump for brine is only in the direction out from the plant and not into the plant (Different with feedwater pump).</p> <p>In addition, the design of the desalination plant must ensure that high performance and reliability is achieved. Alarms and control systems must be in place to avoid impacts of plant failures. The sewage pipeline will be upgraded as part of this project too.</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring on the quality of reticulated water to ensure its safe.</p>	
16	Households living close to the Betio Temakin site witnessed contractors with Dai Nippon illegally dispose large amount of oil to the ground on the site. Will this affect the quality of desalinated water or the overall performance of the plant? Residents are willing to assist with any study to the ground including UXO that will be conducted by the contractor prior any construction or excavation work.	<p>The bore hole water quality test results during the drilling tests during PDA phase showed clean water in the depth of 30 m which is the depth to be used for drawing water for desalination plant.</p> <p>There will be UXO studies to be conducted prior any construction work.</p>	<p>Convey information of the illegal action to MELAD</p> <p>Contractor to work collaboratively and consult nearby households in any underground studies.</p>

ANNEX 2D DESALINATION AND NETWORK ESIA BROCHURES



South Tarawa Water Supply Project Mitin n Onoran (Betio & McKenzie) Desalination Plants



TERA TE STWSP?

Te STWSP bon te karikake i aon katamaroan te ran are na karakaa mwaitin te ran ae itiaki ae na reke nakoia taan maeka i Tarawa Teinainano. E na kakoroa nanon aio STWSP man katean bwain te ran aika boou, ae teuana mai iai te mitin ae kona n onika te ran ae tarika nakon ae mam i Temakin, Betio ao teuana e na kateaki i McKenzie.

Kainnanaon riki te iti ibukin kabutan mitin aikai e na karekeaki man solar PV ae korakorana 2.5 MW ake ana kateaki n te tabo n ran i Bonriki. Kanimwan ma kabouan bwaibun ma bwain nako te ran e na kake-rikaka te raran ao ni karekea te ran ae timwaka man itiaki 24/7 nakon maeka ni kabane. N reitaki ma aio te karikake aei iai mwakorona ae te reirei i aon bibitakin kanoan bong, te ran ao te kakaitaki (WASH) are e na korakora iai tibwangaia rabwata ake i tinanikun te Tau-taeka.

RONGORONGON MITIN N ONORAN

Bon uoua mwaitin mitin n onoran (desalination plants) aika a na kateaki bwa teuana i Temakin n uakaan ma te onaoraki ae boou ao teuana nte McKenzie n uakaan ma ana tabo ngkoa te OTEC. Korakoran Mitin aikai bon 3,500 m³ ni katoa bong ae na tei i Temakin ao 2,500 m³ n te McKenzie

Te mitin ae na kateaki e na kakerikaka tarikan ranin aontano are e reke man mwaniwba ake a kenaki nako aan rabwatan te ran ae mam. Te ran ae mambwea e bwamuiaki rinanon raumea nakon te tangke. E manga karauaki ni bwamuiaki ao n raumeaki riki te ran aio imwain ae a kaotinakoaki ni bwaam aika korakora bwa te ran ae mam are e a tia ni kanakoaki tarikana rinanon te mitin. Mwaitin te ran ae mam e reke man te ran are e moan karinaki n te mitin bon 43%. Te nikira ae 57% bon te ran ae mwaiti te taoro i nanona e kuri n taboro ni kabotauaki ma mwaitina ngke e moan rinnako n te mitin, e kaotinakoaki nako tari.

Manin te Mwakuri: 2022 - 2023 (Kateana)
2023 - 2027 (Kammwakurana)

*Te Ran Ibukira n Kabane
24/7 Water For All*

Mitin n Onoran (Betio & McKenzie) Rotakin te Otabwanin ao te Botannaomata

Te Kanganga	Kawai n Totoko
Keeraken te Tarika n taabo n uakaan ma mwaniwba ibukin Mitin Onoran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * E na taraki raoi nanon mwaniwba ibukin mitin n onoran bwa a na bon nano n te aro ae a na aki rota te ran ae mam (freshwater lens) are ieta * E na teimatoa te tutuo ibukin taoron mwaniwba ake a uakaan ma te mitin n onoran
Kanganga n irekerekere ma te Keniken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Karaoaki te kamatebwai iaon te tano imwain te kenken (Boom ma rua ni mate ao a mwaiti riki) * Te Contractor e na atai mwin ana bwai-bu/uaea te PUB * Ribotin mwin boom ao niia maate
Kainanoan te Tano/Atama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A na karekeaki man te tabo ae raitienti
Te Tabo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Rotakia taan ababa ◆ Rotakia aroka ma maan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Te mamaroro ma taan ababa ao naake a maeka n uakaan ma te tabo * Kabomwi ibukin rotakia te botannaomata, taan ababa ao aroka ake a na koreaki (compensations) * A na bon ti koreaki aroka ngkana e nang waaki te Kateitei
Iokinibwai mai Abatera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A na ira tuan Kiribati ibukin tararuan te otabwanin man bwaai aika iokinibwaiaki nako Kiribati (Biosecurity Act etc)
Mwengabuaka <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Bubu & Kaberoro ◆ Kabongan te Kawai 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Tai ni mwakuri: Moanibong—Kanimabong 8am—5pm. * Kaonobong ngkana e riai. * Kamwaimwaaki te kawai ao n rabunaki taabo ibukin kauarekerekan te bubu * Teimatoa te tutuo ibukin mitin bwa ana butiraoi ao n aki kabubu ke n kaberoro * Kateaki autin pumps ma mitin n te aro bwa a na aki kaberoro * Mitin a na ira tian te kaberoro (noise limit) ae 55 dBA (titebo ma kaberonon te aitib-waoki) man te aoa 7am—10pm ao 45 dBA n aoa ake nikiraia. * Katanoata ibukin kainan kawai ao n tararuaki raoi te kawai

Rotakin maeun te Marawa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A tia n karaoaki kamatebwai iaon marin taari nte tabo are e na kare-nakoaki iai te brine (marine baseline study) n reitaki ma aron taari n okira arona ngkana e irengan ma te brine (effluent dispersion survey) * Betio: E na ira bwaibun te kai n nako taari (sewage outfall). Nanona 30m, ao e na katamaroaki riki bwaibun te sewage n te aro bwa e na waekoa n okira arona taari ao n uarereke ana urubwai nakon marin te marawa * McKenzie: Te tia rabakau nte marawa e na kaira birin te bwaibu ibukin te Brine. Te bwaibu e na iai naba ana diffusers.
Taan mwakuri <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Aoraki & Maurin te Tia mwakuri ◆ Te Kauntaba 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Te tua ibukin te aroaron n tain te mwakuri (Code of Conduct) ao mauria taan mwakuri (Health and Safety) * Te reirei ma I-Abatera aron katei ma aroaro
Kanganga ngkana e aki mwakuri raoi Mitin n Onoran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * E na teimatoa te tutuo nakon te ran imwain tibwatibwakina nakon te botannaomata ao nakon te brine imwain ae karenakoaki i taari * Mitin n onoran a na bon monitanaki raoi (alarm and control systems) n te aro bwa e na waekoa n ataki te kanganga nakon te mitin ao n aki rotaki te botannaomata.

REITAKI NAKOIRA

Ara Tabo: STWSP Office
Irarikin MISE Civil Yard
Betio, Tarawa
Tareboon: 730 33-111
Email: GRM.STWSP@mise.gov.ki





South Tarawa Water Supply Project

Tibwatibwan ao Kabutan Te Ran
Upgrading Water Distribution Network



Tera te STWSP?

Te STWSP bon te karikirake i aon katamaroan te ran are na karakaa mwaitin te ran ae itiaki ae na reke nakoia taan maeka i Tarawa Teinainano. E na kakoroa nanon aio STWSP man katean bwain te ran aika boou, ae teuana mai iai te mitiin ae kona n onika te ran ae tarika nakon ae mam i Temakin, Betio ao teuana e na kateaki i McKenzie.

Kainnanaon riki te iti ibukin kabutan mitiin aikai e na kareakeaki man solar PV ae korakorana 2.5 MW ake ana kateaki n te tabo n ran i Bonriki. Kanimwan ma kabouan bwaibun ma bwain nako te ran e na kake-rikaka te raran ao ni kareakea te ran ae timwaka man itiaki 24/7 nakon maeka ni kabane. N reitaki ma aio te karikirake aei iai mwakorona ae te reirei i aon bibitakin kanoan bong, te ran ao te kakaitiaki (WASH) are e na korakora iai tibwangaia rabwata ake i tinanikun te Tau-taeka.

Kanoan STWSP ae Tibwatibwan ao Kabutan te Ran

Manin te Mwakuri: 2022—2027

E na karaoaki ia? Taabo ake e na karaoaki iai te karikirake bon rabwatan Tarawa Teinainano ni kabuta mai Betio i maeao nako Bonriki ao Buota i mainiku, n roko ni kawa aika bubura aika Betio, Bairiki ao Bikenibeu, n reitaki naba Nanikai, Teaoraereke, Antemai, Banraeaba, Ambo, Tebunia, Eita, Bangantebure, MacKenzie, Te Onaoraki, Temaiku, Bonriki ao Tanaea.

Kanoan te Mwakuri: Ana kabouaki bwain te ran ni kabane n teniua atun kawan Tarawa Teinainano aika bubura. A na katoaki auti ni kabane ma aia bwaibu n ran ae onoti. E na katamaroaki te tabo n ran are I Bonriki, a na kateaki buritin te bwaibu ae onoti ibukin Buota.

Ni kawa ni kabane e na manga moan bobouaki katean bwain te ran ae boou. Ana katoaki maeka ni kabane ma bwaibu n ran aika a onoti. Nnen bwaam ma bwaibu aika a kabonganaki ngkai a na bane ni kamaenakaoki. A na kateaki riki tangken raan, ao a na kanimwaki bwaam aika korakora ibukin kabutan te ran ae timwaka

Tibwatibwan ao Kabutan te Ran Rotakin te Botannaomata ao te Otabwanin Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA)

Te Kanganga	Kawai n Totoko
Kainanoan te aba ibukin nnen Tangke	Mamaroo ma taan ababa ao te botannaomata ake a na rotaki
Koreaki aroka/kaai nte tabo	Karaoaki te kabomwi ibukin aroka ake a na koreaki
Kanganga n ire-kereke ma te keni-ken	Karaoaki te kamatebwai iaon boom ma riiia maate ao a mwaiti riki n te tabo are e na bo iai te keniken
Katean aba aika boou (katei bono)	A na ira tuan te Kateitei ao n kareakea aia raitienti man te MELAD
Kanganga n irekreke ma te Kammwakuri	Kawakinan mauria ao marurungia taan mwakuri Oin tua ibukin te kammwakuri Reirei ma I-Abatera aron te Kateitei ma aroaro

- * E na iai te **mwengabuaka** ae e na kona n namakinaki n tain te kenken ma mwakuri n katamaroan nakon bwaibu n ran ao bon karokoan te ran n auti ni maeka ni kabane, ma aikai bon ti inanon te tai ae uarereke.
- * Te ESIA ke te kamatebwai iaon rotakin te botannaomata ao te otabwanin e a tia n kunea bwa bon **AKEA kanganga aika a bubura ke n aki kona n taobaraaki** ake a na riki man mwangan te karirake aio.

**Te Ran Ibukira n Kabane
24/7 Water For All**

Titiraki ma Tangtang

A bane n butimwaeaki titiraki ma tangtang mairoun te botannaomata ake a rotaki n te karikirake aio ao n tobwaki raoi ian te kainibaire are e aranaki bwa te Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

E katabeaki naba te Contractor ke te Tia Mwakuria te Karikirake bwa e na iai ana aobitia naba temanna ibukin butimaeang tangtang ao kan buokaki.

REITAKI NAKOIRA

Ara Tabo: STWSP Office

Irarikin MISE Civil Yard

Betio, Tarawa

Tareboon: 730-33111

Email: GRM.STWSP@mise.gov.ki



ANNEX 3. TANK SITES LAND ACQUISITION UPDATE

	Land ownership					Land registration		Landowner interactions		Inventory and Compensation		
	Ownership status	Identified	Engaged	Name	Confirmed	Plot name	Plot #	Status and Issues	Required actions	Prelim IOL	Expected Compensation	MELAD IOL Confirmed
Ambo	PL	Yes	Yes	██████████	Yes	Tewintaake	751e /1a	(1) The land boundary was not clear and requires a court minute which ██████████ is still currently looking for. The minute of the boundary determination was never found by the landowner at both the court library in Betio and Archives in Bairiki. (2) Initial agreement given but formal approval to be obtained from ██████████ whose name shall be registered after ██████████ (3) Court is still closed till further notice	(2) CET to assist family on finding boundary determination minute or lodging the redetermination case with court. (2) Transfer of title to ██████████	Done		Not Yet Started
Antemai	PL	Yes	Yes	██████████ (RIP)	yes	Antemai (TBC)	770e /1	(1) The court has confirmed registration of ██████████ on land 770 e/1. The remaining issue is to convince him that the project will not disadvantage him in terms of reduced land space. (2) LMD completed survey of the site	(1) Discussion with landowner on site plan. (2) LMD survey report (3) Lease Agreement to be signed (4) Obtain court minute related to registration and land ownership certificate	Done	45m 2 @ 9.88 sam	Completed
Banraeaba	PL	Yes	Yes	██████████ ██████████	Yes	Banraeaba	758e /1	(1) Adjoining landowner from Betio boundary has erected a fence on the selected property. CET Team is working	(1) Lease agreement to be signed	Done	31.5 m2	Completed

								with the landowner on filing a case in court for eviction; First hearing the hearing was deferred again to some date to be agreed; (2) LMD completed survey of the site	(2) Eviction court case deferred by the Court Landowners have been advised to find own lawyer; (3) LMD survey report. CET has sent mail to DOL for urgent assistance;			
Tebunia	PL	Yes	Yes	██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████	Yes	Tebue	732u /1	(1) Informal written agreement obtained from husband for the use of the sea wall (09 Nov 2021) (2) Survey of Storage area on the Seawall completed	(1) LMD survey report (2) Development of new site plan (FCG) (3) Lease Agreement	Done		Completed
Bangant ebure	PL	Yes	Yes	██████████ ██████████	Yes	Tekauna	691a /ie	(1) A new site (same landowner) across the road but on the same land has been agreed (2) New site surveyed by LMD on 04/09/2021	(1) LMD survey report (2) Lease agreement	Done	40m 2	Completed
Temaiku	PL	Yes	Yes	██████████ ██████████	Yes	Banounou	640a /4	(1) Boundary issues to both sides, but selected storage site sits well on land. (2) Landowner requested if the storage area could be moved backward towards the state land, if the state land use is approved; - Consultation with LMD is still ongoing.	(1) Consultation with LMD on State land use and policy (2) LMD Survey (3) Lease agreement	Done		Not Yet Done

Key

IOL	Inventory of Losses
mtmm	Ma Tarina Ma Mwanena (With Brothers and Sisters)
PL	Private Land
RIP	(Rest in peace) used to note when the individual has died.
SLL	State Leased Land
SOL	State Owned Land
TBC	To be confirmed

ANNEX 4A. STWSP GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

The STWSP under the PDA has established a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for any matters related to project design, construction and operation. From a safeguard's perspective, members of the public may perceive risks to themselves or their property or have concerns about the environmental performance of the project. These issues may relate to construction and operation and therefore they will have rights to file complaints for the contractor, PUB and the MISE to address promptly and sensitively, and for complaints to be made without retribution.

The GRM process established is not only compliant with safeguards requirements from donors, but also with national legislation. The implementation of social safeguards following ADB and WB policies calls for the implementation of best practices, one of them being the need for an internal feedback and grievance redress mechanism to be effectively available. The GRM process was prepared by FCG during the PDA and in close consultation with the STWSP Community Engagement Team and the STWSP' PMU. A separate document has been prepared (and attached to RP) describing and guiding the GRM. During PDA, the MISE Public Relations officer was nominated as the GRM Officer in charge of receiving and facilitating the grievances. The new PMU Safeguards Manager will be the contact point from July 2021 onwards. At the time of completion of this report no grievances had been lodged.

The GRM shall be positioned within the PMU as this is the organization mandated with the power to coordinate all project related activities, structures and systems.

During construction, the contractor will appoint one staff member as a GRM officer for each worksite to receive complaints and initiate corrective action as appropriate. This name will be made available to the Supervising Engineer. The PMU will provide training to GRM officers to ensure the effective implementation of the GRM. Further, the name and contact details of the contact person for each site will be presented on a notice board at work sites and at the MISE. The notice board will also state (i) that members of the public with a grievance or concern have the right to register complaints (verbally or in written form) and for appropriate and reasonable action to be taken to address any valid complaint and (ii) that complaints can be made to the individuals concerned either verbally, in person, or in written form and that (iii) a written response will be provided within 48 hours.

The contractor will maintain a complaints book on site, containing grievance lodgment forms that are filled out in duplicate, with one copy provided to the complainant. The forms will be also available for claimants to fill on their own and submit anonymously into the GRM inbox². The forms will record date, time and nature of the complaint and information on the rights of the complainant and process to be followed for assessing and acting on the complaint. The forms will allow space for anonymous complaints to be registered. Registering and resolving a complaint will be at no cost to the complainant. To facilitate the process and have a better understanding of the complaint, the form prompts the complainant to identify a solution to the grievance.

The contractor will then address the complaint and take corrective action agreed to with the complainant. For minor complaints, such as noise or dust nuisance, immediate corrective action will be taken. For more serious issues requiring guidance or further discussions, the contractor will raise the issue with the Supervising Engineer. A written response will be prepared, stating either (i) the nature and duration of action that has been taken, (ii) where an issue is not readily addressed by direct action on site, the steps that have been taken for resolution or (iii) complaint is considered invalid, an explanation as to why. In each case, the complainant will be informed as to their rights for the next step. The response will be handed to the complainant or made available for them to collect, within 48 hours of the complaint being received. The steps in the grievance resolution process are shown in the figure below.

Should the complainant remain dissatisfied with the action taken or the explanation received, the matter/complaint file will be forwarded to the Supervising Engineer (see step 7 below). The Supervising Engineer will have assigned a member of staff with the role of GRM Officer who may be

² The GRM inbox is a secure letter box type located at multiple locations including MISE, PMU office and work-site offices.

the same community liaison officer. The name of this individual will be provided on the complaints registration form, with contact details and notice that this individual can be approached for follow up in respect of the complaint and that this may be done in person, by phone or in written form. The Supervising Engineer will consult with MISE and on their behalf review the complaint and the response of the contractor, then make a decision to be referred to the complainant within a maximum of two weeks. If the complainant remains dissatisfied with the Supervising Engineer's decision, the grievance will be referred to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for review and resolutions. If the complainant remains dissatisfied with the resolution provided by the GRC, the complainant may be filed with the Magistrate's. Due to the classification of the project and the likely social and environmental impacts, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) is not deemed required. The occurrence of grievances with significant impacts to those affected may merit the formation of a GRC. An alternative flowchart diagram for the inclusion of the GRC are shown below. For grievances that involve actions that contravene national laws (i.e. crimes), the grievances will be immediately referred to the relevant authority.

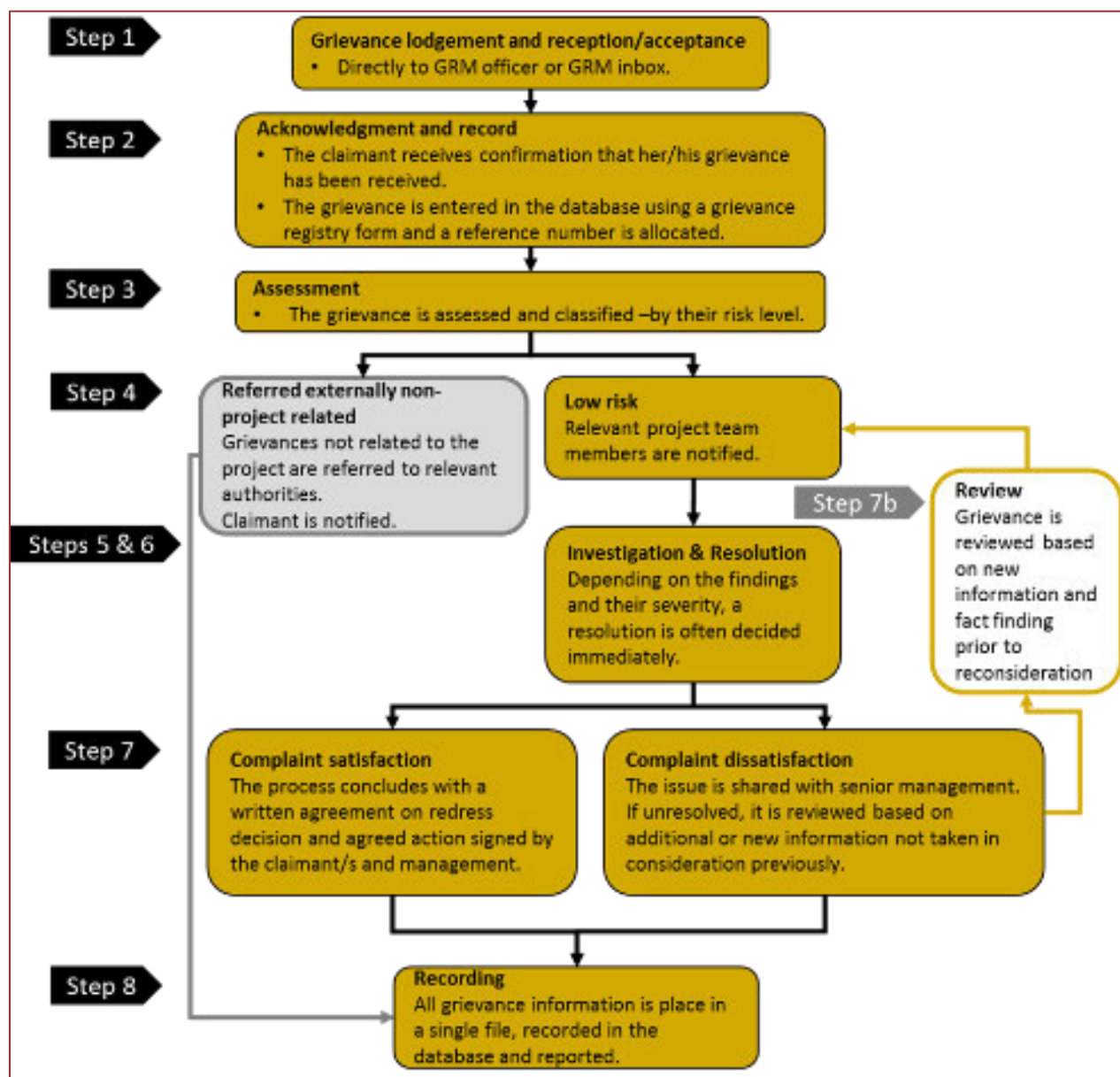


Figure - Steps in the Grievance Resolution Process

ANNEX 4B. GRIEVANCE REDRESS REGISTERING AND MONITORING FORM



MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOUTH TARAWA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT



P.O. Box 498, Bairiki, Tarawa, Kiribati. Phone: (686) 75126192 75126142, Email: registry@mise.gov.ki Website: www.mise.gov.ki

STWSP Grievance Redress Registering and Monitoring Form

Assigned Number:..... Date:..... Time:.....

A: Complainant Information (Personal Information)

- 1 Full Name (or Anonymous):
- 2 Address (village/location/W3W):.....
- 3 ID Number:
- 4 Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female
- 5 Age:
- 6 Telephone:
- 7 Email:
- 8 Type of Complainant (tick appropriate box):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affected Person(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil organisation (e.g. community, council, etc) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediary (on behalf of the AP) | <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government organisation | |

B: Complaint Details

10 Mode of receiving grievance

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Letter | <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone | <input type="checkbox"/> Suggestion box |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Email | <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify):..... |

11 Location of problem/issue specified in complaint:

Village:	GPS/W3W coordinates:
Community:	Others (specify):
Land plot number:	

12 Type of problem/grievance:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Compensation | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Ownership |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> Employment |

(If more space is require, continue at the back of the last page)

(If more space is require, continue at the back of the last page)

☐ Project implementing agency
☐ Affected parties
☐ Public Utilities Board
☐ Urban Council

☐ Civil organisations
☐ Contractor
☐ Funding agency
☐ Others (specify)

--

Name of Officer:

Position:

Name of office/ministry:

Date of lodging:

(If more space is require, continue at the back of the last page)

19 Actions taken by receiving office/ministry

Action 1	Action 2	Action 3	Action 4
Short description	Short description	Short description	Short description
Name of Action Officer	Name of Action Officer	Name of Action Officer	Name of Action Officer
Office	Office	Office	Office
Date	Date	Date	Date

20 Final Resolution

Name of person completing the form:

Signature:

Date:

Name of the person entering the information of the form into the GRM database:.....

Signature:.....

Date:.....