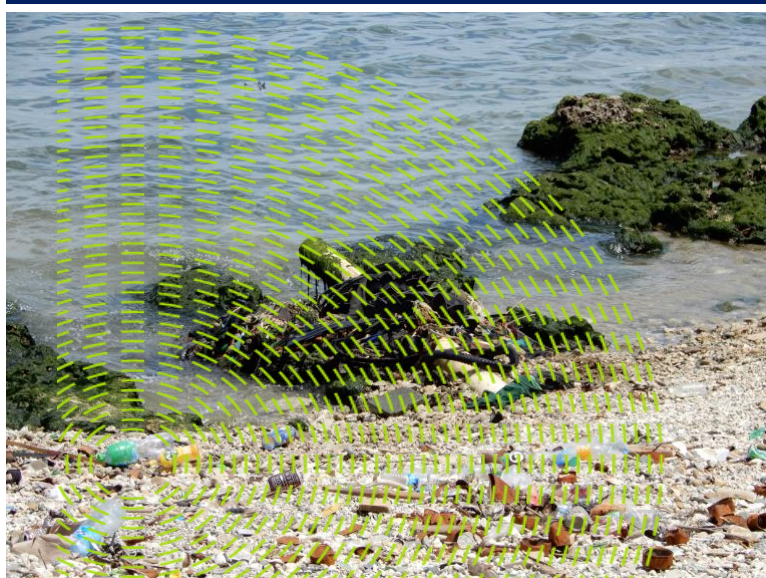




URBAN WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION SECTOR
PROJECT Project Readiness Finance
LAND ACQUISITION & RESETTLEMENT PLAN - UPDATE
Honiara Water Supply Subproject – Water Main Component



CONSULTING



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Final Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 0192019

Solomon Islands: Honiara Water Supply Subproject Water Trunk Mains Component

Prepared by Solomon Water for the Asian Development Bank (ADB), The World Bank, and the European Union

December 2021

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AP | Affected Person |
| CLAC | Customary Land Appeal Court |
| COL | Commissioner of Lands |
| DMS | Detailed Measurement Survey |
| DP | Displaced Person |
| EA | Executing Agency |
| ECD | Environmental Conservation Division |
| EM | Entitlement Matrix |
| EU | European Union |
| FTE | Fixed term estate |
| GRM | Grievance redress mechanism |
| HCC | Honiara City Council |
| HH | Household |
| IA | Implementing Agency |
| IOL | Inventory of Losses |
| LARP | Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan |
| LTA | Lands and Titles Act (1988) |
| MID | Ministry of Infrastructure Development |
| ML | Mega litres (1,000,000 litres) |
| MLD | Mega litres per day |
| MLHS | Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Survey |
| MMERE | Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification |
| MoA&L | Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock |
| MOFT | Ministry of Finance and Treasury |
| MOHMS | Ministry of Health and Medical Services |
| MOLHS | Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NRW | Non-revenue water |
| NSO | National Statistics Office |
| NTU | Nephelometric turbidity units |
| OIC | Officer in charge |
| PAP | Project Affected Person |
| PE | Perpetual estate |
| PG | Provincial Government |

| | |
|---------|--|
| PM | Project Manager |
| PMU | Project management unit |
| PL | Pipeline |
| PS | Permanent Secretary |
| ROW | Right of way |
| RP | Resettlement Plan |
| SBD | Solomon Islands dollar |
| SIEA/SP | Solomon Islands Electricity Authority (Trading as Solomon Power) |
| SIG | Solomon Islands Government |
| SIWA/SW | Solomon Islands Water Authority (Trading as Solomon Water) |
| SPS | Safeguard Policy Statement |
| TOL | Temporary Occupational License |
| UWSSSP | Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Program |
| UXO | Unexploded ordinance |
| WB | World Bank |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |
| WTP | Water treatment plant |

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GLOSSARY

Affected persons – (APs) are all the people affected by the project through land acquisition, relocation, or loss of incomes, including any person, household (family), firms, or public or private institutions.

Alienated land - customary land whose ownership has been transferred to private individuals or which has been acquired by the government.

Assistance - support, rehabilitation, and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets

Compensation – payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost at current market value.

Construction limit - an area of land around the construction site where equipment is positioned, workers undertake their duties, and aggregates or construction materials are placed ready for use and subject to the conditions of the contract.

Construction and maintenance access agreement - a written agreement between the Implementing Agency and the leaseholder to allow civil works on to the leasehold property.

Customary land - land owned or occupied, or an interest in land held, by one or more persons under the rules of custom. (Usually owned by a clan or group, not an individual.) Solomon Islands recognizes customary rights to ancestral land of the indigenous population.

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

Detailed measurement survey – the detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground.

Displaced persons – in the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Easement - a legal right of use over property of another. A right attached to land, agreed between a landowner/leaseholder and another party, to use or access a property (or part of a property) for a particular purpose, (without possessing it). The easement should be registered against the property's title. It allows the proprietor thereof to either use the land in a particular manner or to restrict its use to a particular extent (but does not include a profit).

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

Fixed term title - Titles issued by Commissioner of Lands, for use of state land. The COL enters into 50-year fixed term estate (FTE) agreements with individuals or shorter-term temporary occupancy licenses (TOL), usually for one or two years.

Inventory of losses – the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.

Lease - the grant with or without consideration, by the owner of land of the right to the exclusive possession of his land, and includes the right so granted and the instrument granting it, and also includes a sublease but does not include an agreement for lease.

Lessee - the proprietor of a lease or his successor in title.

Lessor - the person who has granted a lease or his successors in title.

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

Lands and Title Act (1988) - the LTA governs the government's temporary or permanent acquisition of both alienated and customary land, through compulsory acquisition or negotiated agreement. It addresses requirements for acquisition of land for public purposes, and regulates the compensation for land and improvements.

Perpetual estate - land owned by the state and held in perpetual title on behalf of the government by the Commissioner of Lands (COL).

Replacement cost - the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value, or its nearest equivalent; it is the amount in cash or in-kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged.

Significant impact – 200 people or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).

Vulnerable - any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement, including (i) female-headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) poor households that fall below the poverty line, (iv) landless, (v) elderly households with no means of support, (vi) households without security of tenure, (vii) ethnic minorities, and (viii) marginal farmers (with landholdings of 2 hectares or less).

0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Solomon Islands Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (UWSSP) is jointly supported by the Solomon Islands Government, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank (WB), and the European Union (EU). The Project aims to improve access to safe water and improved sanitation in urban and peri-urban areas by implementing high priority components identified in Solomon Water's 30-Year Strategic Plan and 5-Year Action Plan. Project outputs include:

- secure and safe urban water supplies;
- effective, efficient and safe urban sanitation services;
- enhanced awareness of hygiene and water issues and sustained improved hygiene behavior; and
- the financial and technical sustainability of Solomon Water (SW), the state-owned enterprise responsible for managing and developing urban water resources and sewerage services in the Solomon Islands. The Solomon Islands Government implements the UWSSSP with the Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MOFT) as the Executing Agency and Solomon Water as the Implementing Agency.

This document is an updated Land Acquisition & Resettlement Plan (LARP) of the previously prepared and approved Resettlement Plan (RP) written at the preparatory project phase for UWSSSP in 2018, prepared under ADB funding, which covered both water supply and wastewater subprojects in Honiara. The RPs have now been separated for the Honiara components, including the reservoirs, water mains upgrading component, and in addition, SW will prepare a separate LARP for the wastewater subproject.

This updated LARP is for the Honiara water trunk mains which includes three trunk mains: at White River (Kongulai), East Kola and Panatina. It has been prepared in accordance with the regulatory framework of the Land and Titles Act of the Solomon Islands Government, and the ADB's social safeguard requirements under the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the WB's Safeguards Policies (WBSP) particularly Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12).

This LARP adheres to the principles and procedures outlined in the Resettlement Framework (RF) for the UWSSSP, adopted by the Government. SW prepared this RP in consultation with various government agencies in the Solomon Islands, project communities and affected people. The project approach is to avoid and minimize the land acquisition and resettlement impacts wherever possible. This LARP identified project impacts that are permanent and temporary, such as loss of land, crops, and trees, and residential structures. These impacts have been addressed in this LARP.

Land Requirement

The completed detailed engineering design for the subproject will not require any land acquisition. However, there are two required easements: 500m² of a leasehold land at Kongulai and a shorter easement of 85m² church leasehold land at East Kola. Both leaseholders have agreed to provide the required easements; the individual leaseholders at Kongulai have signed an MOU and the church fixed term estate (FTE) holder at East Kola has

also agreed to sign an MOU. This will be followed by signing of an Easement Agreement and payment by SW.

SW is aware of the complexity of the land tenure issues in the Solomon Islands but understands well the relevant land laws and will adequately manage land arrangements with the legal landowners and other affected parties.

Affected Persons

Overall, a total of 24 APs had been identified under the proposed subproject. Twenty-three (23) of the 24 APs are located along the Kongulai pipeline while the 24th AP is located at East Kola. No AP was identified at Panatina area.

Kongulai. The APs along the Kongulai trunk mains include (i) 22 gardeners belonging to an extended family (which has 98 members), who will lose some crops and trees; two of the 22 gardeners will also lose local structures (a crop dryer and an unfinished secondary house); and (ii) a 23rd AP who will provide a pipeline easement required by the Project. The owner has agreed to provide the Project with easement access for 500 m² of land in exchange for a one-off payment.

East Kola. A portion of a concrete fence (6 m²) and a short easement (85 m²) owned by the Seventh Day Adventist Church are affected properties at East Kola. They have agreed to provide the required 4m² easement to allow space for the pipeline. A budget for compensation of these affected assets had been included in the SW counterpart budget in this LARP.

SW paid full payment for the affected crops, trees and structures for all 22 gardeners at Kongulai in December 2020. However, SW is still to provide compensation for the two (2) leaseholders: one in Kongulai and another for SDA Church in East Kola. In addition, the SDA Church will be compensated for two items: for the pipeline easement access and the planned clearing of 6 m concrete fence that also belongs to the SDA Church. Payment for these two easements will be based on market rate and, similarly, the payment for the damage to the fence is based on replacement value (market value of materials, labor, transport and other applicable costs, if any, to replace the fence).

Panatina. The Panatina trunk main, meanwhile, will be constructed along the road's right-of-way and thus will have no direct impact on private properties and people in the area.

Stakeholders Consultations

There are three categories of stakeholders under this Project:

1. Government
2. Private sector, including business owners, landowners, and land users
3. The communities within the project areas, including affected people

The government stakeholders include:

1. The national Government
2. Ministry of Finance and Treasury
3. The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey
4. Solomon Water
5. Honiara City Council
6. The Ministry of Infrastructure Development

During the Feasibility Stage of the Project, stakeholders were consulted in July 2018, and again during site visits in February 2019. A total of three stakeholder workshops were held, with 24 attending the initial meeting in July 2019, a further 49 representatives of NGOs, Government, community and potential APs attending one of the consultations, and/or the disclosure workshops held on the 20th and 21st of February 2019. These discussions indicated a high level of support from Government and the community, with a widespread understanding of the need to improve water supply and sanitation in the urban area of Honiara.

During the Detailed Design stage, SW held several consultations with the affected Kongulai APs and community members, who are part of the mainstream indigenous people in the Solomon Islands.¹ These consultations were held on 22 and 24 July 2020. Other follow-up consultations were held between 14 to 30 December 2020 to provide payment to the APs and secure easement access in Kongulai. The LARP Public Disclosure meeting was held on 25 February 2021, following the conduct of the inventory of losses. Currently, SW is holding consultations with a church leaseholder to secure the second required subproject easement located at East Kola.

Entitlements

The Project will follow provisions in the LARP for determining eligibility and compensating for all losses resulting from vegetation clearing, loss of structures or creating an easement from leasehold lands. All APs will receive compensation at full replacement costs based on market valuation.

Twenty-two (22) of 24 APs had been paid by SW by the end of December 2020. Outstanding payments remain for the two pipeline easement owners (individual and SDA Church).

Budget

The latest total budget for the resettlement plan is **SBD 630,233 (USD 78,620)** to implement the required LARP activities, including the recently completed compensation for damages to crops, trees and structures. Also, the budget will include payment for the required easement in Kongulai and the second easement and fence in East Kola. Moreover, the budget includes an allocation for the provision of a water connection to the affected households and a budget for similar provision to the nearby community, following SW's 'Connection/Water for All' policies, together with a 10% contingency. This budget will be adjusted during implementation if unforeseen impacts are identified.

¹ Almost all affected people in this project are indigenous Solomon Islanders, who do not constitute a vulnerable group under the ADB definition of 'indigenous' minorities, being a majority of the population, and facing no social or state discrimination or special disadvantage.

| SN | Items | Quantity | Cost (SBD) | Cost (USD) |
|----|--|------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| A | Compensation | | | |
| | (i) Estimated compensation for 22 affected garden owners | 22 | 31,347 | 3,910 |
| | (ii) Damages to 3 structures (drying shed and incomplete local house in Kongulai and fence in East Kola) | 3 | 82,000 | 10,228 |
| | (iii) Easement (Kongulai and East Kola Ridge/SDA fence) | 2 | 251,280 | 31,343 |
| | (iii) Provision of water connection per household (22 AH x USD 500) | 22 | 88,132 | 11,000 |
| | (iv) Provision for water connection for additional 30 households in the community (30 HH x USD 500) | 30 | 120,180 | 14,991 |
| | | Sub Total (A) | 572,939 | 71,472.37 |
| B | (v) DMS | | 0 | 0 |
| C | (vi) Consultations | | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sub Total (B+C) | 0 | 0 |
| | | A+B+C | 572,939 | 71,472 |
| | | Contingency (10%) | 57,294 | 7,147.24 |
| | | Total | 630,233 | 78,620 |

Grievance Redress Mechanism

SW has established a three-stage grievance redress mechanism. The first stage is to begin grievance resolution at the Contractor's level, where complainants' concerns can be resolved immediately by the Contractor on-site. The community liaison officers, (who include male and female CLOs), will be the GRM focal point on the Contractor's side, and will endeavor to solve local issues at the project site. Stage 2 deals with any unresolved issues and will be at SW Project Management Unit (PMU) level. A response must be made within five days of receiving a complaint. If the case cannot be resolved at this stage, Stage 2 allows the complaint to be forwarded to SW executive management for resolution, and it requires a formal response within ten days.

The project focal point at SW will be the PMU's safeguards officer. If the complainant is not satisfied, the complaint is elevated to Stage 3, where SW will form a three-member grievance tribunal to be nominated to deliberate on the case. Again, a response must be made within five days of the tribunal meeting. The tribunal's decision is final in terms of the Project's GRM process. However, should the complainant be not satisfied, s/he still has the right to take the

case to a public court of the government judicial system. There are no fees attached to the AP for making a complaint.

| Step | Process | Duration |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Affected Person (AP)/ takes the grievance to the Contractor's community liaison office, the GRM focal point for the Contractor (if unresolved taken to PMU) | Any time |
| 2 | Contractor/SW PMU reviews issue, and in consultation with the complainant, then records a solution to the problem. | 5 working days |
| 3 | SW PMU reports back to AP and gets clearance from the complainant. | 5 working days |
| 4 | If unresolved, the SW PMU will elevate the matter to the General Manager for resolution. | 10 working days |
| If unresolved | | |
| 5 | AP takes the grievance to a Tribunal for resolution: it is comprised of a SW Board Member, Permanent Secretary of a relevant agency (MMERE or COL) who will appoint a relevant agency to review the complaint | Decision within 10 working days |
| If unresolved or if at any stage and AP is not satisfied with the progress | | |
| AP can take the matter to appropriate national court (Magistrates Court, High Court) | | As per judicial system. |

Implementation Timetable & Monitoring

The Project construction is expected to start at the earliest in the 3rd quarter of 2022. The LARP requires approval by ADB and WB for SW implementation. The outline below shows the key land acquisition, consultation and compensation activities to be undertaken to implement this LARP:

| S.N. | Activities | Timing | Status | In-Charge |
|------|--|---------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1 | Confirmation of scope of works based on final detailed design | February 2021 | Completed | SW DD Consultant |
| 2 | Easement Negotiation. Signing of MOU between SW and East Kola leaseholder (SDA Church). | October 2021 | TBC | SW |
| 3 | Completion of payment to the remaining 2 APs (individual leaseholder in Kongulai for easement and SDA Church for both easement and 6m fence). | April 2022 | TBC | SW |

| S.N. | Activities | Timing | Status | In-Charge |
|------|--|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Signing of Easement Agreements with SDA and individual leaseholder. | | | |
| 4 | Consultations Conduct required consultations to sign MOU with East Kola AP (fence and easement) and GRM orientation. | August 2021- April 2022 | For finalization | SW DD Consultants |
| 5 | Establish GRM in project communities (Kongulai/other sites) | Prior to construction | TBC | SW |
| 6 | Update LARP based on detailed design and following consultations with APs. | October - December 2021 | Completed | SW DD Consultants |
| 7 | Registration of Easements MOU and other required documents sent to MLHS/COL for notation on the land title | June 2022 | To commence | SW/PMU |
| 8 | Public Disclosure of LARP | February 2021 | Completed | SW/ DD Consultant |
| 9 | SW submits compensation completion report to ADB/WB for No Objection | April 2022 | TBC | SW/PMU |
| 10 | Monitoring of the RP Implementation | Prior to and during construction | To commence | Contractor SW/PMU |
| | Estimated Time Frame | 15 Months | | |
| 11 | Commencement of civil works | TBC | | Contractor |

Both national and international resettlement specialists were hired by SW through its PMU, working together with SW resettlement specialist, and will be responsible for the monthly monitoring and reporting on the progress of implementing this LARP. Reports will be disclosed on SW and ADB websites.

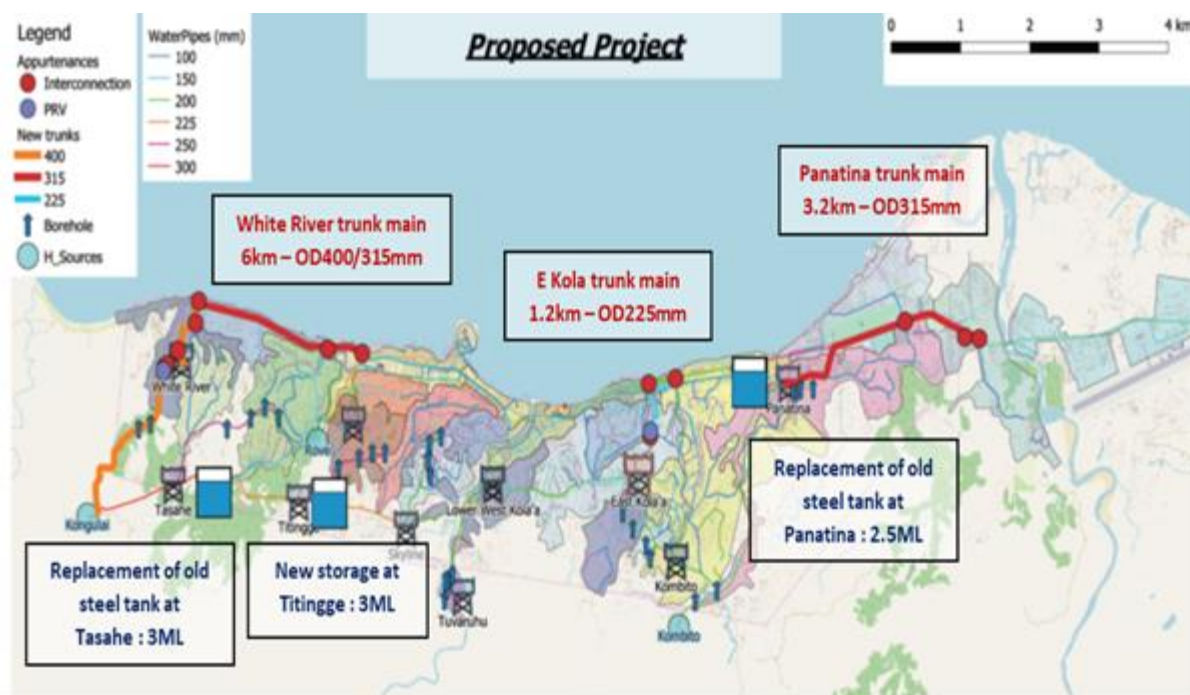
1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Overview

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank (WB), the European Union (EU) and the Solomon Islands government (the Government) are jointly supporting the preparation of the Solomon Islands Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (UWSSSP). The Project aims to improve access to safe water and improved sanitation in urban and peri-urban areas by implementing high priority components identified in Solomon Water's 30-Year Strategic Plan and 5-Year Action Plan under its 'Water for All' Policy. Project outputs include (i) secure and safe urban water supplies; (ii) effective, efficient and safe urban sanitation services; (iii) enhanced awareness of hygiene and water issues and sustained improved hygiene behaviour; and (iv) the financial and technical sustainability of SW, the state-owned enterprise responsible for the management and development of urban water resources and sewerage services in Solomon Islands.
2. The Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MOFT) is the Project executing agency and SW is the implementing agency, operating through a Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will ensure that the Project will be implemented in accordance with the Project's Resettlement Framework (RF).
3. This is an updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) from the approved RP during the feasibility study phase for UWSSSP in 2018. Three LARPs will be prepared for the Honiara components: augmenting reservoir capacity at Panatina, Tasahe, and Titingge; water mains upgrading; and Honiara wastewater component.
4. This LARP was prepared for the Honiara White River and Rove trunk mains, extending the East Kola existing main trunk line to Kukum Highway, and a new trunk main built from Panatina reservoir towards the eastern part of King George VI School and Burnes Creek. It has been updated following the scope of works from the feasibility study phase to the current detailed engineering design phase. This LARP has been prepared in accordance with the regulatory framework of the Land and Titles Act of the Solomon Islands Government, the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 and the WB's Safeguards Policies (WBSP). The LARP adheres to the principles and procedures outlined in the Resettlement Framework (RF) for the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project adopted by the Government.
5. The LARP's preparation was carried out by Solomon Water (SW) in consultation with various government agencies including Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLSH). The project approach is to avoid and, if not possible, minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts wherever possible. The LARP identified permanent project impacts including the removal of two local wooden buildings (partial and newly built structures), partial removal of a concrete fence, and loss of crops and trees within the five-meter easement along the Kongulai and East Kola pipelines. Pipeline easements are also required from a leasehold plot of land at Kongulai and another at East Kola. These impacts have been addressed in this LARP.


1.2 Replacement of Pipeline and New Trunk Mains Subproject



Figure 1: Honiara Water Supply Sub-Project Overview (Trunk Mains and Reservoirs)



6. The water supply subprojects covered by this LARP are located in Honiara City. Specifically, these include a 6 km White River trunk main, 1.2 km East Kola trunk main and the Panatina trunk main of 3.2 kilometres. Table 1 describes the project and their location.

Table 1: Honiara Water Supply Trunk Mains

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <p>1. White River Trunk Main</p> | <p>White River trunk main is proposed to be installed between Kongulai production site and Rove interconnection. It is envisaged that the trunk main will start from the future clear water tank at Kongulai Water Treatment Plant (WTP) site. It is also proposed to connect the pipeline with White River tanks along the pipeline route.</p>  <p>The map titled 'White River trunk main - Interconnections' shows the proposed route of the trunk main. It starts at the 'Start of the line Kongulai WTP' and ends at the 'End of the line Interconnection with Rove GMA'. The route passes through the 'Connection with White River Tank' and 'Bus Stop'. The map includes a legend for Appurtenances (Interconnection, PRV), New trunks (400, 315, 225 mm), Borehole, and H_Sources. A scale bar indicates distances from 0 to 4 km.</p> |
|----------------------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <p>2. East Kola Trunk Main</p> | <p>East Kola trunk main is proposed to be installed between East Kola tank and Kukum Highway. Starting from the reservoir, the trunk main will go down to the coastal area where it will then connect to existing mains along Kukum Highway at two locations at Kukum and Vura.</p>  <p>The map shows the proposed East Kola new trunk main (orange line) starting from the East Kola tank (red square) and running southwards to the coastal area. It then turns eastwards to connect to existing mains (blue lines) along Kukum Highway at two locations, Kukum and Vura. The map includes a scale bar (0 to 500 m) and a legend indicating 'New trunks' (orange line) and 'Pipeline' (blue line).</p> |
| <p>3. Panatina Trunk Main</p> | <p>Panatina trunk main is proposed to be installed from Panatina reservoir to the eastern part of the city in the direction of Honiara International Airport. The pipeline route would follow Panatina Ridge before continuing along the highway, passing in front of Solomon Island National University (SINU), King George VI (KGV) school, and all the way to Burns Creek.</p>  <p>The map shows the proposed Panatina new trunk main (orange line) starting from the Panatina reservoir (red square) and running eastwards along Panatina Ridge. It then continues along the highway, passing in front of the Solomon Island National University (SINU), King George VI (KGV) school, and all the way to Burns Creek. The map includes a scale bar (0 to 1000 m) and a legend indicating 'New trunks' (orange line), 'Pipeline' (blue line), and 'Borehole' (blue dot).</p> |

2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Scope of Works

7. The proposed trunk mains subproject will increase the transfer capacity in the city to cope with the future development through the implementation of:
 - (i) Replacement and strengthening of White River trunk main, from the future WTP to White River and Rove;

- (ii) A new trunk main from extending East Kola existing main trunk to Kukum Highway, thus strengthening the distribution towards the coastal area, in both eastern and western directions; and
- (iii) A new trunk main from Panatina reservoir towards the Eastern part of the city – King George VI and Burns Creek.

2.2 Impacts on Land and Non-Land Assets

Lands

8. Overall, the project will impact non-land assets including crops, trees and structures. The project will not require land acquisition for the three subproject sites. However, the subproject will require a pipeline easement access from two leasehold lands in two of three trunk main sites: 500m² in Kongulai and 85m² in East Kola. Locations of the Affected Persons (APs) are in Appendix 1: Location of APs in Kongulai and East Kola Trunk Mains .
9. The Kongulai land belongs to an individual government leaseholder while the land in East Kola belongs to the Seventh Day Adventist Church (Appendix 2: Land titles (FTE) **FOR Kongulai AND EAST KOLA EASEMENTS**). Both leaseholders have agreed to provide the project easements through the signing of an MOU between SW and the Kongulai leaseholder, and the provision of a support letter by the SDA Church confirming their support for the project.
10. There will be no change of ownership for the two affected lands but only an addition of a title notation requiring the leaseholder to provide an easement allowing for construction, replacement and maintenance of the pipeline throughout the Kongulai parcel's remaining 37 years lease² and similarly with the SDA's remaining 2-year lease³. (Note: Based on practice, it is expected that upon application to the Ministry of Lands, SDA's lease will be extended for another 50 years.) The rest of the Kongulai pipeline route will use government land with parcel number PE 191-002 and the road easement along Tandai Highway towards the Rove Interconnection area.

² The fixed term estate lease granted by the Solomon Island government to AP (MK) and his late mother for parcel 191-002-9 with an area of 1.4128 ha was for 50 years that began in 2007 thus have a remaining lease of 37 years from the government.

³ The fixed term lease granted by the Solomon Island government to the SDA Church for parcel number 191-038-33 (and 191-037-72), under the name of 'Australian Conference Limited', was granted on 22 November 1973 and will expire in 2023.

Non-Land

11. The majority of affected assets under the subproject are crops and trees, with only three structures impacted. **Table 2** below summarizes these impacts and the number and location of APs:

Table 2: Land and Non-Land Impacts

| Scope of Works | Location | Impact | No. of APs | Type of Ownership | Status |
|---|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| A. Land | | | | | |
| Trunk Mains (mostly replacement of existing pipeline) | White River (Kongulai) Trunk Mains | 500 m ² easement (FTE land) | 1 individual | Leasehold land (FTE) | SW signed an Easement Access Agreement with the FTE holder on 9 December 2020. |
| | East Kola Ridge Trunk Mains | 85 m ² easement land | 1 church group (SDA) | Leasehold land (FTE) | SW negotiated and AP to sign an Easement Access Agreement |
| Sub-Total | | | 2 | | |
| B. Non-Land | | | | | |
| Trunk mains (new pipeline) | White River (Kongulai) Trunk Mains | Removal of strip of food gardens over existing pipeline | 22 | Own garden | IOL completed and agreements signed by APs |
| | | Removal of structures | 2 ⁴ | Owned | Paid compensation by SW |
| | East Kola Trunk Mains | Removal of part of concrete fence (6 m) | 1 church organization (also SDA) | Leasehold land (FTE) | Verbal agreement with SW; MOU to be signed |
| Sub-Total | | | 23 | | |
| TOTAL APs | | | 24 | | |

⁴ Note: These 2 APs also are part of the 22 APs who will also lose some of their crops due to need for clearing the existing Kongulai pipeline.

Figure 2: Location of Pipeline Requiring Easement on Kongulai Route (FTE 191-0029)

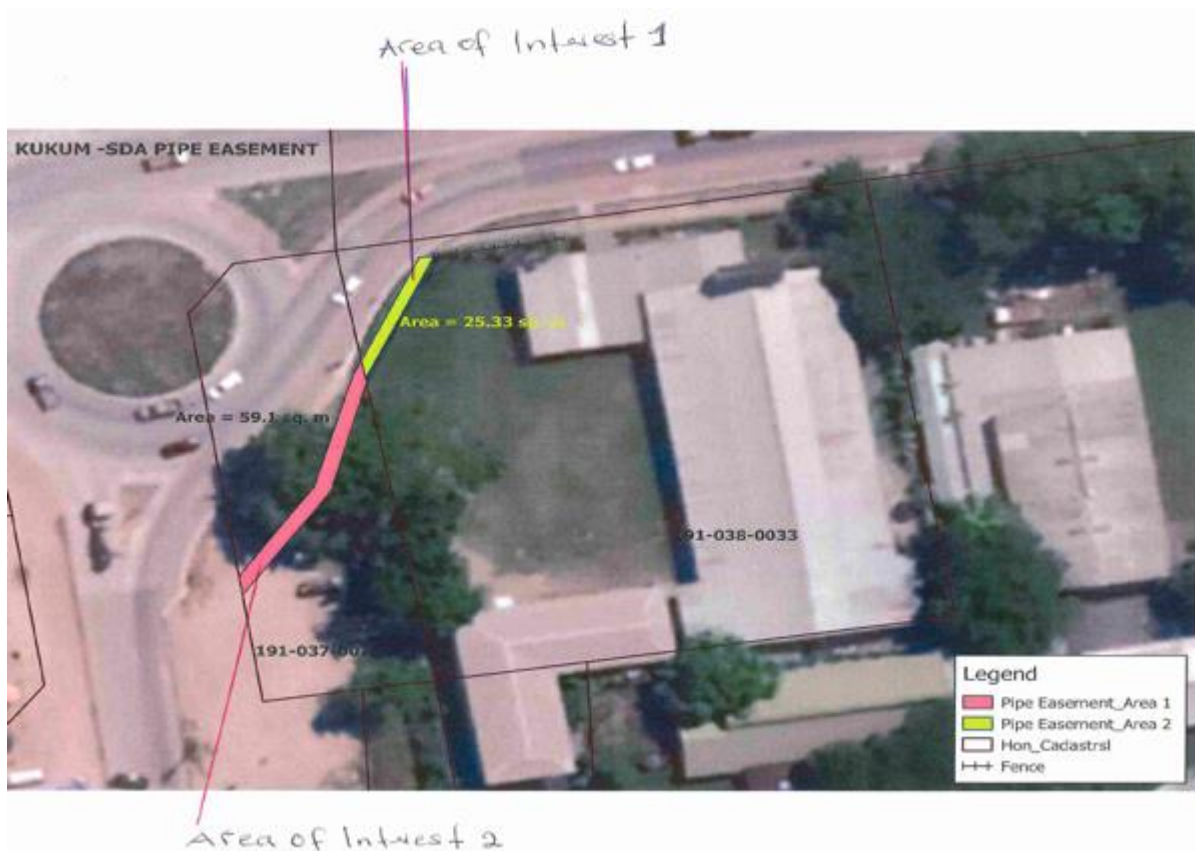


Legend:

Blue line (left)- FTE land owned by AP (MK)

Purple line – Perpetual Estate (PE) land owned by the government registered under the Commissioner of Land

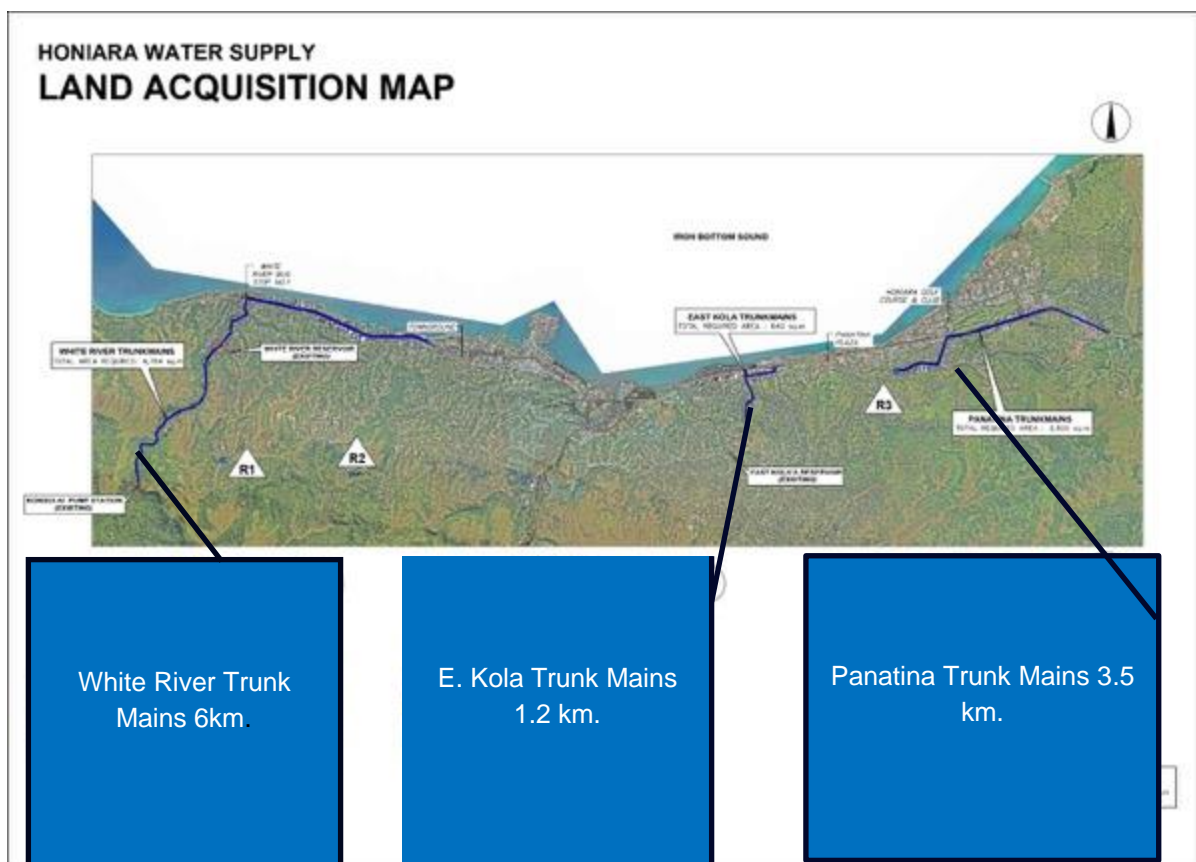
Figure 3: Required easement from SDA Church Compound at East Kola Ridge, Honiara





Note: Three (3) meters of this concrete wall need to be removed. Along the road, there is an existing 200 mm pipeline running along the roundabout and removing 3 m of the wall on both sides, will allow easy connection of the pipeline at any of its sections.

Figure 4: Honiara Water Supply Trunk Mains Location Map



2.3 Impacts on People and Structures

12. **Kongulai Trunk Mains:** As shown in Table 2 above, there are 24 identified APs under the subproject. Twenty-three (23) APs are clustered along the Kongulai trunk main including 22 APs/gardeners who will lose some crops and trees from the 5-meter wide pipeline easement. The 23rd AP is a leaseholder located near the 22 APs/gardeners with whom SW signed an MOU to secure a 500 m² easement access for the White River trunk mains on 9 December 2020 (see **Appendix 3: Memorandum of Understanding for Easement Provision in Kongulai & East Kola Ridge**). In addition, two of the same 22 gardener APs will lose a structure comprising a crop drying shed (ref **K5** photograph) and an incomplete wooden secondary house (ref **K4** photograph below).
13. **East Kola Trunk Main:** Along this trunk main, the 24th AP (SDA Church) will lose a 6m² portion of its concrete fence and will provide an 85m² easement access to allow the pipeline to connect easily to the main pipeline. The SDA Church has committed to provide an easement access to the pipeline through issuance of a support letter to SW. SW is currently finalizing the MOU details with the SDA Church Board.

2.4 Valuation Methodology

14. For land, SW used latest market valuation in negotiating for pipeline access as the subproject did not require acquiring land. For crops and trees, the valuation was based on Ministry of Agriculture's rates adjusted to the latest market value plus allowing the APs to harvest the crops and trees for usage or for sale. For structures, valuation was based on the replacement cost (market rate of materials, labor cost, and transport etc) without deduction for salvageable materials. Schedule of rates were provided in **Appendix 4: .**
15. A list of the APs with valuation of their losses and payment status is provided in **Appendix 5: Valuation of Losses by Affected People.** Also, a sample individual inventory of losses for each AP and the signed AP Agreements to the inventory is provided in **Appendix 6:**

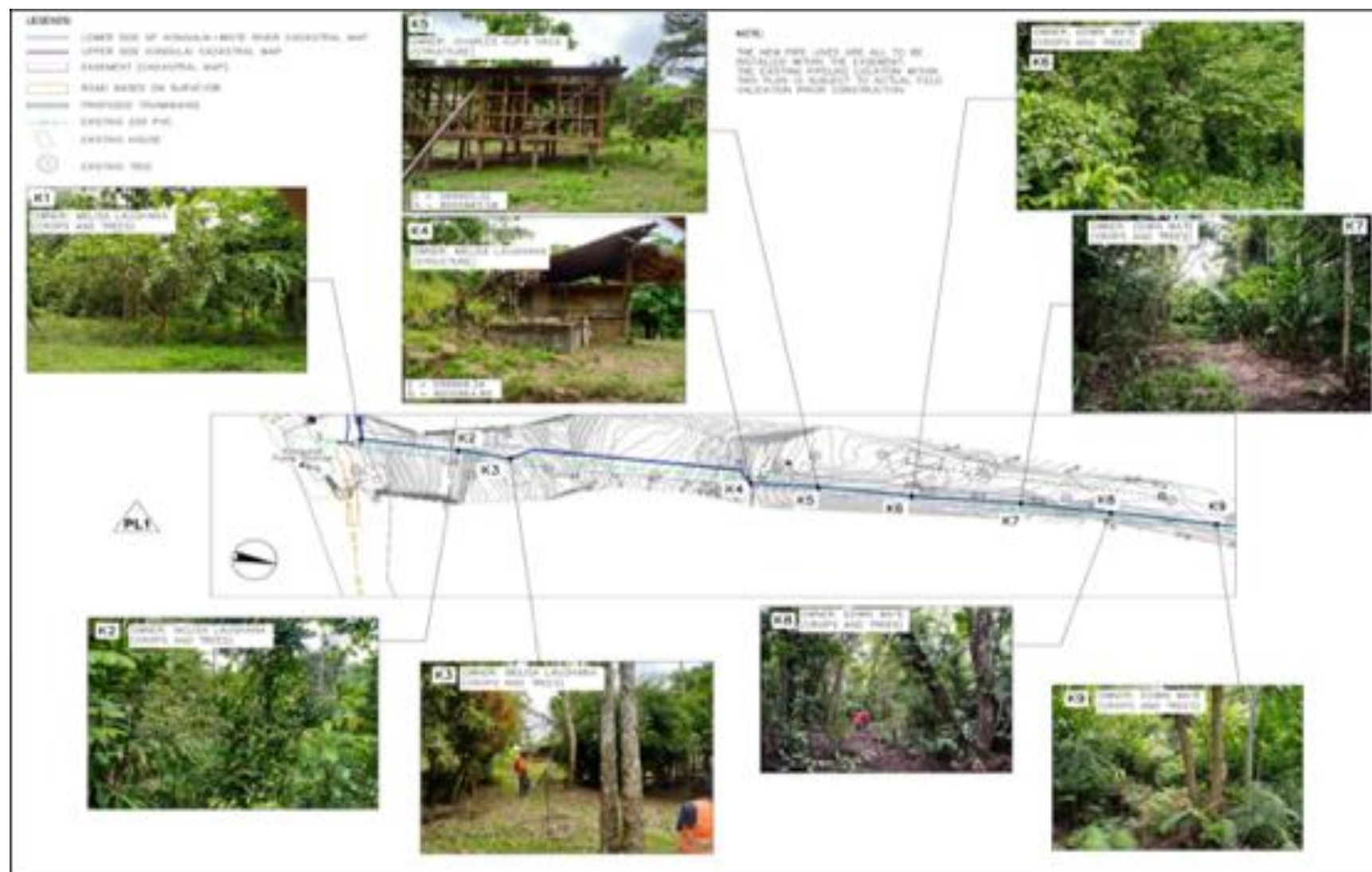


Figure 5: Kitchen on pipeline easement for removal (K4)



Figure 6: Unfinished house for removal located along the pipeline easement (K5)

Figure 7: Location of 2 Affected structures (K4 and K5) Along Kongulai-White River Water Mains



2.5 Measures Undertaken to Avoid and Minimize Involuntary Resettlement

16. The objective of the Project is to use existing SW land and road easement to avoid or at least minimize involuntary settlement impacts to the extent possible. The implementation of physical construction will involve the removal of crops, trees and structures along the Kongulai to White River section and a structure in East Kola pipeline section. Land acquisition has been avoided by the Project through negotiation of easement access to with leaseholders. Thus, this subproject will not have significant involuntary resettlement impacts as defined by ADB. The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will be physically displaced from their home or lose 10% or more of their productive or income-generating assets.

2.6 Cut-off Date

17. A written notification of the cut-off date for compensation claims, was sent on 22 July 2020 for the Kongulai area. This notification served as the cut-off dates for eligibility. People whose assets were not identified as affected people prior to the cut-off date notification will not be eligible for compensation.

3 SOCIO -ECONOMIC INFORMATION FOR SOLOMON ISLANDS AND HONIARA

3.1 Population

18. The population of Solomon Islands in 2020 was estimated to be 691,6194 with an annual growth rate of 2.0%. According to the 2009 census, the sex ratio is 1.05 males to females, the median age is 19.8 years, life expectancy averages 74.2 years and population density is 17 persons per square kilometre. The growth rate of Honiara is higher than this, at 4.7% annually, and it also has a high proportion of young people, with 32% of the population younger than 15 years (NSO).
19. Honiara's population is increased by a combination of temporary residents and migrants that are situated in informal settlements that generally require services and utilities such as additional water supply for the increasing residents.
20. As of June 2019, chlorinated water was supplied to nearly 60,000 people, equivalent to 9,600 customers. The subprojects will serve the projected population in Honiara's urban and peri-urban areas.

Table 3: Summary of Demographics (Honiara Population Census)

| Indicator | Total | Male | Female |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Total Population | 64,609 | 34,089 | 30,520 |
| Average annual increase from 1999-2009 (in numbers) | 1,547 | 669 | 878 |

| Indicator | Total | Male | Female |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Average annual growth rate from 1999-2009 (%) | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.4 |
| Population density (number of people/km ²) | 2,953 | | |
| Urbanization | | | |
| Urban Population | 64,609 | 34,089 | 30,520 |
| Per cent urban (%) | 100.0 | | |
| Average annual urban growth rate, 1999-2009 (%) | 2.7 | | |

Source: SINSO. 2009

3.2 Economic Situation

21. Honiara is the hub for economic, commercial, and administrative activities in Solomon Islands. Service sectors, whole sale business, banks, tourism services, shops, retail stores and hotels dominate its economic base. The government forecasts the increase in economic activities will be in construction, manufacturing, and utilities sectors thereby contributing to the country's gross domestic product.
22. Domestic food consumption is supported by several markets such as the Honiara Central Market in Central Honiara. Vendors from the five surrounding provinces, namely Central, Western, Guadalcanal, Malaita, and Isabel have been selling fresh products and fish in the Honiara Central Market with fish sales estimated at over AUD 2 million per annum (M. Keen and others. 2017).
23. Honiara has a higher cost of living than the rest of the country. Using the poverty line measure, specified as the minimum expenditures needed to obtain basic food and non-food goods, a government survey in 2012-2013 reported that Honiara's poverty line per adult equivalent per year (\$10,300) was almost three times that of the cheapest area in the country. This was attributed to poor infrastructures, scattered markets, costly transport, expensive services, and very high urban housing prices (National Statistics Office and The World Bank. 2015).
24. According to the World Bank⁵, the top 5 imports of Solomon Islands in 2018 include crude oil (USD 93.9 million), semi-milled or milled rice (USD 37.9 million), fishing vessels and factory ships (USD 37.2 million), bulldozers and angledozers (USD 14.9 million), and automobiles with piston engine (USD 14.2 million). Being the country's gateway, these goods were imported to and mostly utilized in Honiara through the Honiara International Port with quantities distributed in the rural areas mainly for domestic consumption or use.
25. The country's main exports in 2018 include logs (USD 396.8 million), prepared or preserved tuna, skip jack and bonito (USD 39.8 million), crude palm oil (USD 22.8 million), aluminum ores and concentrates (USD 21.3 million), and rough wood (USD 9.3 million).
26. **Impact of COVID-19 on the economic situation.** A novel coronavirus that caused a respiratory illness was first reported in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, in December 2019, and was reported to the World Health Organization (WHO) on 31 December 2019.

⁵ <https://wits.worldbank.org/countrysnapshot/en/SLB/textview>

WHO declared the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January, and a pandemic on 11 March 2020.⁶ According to the World Bank⁷, the broader impacts of COVID-19 have been felt throughout the country with great economic consequences, particularly in the tourism sector. The government is projecting a -4.9% GDP growth, job losses and disruption to imports and supplies due to the lack of inbound flights. The government has responded with a US\$36.9 million stimulus relief package (309 million Solomon Islands dollars) that includes subsidies for households, loan relief for businesses, and inter-island transfers and grants to provincial health authorities.

3.3 Cultural Component

27. In Solomon Islands, special, sacred, or restricted sites, or ‘tambu’ areas represent the history, lineage and society of different clans and lines. The National Solomon Islands Museum keeps a National Tambu Site Register, which records several thousand sites in Solomon Islands. Based on information from the Register and the Honiara City Council, there are no recognized physical cultural resources within the Project area. There is no information on visible archaeological records such as stone-faced terraces, platforms, and walls representing earlier village sites, agricultural complexes, and shrines in the subproject areas.
28. Solomon Islands, particularly Guadalcanal, Tulagi, Florida Islands and Munda, is a known historical site for major battles in the South Pacific during World War 2. There may still be unexploded ordinance (UXO) and thus possible finds during construction. In particular, quarry and river extraction sites may contain UXO. In the event of a discovery, the Contractor must immediately stop work and clear the work site of all personnel. The discovery must immediately be reported to the Supervision Engineer, SW and the Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF). No works shall recommence on site until instruction has been received from the RSIPF and SW.

3.4 Land-use and Settlement Pattern

29. Honiara has a land area of 22.73 km². In 2012, 65% of the city’s developable land was already fully developed, 1.5% was held by private developers, and 13.5% occupied by informal settlements (UN-Habitat. 2012). Today, commercial developments have continued the narrow coastal strip of land with more industrial developments towards the east. More commercial building constructions are ongoing in the Chinatown area and further to the Panatina area.
30. There are two types of land tenure of customary lands in the Solomon Islands: patrilineal and matrilineal. Matrilineal land is inherited by and through mothers while patrilineal land is inherited through the father’s line. Five of the 10 islands in the Solomon Islands practice matrilineal land tenure (Guadalcanal, Makira, Isabel, Tulagi and Western (IWDA, 2016). Also, a study by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat states that women in the matrilineal societies of Solomon Islands held a prominent role with respect to land tenure. Matrilineal protocols encouraged and promoted women as equal partners in decision-making in traditional society. However, even though women were recognized

⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_the_Solomon_Islands#cite_note-3

⁷ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/multi-donor-trust-fund-for-integrating-externally-financed-health-programs/brief/solomon-islands-dual-challenge-responding-to-natural-disasters-and-covid-19>

by the community as equal partners in the inheritance of land (through which they gained authority to exercise powers as landowners), their leadership role was, and is, still not celebrated or even acknowledged publicly. Women's inherited role in land succession has traditionally only been acknowledged implicitly⁸.

31. The study also highlighted major changes in attitudes and policies with respect to land tenure, access to land and land management have occurred due to the increase in market demand for land and large-scale developments in Guadalcanal, Isabel and Makira, and the monetary benefits which are derived from the latter.⁹
32. Gender imbalances between men and women are embedded in Solomon Islands culture, history, and contemporary socio-economic conditions. Women's power to make decisions has been undermined by their non-participation in forums and processes at the family, tribal, community and national levels. This calls for an examination of attitudes and behaviors that constrain women's equal participation in decision-making and their right to landownership, and for the mainstreaming of gender in the processes involving land and women in communities. ¹⁰ Thus, the project needs to ensure that women are meaningfully consulted during project design and implementation.

3.5 Social Services

Health

33. Tertiary health care needs are provided by the Honiara National Referral Hospital (NRH), while most primary healthcare services are provided through health facilities such as health centres, dispensaries, and aid posts. In general, malaria and tuberculosis are the major public health concerns in Solomon Islands, along with sexually transmitted infections, acute respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea, viral hepatitis, dengue fever, and measles (SINSO and MOHMS. 2017).
34. Solomon Islands confirmed its first COVID-19 case on 3 October 2020 (Solomon Times). To date there have been only 20 recorded cases, no deaths, and no community cases in the last two months. Current COVID-19 measures in the country include suspension of overseas flights and imposition of social distancing of one meter apart and limitations to the number of people who could gather together as per Ministry of Health's announcement. The project is still able to continue the community consultations provided the team adheres to these restrictions and provide advanced notice to the community prior to visit.

Transport

35. In Honiara land transportation route is mainly served by one route along a narrow strip of coastal land bounded by small hills. This main route consists of several road sections connected with Mendana Avenue at the central area and the Kukum highway going to the east. Minor roads, found in the lower, middle and upper catchments of Honiara, are

⁸ Source: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariate, 2008
<https://rmicourts.org/wp-content/uploads/PIFS-Land-and-Women.pdf>

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Ibid

connected to the main land transportation route. Honiara is served by Henderson Airport where two international airlines operate. Maritime transport is mainly served by the Honiara Port at Point Cruz area, owned and operated by the Solomon Islands Ports Authority. The port is experiencing increasing demand for (i) goods exportation and importation and (ii) inter island transport of goods and people.

Communication

36. Cellular phone services are available in Honiara. The government reported that in 2017, the majority of the population have access to the mobile services networks of either Our Telekom or Bmobile Vodafone.
37. Two radio stations, one local television station, and 11 international channels are available in Honiara and some parts of the country. SIBC radio station broadcasts in Honiara City, the provinces of Guadalcanal, Western and Temotu, the farthest province in the country. Telecom Television Ltd or TTV, a free-to-air, commercial television network broadcasts only in Honiara and other populous areas in the country including Gizo, Munda, Noro, Auki and Lata. The other 11 television channels include Pacifica TV, BBC, AlJazeera, and ABC broadcasts mainly in Honiara.

Energy

38. Honiara's electricity is supplied by the Solomon Islands Electricity Authority/Solomon Power using several energy sources. The main power stations are Lungga (80.73 GWh of electricity produced in 2017) and Honiara (1.65 GWh of electricity produced in 2017). Solomon Power is in the process of transitioning to renewable energy instead of fossil fuel generation.

3.6 Water Supply System

39. Honiara water distribution system is a large piped system supplying approximately 55% of households in the Greater Honiara urban area (covering Honiara City Council and surrounding communities). The main features of Honiara Water Supply System are as follows: (a) The water supply system supplies over 9,600 customers serving more than 60,000 people (2019 data); (b) Sources of water for distribution is mainly from three surface and eight groundwater abstraction systems. There are 27 boreholes; (c) The amount of supplied water is approximately ~33 MLD from which 40% is from groundwater while 60% is from surface water with Kongulai spring accounting for over 40% of the overall production; (d) SW has nearly ~295km of network ranging from 15 to 300mm from which 62% of the pipeline is PVC, 20% is PPE, 13% is GI and 5% is CI/DI; (e) There are 28 district metered areas (DMAs) but with limited pressure regulation; (f) There is chlorine disinfection on all production systems; (g) No existing WTP in operation; (h) There are 12 ground reservoirs in service; and (i) 16.3 ML storage equivalent to half day autonomy of current production.

3.7 Profile of Affected People and Community

Kongulai Community

40. There are estimated 150 to 200 people living along the Kongulai pipeline easement. The majority of these people cultivate the land and sell their produce at White River

informal market for income while the young male adults work as laborers in town. Some residents also work for the government and private sector in Honiara.

Affected People and Households

41. The majority of the 23 affected people in the Kongulai pipeline easement are family members related to one another as brothers, sisters, uncles and extended customary family members living and planting crops around the project area. The people in the community are part of the Ghaubata tribe. Below are the summary results of the recently concluded socioeconomic survey and census of assets¹¹ for the 16 of 23 affected people and their households:
42. **Household size:** The majority of AP households (10 of 16) have five to nine members, with five households with one to four members, and a household with 11 members.
43. **Civil Status:** All APs are married except for a single young male in his early 30s and a widow (female-headed household) with adult children. Four (4) of 16 heads of household are between 60 and 74 years old.
44. **Church:** Half of the APs belong to the South Sea Evangelical Church (SSEC), seven belong to the Anglican Church, and one AP belongs to the Baptist Church.
45. **Migration:** The majority of APs (10 of 16) were born in Honiara, four have lived on site between 6 and 8 years, and one was reported to have been living in the project site for 44 years. The remaining four respondent APs came from Malaita Province and Central Islands Province. Family ties were the main reason for staying on the site for all APs where people settled on the land after being invited by their relatives who own customary land. Others married into the customary land owners in the area.
46. **Livelihoods:** 5 of 16 (31%) APs reported being unemployed; thus all APs expressed interest in work during project construction. However, while some APs reported being unemployed, the men are actually informally employed, engaged in construction or carpentry work. All APs grow vegetables and fruits for food and income, selling them around the surrounding communities and at White River informal market, earning between SBD 200-400 or an average of 300 (USD 37) weekly. Only one household reported earning up to SBD 700 weekly from selling fruits and vegetables.
47. **Connection to water supply:** 8 of 16 (50%) of respondent APs reported not having a connection to SW, relying on spring water and streams for drinking and cooking. An AP reported having a connection to SW pipeline and free water due to a previous arrangement of the deceased land owner (uncle) with SW. APs have easier access to water supply being close to their homes but reported during the survey that sometimes the water is not safe when it rains.

¹¹ A socio-economic survey and census of affected assets were carried out by the project consultants on 9-11 October 2020. Two of 18 affected food gardeners were unable to be interviewed.

48. **Payment to SW:** 6 of 8 APs (75%) reported paying for water to SW, while two APs reported not paying as part of the previous agreement with SW. Two of the six APs pay SBD 150 monthly while four pay SBD 200 monthly to SW for water.
49. **Access to drinking and cooking water:** Those APs that are not connected to SW (50% respondents) collect water from springs and streams for drinking and cooking. They reported that the water is clean and accessible except when it rains or floods. Some mentioned that they thought these water sources maybe safer than the piped water from SW.
50. **Water quality:** Those connected to SW also believe that the piped water is not safe for drinking due to pipe leakages and dirt mixed with water due to leaking pipes. They mostly only use SW for cooking. Some APs buy water for drinking.
51. **Sanitation:** 15 of 16 APs (94%) use outside toilets with only one AP reported having a toilet inside his house.
52. **Connection to power:** 13 of 16 (81%) of APs are not connected to a power supply while only three have connection with Solomon Power.
53. **Fuel for cooking:** 14 of 16 APs (88%) use firewood while 2 APs use a combination of firewood and bottled gas (LPG).
54. **Transportation:** 10 of 16 APs walk from their community to the main road while the remaining APs both walk and take taxis to travel in and out of their community.
55. **Health:** All APs rely primarily on public health care except for one AP who consults a private doctor and other health providers.
56. **Vulnerable Households:** There is an AP who has a child with mental and physical disability selling agriculture produce at White River informal market as their main income source. They reported an average monthly income of SBD 1,500 (USD 186) or SBD 50 (USD 6.25) daily for a family of three. Their income hovers at the international poverty line of USD 1.90 daily per person thus considered as vulnerable and may require additional project assistance such as being provided with unskilled employment during project construction.

East Kola Community

57. East Kola has similar access to basic social services and infrastructure as Kongulai community being a suburb outside Honiara east of Chinatown. The Seventh Day Adventist Church is one of the main religions in the country (12 percent) together with Anglican Church of Melanesia (32 percent), Roman Catholic (20%), South Seas Evangelical (17%), and United Methodist (10%).¹²
58. Table 5 The table below provides a summary profile of APs along the Kongulai and East Kola pipeline easements.

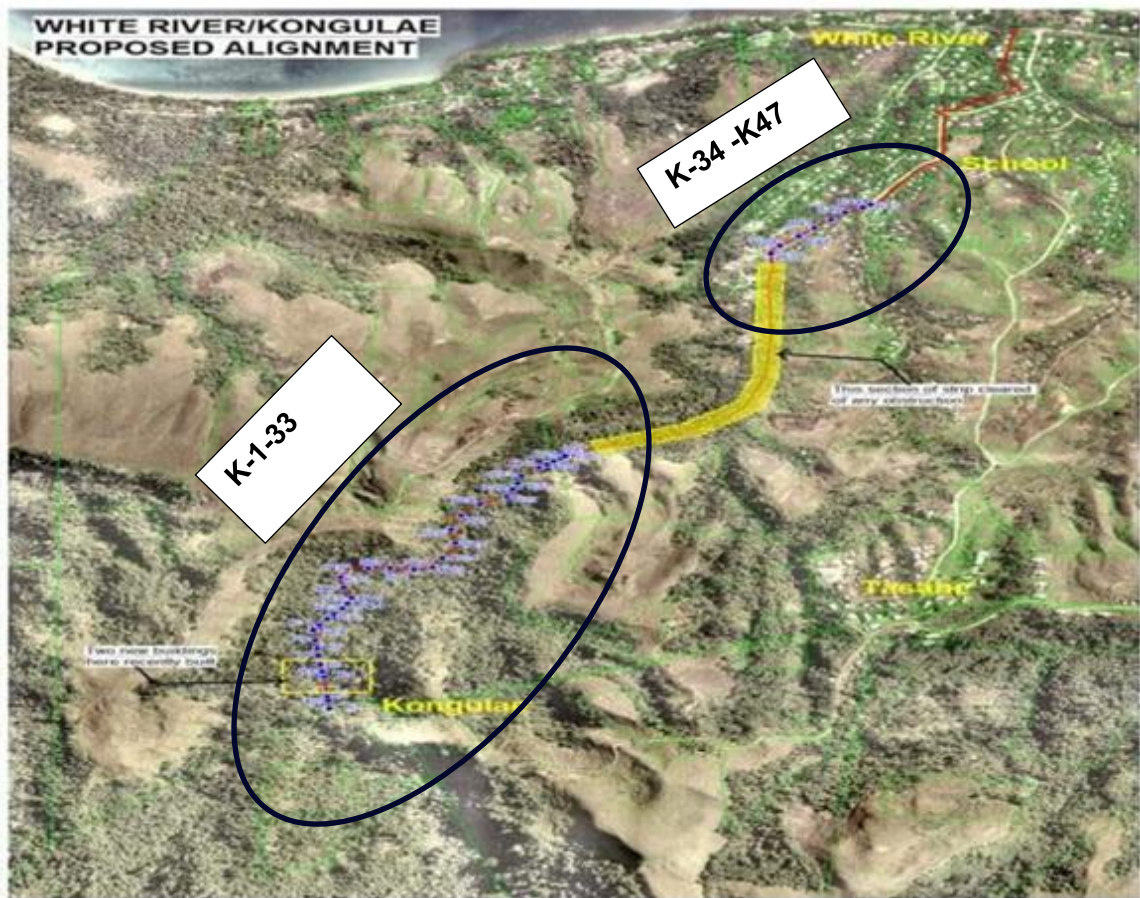
¹² <https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-report-on-international-religious-freedom/solomon-islands/>

Table 4: Profile of Affected People

| NO | PHOTO ID | NAME | GENDER | AGE | EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT | HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | INCOME SOURCE |
|---------------------|------------------|-------|--------|-----|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Kongulai | | | | | | | |
| 1 | K1-K-4 | AP 1 | Female | n/a | n/a | 5 | n/a |
| 2 | | AP 2 | Male | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 3 | K- 5 | AP 3 | Male | n/a | n/a | 5 | n/a |
| 4 | K-6- K-22 | AP 4 | Male | 74 | Primary | 7 | Sells produce |
| 5 | K- 23 | AP 5 | Male | 43 | Secondary | 2 | Paid job |
| 6 | K - 23 | AP 6 | Female | 27 | Secondary | 3 | Sell produce |
| 7 | K - 24 | AP 7 | Male | 72 | Primary | 8 | Sells produce |
| 8 | K - 25 | AP 8 | Female | 72 | As above | As above | As above |
| 9 | K- 24- 27 | AP 9 | Male | 46 | Primary | 7 | Paid job |
| 10 | K -28 | AP 10 | Male | 29 | Secondary | 1 | Paid job |
| 11 | K- 29 | AP 11 | Female | 32 | Secondary | 6 | Paid job & sells produce |
| 12 | K30- K31 | AP 12 | Male | 46 | Secondary | 9 | Paid job & sells produce |
| 13 | K-34- K36 | AP 13 | Male | 40 | Vocational | 6 | Labor |
| 14 | K-36- K37 | AP 14 | Female | 60 | Secondary | 5 | Sells produce |
| 15 | K-39 | AP 15 | Female | 20 | Primary | 2 | Paid job |
| 16 | K39 | AP 16 | Female | 35 | Secondary | 6 | Sells produce |
| 17 | K-40 | AP 17 | Male | 34 | Secondary | 4 | Labour |
| 18 | | AP 18 | Male | | | | |
| 19 | K-42 | AP 19 | Female | 44 | Secondary | 11 | Sells produce |
| 20 | K-45 | AP 20 | Female | 35 | Secondary | 5 | Sells produce |
| 21 | K-46- 47 | AP 21 | Female | 50 | Secondary | 6 | Sells produce |
| 22 | | AP 22 | Male | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 23 | Easement | AP 23 | Male | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| B. East Kola | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Fence & easement | AP 24 | Church | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

59. Socioeconomic details of APs are in **Appendix 7: Detailed Profile of People**.
60. The figure below shows location of the 23 APs from K1-K33 and K34-K47 with affected non-land assets and one AP where an easement will be required in Kongulai.

Figure 8: Location of Affected People Along the Pipeline (K1-K47)



4 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 Stakeholders

61. Information disclosure, public consultation, and public participation are part of the overall planning, design, and construction of the proposed subprojects. There are three categories of stakeholders under this project: (i) government; (ii) private sector; and, (iii) the communities within project areas and the public including the Project APs. The government stakeholders include the national government, Ministry of Finance and Treasury, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey, Honiara City Council, and the Ministry of Infrastructure Development. The stakeholders from the private sector include business owners in the site and the APs include land owners and gardeners.

4.2 Consultations During Feasibility Study

62. During the feasibility study phase, stakeholders were consulted between July 2018 and February 2019. A total of three stakeholder workshops were held, with 24 attending the initial meeting in July 2018. An additional 49 NGOs, government, community and potential APs attended one of the consultations on 20 and 21 February 2019. (See **Appendix 8: Minutes of Initial Public consultation During Feasibility Study (13 July 2019)**)

63. These consultations indicated a high level of support for the project from the community to improve water supply and sanitation services within and around Honiara. Another round of public consultations will be carried out by SW prior to the completion of the detailed design stage.
64. Also, consultations with Ministry of Infrastructure Development, the responsible government agency for the road and easement which SW uses to lay pipes, and other relevant government agencies were also held by SW to communicate the detailed project design.

4.3 Consultations During Detailed Design

65. During Detailed Design, SW conducted four consultations and inventory of losses with project communities and APs along four sites of the Kongulai pipeline on 22 and 24 July 2020 (**Appendix 9**: . These consultations were attended by 106 participants and with almost half being women participants (42%). A follow up socioeconomic survey was also carried out by the project team on 19-21 October 2020. The SW team also formally announced the cut-off date as 24 July 2020 where any additional planting and structures to be built on site will not be compensated by the project. The LARP public disclosure was held on 20 July 2021 presenting the final design including scope of works, impacts, entitlements. The SW GRM was also presented to inform the community on how to file a complain and find resolution to their possible grievances during construction in **Appendix 11**: .
66. Stakeholders questions and recommendations focused mainly on:
 - If affected assets will be compensated by SW;
 - How to prevent community members planting along the pipeline area when they hear compensation being paid by SW;
 - Who will be eligible to be compensated on loss of crops and timing of compensation;
 - How SW will ensure maintenance of new pipeline to avoid impacting properties, e.g. water leakage, along the site; and,
 - Recommendations included to inform community on easement delineation and employment opportunities for community members during construction.
67. A summary of the community consultations is provided in the table below:

Table 5: Summary of Community Consultations

| Venue/Date/Participants | Key Discussions | Response from |
|---|---|---|
| Meeting 1: Old Kongulai Dam 22 July 2020 Men: 30 Women: 15 (50% female participation) | Project discussion, conduct of asset inventory and cut-off date. Questions on: (i) Who will be compensated for the loss of crops, (ii) How many metres is the pipeline easement, (iii) Will a new agreement with landowners be prepared with SW, and (iv) Suggestion to have markers to inform local people to avoid planting/building on the pipeline easement. | Agnes Atkins, SW Land Officer Kenneth Bulehite, Deputy Team Leader, SUEZ |
| Meeting 2: Upper Namoruka 22 July 2020 Men: 20 Women: 10 (50% female participation) | Questions and Recommendations on: (i) How will SW address the failure of its pipe maintenance works that led to the formation of swampy area on his land, (ii) Will a road be constructed in the area prior to commencement of works, (iii) What if those people hearing about payments for root crops and began to plant within the easement, (iv) How SW will ensure that diseases are prevented from dumping sewerage into the ocean, (v) How community access will be maintained, and (vi) Who has the power to say who can build or plant on the site. | Agnes Atkins, Kenneth Bulehite Hilda Rade Tango, SUEZ |
| Meeting 3: Kwaetoea's Residence 22 July 2020 Women: 20 Men: 11 (65% female participation) | Question: (i) Will land issues (payment for damaged assets) be resolved first before works start? | Agnes Atkins, Kenneth Bulehite |
| Meeting 4: Upper Kongulai 24 July 2020 | Recommendation: Community to do works on the main trunk that is in their area and contractor will continue on the other side especially to help identify "tambu" sites. Questions: (i) If someone's land has been pegged, will it be compensated by SW, (ii) Is there a title on the route of the pipeline? I am asking because as far as we know there is no title?, (iii) Will the properties and crops damaged of the affected people be paid or will it be similar as before when they were not?, and (iv) There is a cross in the easement thus will it be shifted and compensated? | Kenneth Bulehite Hilda RadeTango, SUEZ |

68. From the socioeconomic survey results, the APs provided the following responses:

69. **Perception:** 16 respondent APs¹³ cited the following benefits from the water improvement project:

- (i) Improved access to clean drinking and water for cooking by everyone (5 APs)
- (ii) Improved water supply services will serve as driver for economic growth (4 APs)
- (iii) Improved health (2 APs)
- (iv) Improved standard of living (1 AP)
- (v) Expand source of water for many people (1 AP)
- (vi) Improve business in the country (1 AP)

¹³ Located at SW registered pipeline lease no. 191-064-1

70. **Concerns:** Affected households reported the following concerns:

- (i) Poor quality cooking and drinking water
- (ii) SW services must improve
- (iii) SW must pay for damaged crops
- (iv) Design is affecting customary land lease
- (v) Being excluded from local employment when the pipeline is constructed along their area

71. **Way forward:** SW will continue consulting with the community and APs to address the remaining questions and concerns identified during the survey. Concerns raised at the meetings have been addressed, and included in the entitlement matrix of the LARP.

4.4 Information Disclosure

72. SW conducted community consultations and inventory of losses for APs on 22 and 24 July 2020 in Namoruka. Twenty-one (21) people attended the LARP public disclosure including APs and other community members from Namoruka, Kongulai and nearby areas. On 25 February 2021, the RP public disclosure was held in three sites at the same time as the PER Public Hearing. The RP disclosure presenting the project scope, impacts (from July 2020 inventory of losses), mitigation and entitlements of APs was held in three sites: Namoruka and Titingge on 25 February 2021; and at National Auditorium on 26 February 2021. The APs and community members reiterated their support for the subproject during the disclosure due to the community's need to have access to regular and safe water supply. In particular, potential APs, including households that planted crops along the easement of the proposed pipeline alignment, were supportive of the subproject.

73. Prior to the public disclosure, public information activities, including radio announcements were conducted by SW in July 2020 to inform the households with gardens along the Kongulai pipeline that a series of community meetings will be held by SW to discuss the plan and possible community concerns about the project. Project disclosure included presentation of the project's scope of works, timeline and plans to conduct an inventory of losses survey. On 22 July 2020 the inventory of losses was conducted including a public consultations in three sites: Old Kongulai Dam, Upper Namoruka and Kwaetoea's residence. Another community consultation was held in Upper Kongulai on 24 July 2020. Discussions included queries of garden and structure owners on the commencement of project and this was answered by SW. Highlights of these activities is also recorded under the consultation results.

74. This updated LARP will be made available in English in accessible public locations including the SW Office, PMU Office and the Honiara City Council (HCC) Office. SW will also arrange to interpret and explain the key provisions in the commonly spoken language (pidgin) if needed.

5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

5.1 Project Grievance Redress Procedure

75. During implementation, it is possible that people may have complaints about the project's performance including implementation of any LARP provisions or entitlements.

Table 6 below outlines the process that will be used to address complainant's concerns quickly and transparently at subproject level based on the existing system for dispute resolution.

76. Specifically, all subprojects will be implemented in accordance with the GRM established for the overall Project to ensure that any complaints and concerns may be addressed promptly at no cost to the complainant and without fear of retribution. The GRM will receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of people's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the Project's environment and social assessment and performance. It will aim to resolve grievances and complaints in a timely and satisfactory manner. The GRM procedures will be disclosed to the public in consultation meetings during the detailed design phase of the subproject and prior to commencement of construction activities.
77. Prior to commencement of works, the Contractor will prepare an Environment and Social Management Plan (CESMP/CEMP). A GRM process will be included similar to what is included in the LARP. As part of the LARP implementation, the Contractor will appoint a community liaison officer (CLO), who will receive questions and/or complaints from the community and the general public and facilitate their resolution. If the complaint is unresolved, the Contractor will elevate it to the PMU. The Contractor will also keep a grievance register including resolved and still to be resolved issues on sites. And will include it in their progress report to SW and development partners. Below are the procedures in resolving grievances during project implementation:

Table 6. Procedure for Resolving Grievances

| Step | Process | Duration |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Affected Person (AP) takes the grievance to the Contractor. (If unresolved it is then taken to PMU) | Any time |
| 2 | Contractor/SW PMU reviews issue, in consultation with the complainant, then resolves the problem and records a solution to the problem in the grievance register. | 5 working days |
| 3 | SW PMU reports back to AP and gets clearance from the complainant. | 5 working days |
| 4 | If unresolved, the SW PMU will elevate the matter to the General Manager for resolution. | 10 working days |
| If unresolved | | |
| 5 | The grievance is taken to a Tribunal for resolution - comprised of a SW Board Member, Permanent Secretary of a relevant agency (MMERE or COL) who will appoint a relevant agency to review the complaint | Decision within 10 working days |
| If unresolved or if at any stage and AP is not satisfied with the progress | | |
| AP can take the matter to appropriate national court (Magistrates Court, High Court) | | As per judicial system. |

78. **Focal Point:** During construction, SW will have a designated staff member responsible for implementing the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Also, a gender-based violence GBV complaints team will be established to specifically investigate complaints about GBV or sexual harassment in the project site and from its personnel.

79. SW's PMU Safeguards Officer, will be the focal point for assisting the project to receive and address project related concerns including resettlement and gender-based violence/sexual harassment (GBV/SH). If possible, complaints will be resolved first by the Contractor on-site, through its community liaison officer, followed by the SW PMU, and then, if unresolved, escalate to the SW Management and Tribunal comprised of the SW GM and responsible government authorities, as described below.
80. **Composition:** The GBV complaints team will be composed of the Project's GRM Committee plus a representative from the Solomon Islands SafeNet GBV network located at Ministry of Health that operates the Safenet 132 Hotline. GBV service providers will be contracted by the Contractor as part of the Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (CEMP) after contract awarding, and are also likely to include the Family Support Centre in Honiara.
81. Indigenous Peoples in the Solomon Islands, including in the project sites, are Melanesian people who comprise the majority of the country's population. The protection of their needs are incorporated in the GRM through a clear complaints process as documented in the LARP and availability of local language speaking staff by the Contractor and will also include women responsible to receive complaints from women (refer to Contractor's GRM mechanism under the CESMP).

5.2 Gender based violence and sexual harassment complaints

GRM with multiple channels to initiate a GBV/SH complaint, and ensure safe and confidential handling of cases

82. While many projects have traditionally only considered GRM in the context of resettlement, the World Bank's Good Practice Note on the Environmental and Social Framework February 2020¹⁴ requires that Investment Project Financing have a grievance mechanism that will be "proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project".
83. For GBV, and particularly sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH) complaints, there are risks of stigmatization, rejection and reprisals against survivors. This creates and reinforces a culture of silence so survivors may be reticent to approach the Project directly. Some survivors will choose to seek services directly and never report to the GRM, which may lead to a discrepancy in the number of cases reported to the project by service providers and the GRM operators. To enable women to safely access the GRM, multiple channels through which complaints can be registered in a safe and confidential manner can be enabled. Community consultations may be one mechanism to identify effective channels (e.g., local community organizations, health providers, women's organisations etc.).
84. The GRM will ensure that the Contractor shall adopt and implement the project's GBV Response Protocol to initiate a GBV complaint and ensure safe and confidential handling of cases. The Contractor will ensure that the contractor's social safeguards officer/CLO and contractor's GBV service provider are represented and fulfil their responsibilities on the GBV Complaints Team. The Contractor's management team will support the GBV Complaints Team to manage GBV related complaints and ensure that all related complaints have been referred to Solomon Water, and reported to the WB and ADB in regular reporting.

¹⁴ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework>

85. Some means of ensuring safe and confidential information when handling GBV/SEA/SH may include:
- (i) No identifiable information on the survivor should be stored in the GRM register.
 - (ii) The GRM should not ask for, or record, information on more than the following related to the SEA/SH allegation:
 - The nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words without direct questioning);
 - If, to the best of the survivor's knowledge, the perpetrator was associated with the project;
 - If possible, the age and sex of the survivor; and
 - If possible, information on whether the survivor was referred to services.
86. The GRM will ensure that the Contractor shall adopt and implement the project's GBV Response Protocol to initiate a GBV complaint and ensure safe and confidential handling of cases. The Contractor will ensure that the contractor's social safeguards officer and contractor's GBV service provider are represented and fulfil their responsibilities on the GBV Complaints Team. The Contractor's management team will support the GBV Complaints Team to manage GBV related complaints and ensure that all related complaints have been referred to Solomon Water, the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (i) The GM should assist SEA/SH survivors by referring them to GBV service provider(s) for support immediately after receiving a complaint directly from a survivor. This should be possible because a list of service providers would already be available before project work commences as part of the mapping exercise.
 - (ii) The information in the GRM must be confidential—especially when related to the identity of the complainant. For SEA/SH, the GRM should primarily serve to: (i) **refer** complainants to the GBV Service Provider; and (ii) **record** resolution of the complaint.

5.3 GRM During Construction

87. SW as an organization, has its own GRM which is designed to deal with grievances from the general public in relation to Solomon Water managed projects at different stages of the project implementation. The mechanism allows for the affected parties to make known grievances as they arise and aims to provide a predictable, transparent and credible process to all parties, resulting in outcomes that are seen as fair, effective and lasting.
88. The GRM requirement for this subproject, will be established by SW prior to the start of the construction activities including:
- publicize the existence of the Project's GRM through public awareness campaigns, billboards, public notifications, etc.
 - ensure that the names and contact numbers of GRM representatives are placed on notice boards at agreed locations; and

- the Contractor's CESMP will reflect the elements of the GRM and the Contractor will be responsible for implementing them including maintaining their own grievance register
- SW will ensure the Contractor appoints a CLO prior to the start of construction

89. The SW GRM is a three-stage process as described above, and a grievance may be considered at any stage of the subproject, by both parties, to have been resolved and closed off. More details of the procedures are given below.

Stage 1 (Contractor/PMU)

90. Any grievance should first be made known to the Contractor and/or SW PMU in charge of the project being implemented. This may initially be verbal; however, a monitoring form must be prepared and signed off by the party raising the grievance onsite or at the PMU office (whichever is convenient to the complainant). Support to filling in the form can be provided by Solomon Water to the aggrieved party. Commonly complaints can be resolved on site by the SW contractor and documentation submitted to the PMU. However, in cases where complaints are not resolved, the complaint will be forwarded to the PMU through a filled grievance form. On receipt of the grievance monitoring form, the PMU will hold an internal discussion, to be followed by a meeting with the aggrieved party to resolve the grievance within 5 working days of the grievance being raised. Following the discussion, the grievance may either be resolved or it may need to be escalated to Stage 2.
91. A Stage 1 grievance outcome form should be prepared by the PMU confirming either the grievance has been resolved and the means of resolution or the grievance has not been resolved, and outlining SW project team position on the grievance. The Stage 1 grievance outcome form should be signed by both parties and a copy provided to the party raising the grievance. This form should include next steps in the process if they consider the issue not to be resolved.

Stage 2 (PMU/General Manager)

92. If the AP is not satisfied with the outcome, the complaint is next discussed by the complainant and the General Manager of SW, assisted by the SW Safeguards Officer (SO) and PMU. The GM will be provided with the Stage 1 grievance outcome form and a meeting arranged with the aggrieved party within 10 working days of issue of the form to discuss and try to resolve the grievance.
93. Based on the discussion, the GM will issue a Stage 2 Grievance Outcome form confirming either the grievance has been resolved or not and outlining SW GM's position on the grievance. The Stage 2 grievance outcome form should be signed by both parties and a copy provided to the party raising the grievance.

Stage 3 (Grievance Tribunal)

94. If the grievance is not resolved under Stage 2 the grievance should then be referred to a three-member Grievance Tribunal comprised of: (a) A member of the Board of SW; (b) The PS (or designate) of the MMERE; (c) Independent member selected by GM SW and Board Chairman. It must be noted that the composition of the Grievance Tribunal must ensure appropriate gender balance.
95. All prior Grievance Outcome reports will be made available to the Tribunal. A meeting with the aggrieved party shall be held within 10 working days of issue of the Stage 2 Grievance Outcome Form.

96. If a satisfactory conclusion cannot be obtained through this process, the AP can take the matter to the courts (Magistrates Court or High Court). This will be at the APs cost, but if the court shows that SW have been negligent in making their determination, the AP will be able to seek costs reimbursement. A copy of SW grievance log information is provided in **Appendix 11: SW Grievance Redress Mechanism**.
97. Through public consultations, APs will be informed that they have a right to complaint/grievance resolution. The record of the grievance redress mechanism will be the subject of monitoring.
98. During construction/implementation, the GRM Register will be held at project site office, maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the SWSO. All complaints arriving at a site office are to be entered in a Register (by, date, name, contact address and the reason for the complaint) that is kept at the site. A duplicate copy of the entry is given to the AP for their record at the time of registering the complaint. The Register will show who has been directed to deal with the complaint and the date when this was made together with the date when the AP was informed of the decision and how the decision was conveyed to the AP.
99. The Register is then signed off by the person who is responsible for the decision and dated. The Register is to be kept at the front desk of the site office and is a public document. The duplicate copy given to the AP will also show the procedure that will be followed in assessing the complaint, together with a statement affirming the rights of the AP to make a complaint. For anybody making a complaint, no costs will be charged to the AP.
100. In the event of grievances related to the ownership of lands to be acquired that cannot be resolved at the local level, SW will hold the compensation amounts in escrow or trust account. Compensation will be paid in full upon final resolution of the case in the courts or another forum based on the entitlements of the AP.

6 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 Solomon Islands Legal Framework

98. **The Land and Titles Act** empowers the Commissioner of Lands (CoL) to be the custodian of Government land and to deal with its land interest on behalf of the Government. The Act stipulates two systems: Customary, and Crown or State Land. The Lands and Titles Amendment Act 2014 makes changes to provide greater support and transparency to the role of CoL, with a Land Board empowered to make decisions on allocation of interest in land, development of land, and the fair, transparent and equitable administration of land. This Land Board has been established and is operational, with a member from SW on the Board to represent the interest of the utility companies.
99. For Customary Land: Part V of the Land and Titles Act deals with the purchase or lease of customary land by private treaty and with compulsory acquisition of land. Sections 60-70 outline clearly the process of purchase or lease and sections 71-77 the process of compulsory acquisition.
100. There are two types of title registration or legal ownership acquired by CoL on behalf of the Government. (i) Perpetual Estate (PE) title: This title is established through the acquisition process either by outright purchase or compulsory acquisition of customary land. (ii) Lease of perpetual title: This title is established through the acquisition process

for lease of customary land. The PE is held by trustees identified through the acquisition process, with a lease agreement entered into between CoL and the identified landowners, and subsequently registered.

101. The process for purchasing or leasing customary land is set out in Division 1 of Part V of the Land and Titles Act as follows:
 - CoL must appoint a Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) to act as the Commissioner's agent.
 - The LAO marks out the boundaries of the relevant land on the ground or on a map in such manner as to bring them to the notice of the persons affected.
 - The LAO prepares a written agreement for the purchase or lease of the land with the people who claim to be the owners.
 - The LAO gives public notice of the written agreement and organizes a public meeting to determine whether the persons named in the agreement are the correct customary land owners.
 - If there is no dispute at the meeting, and no other claimants, the LAO records this fact and sends a copy of the determination to the Land Board and CoL.
 - If there are rival claimants, the LAO must determine the rightful owners of the land and send a copy of his determination to the Land Board and CoL, and bring it to the attention of the originally identified parties and any claimants.
 - An appeal of the LAO's determination can be made to the Magistrates Court within 3 months;
 - The decision of the Magistrates Court can be appealed to the High Court on a question of law only.
 - Once any appeals have been determined, or the period for appealing has expired, the agreement for sale or lease of the land in question can be implemented.
 - Where the land is being leased, the CoL makes an order vesting PE in the persons named as lessors – commonly representatives of the customary land group found to own the land.
102. For Crown or State Land: Part X of the Land and Titles Act deals with Crown or State Land. This is alienated land held by CoL on behalf of the Government. This Part provides for the purchase of Government Land by individuals or companies through the process of CoL granting, transferring, subleasing or providing temporary occupation of Government Land. Note that since the passing of the Land and Titles Amendment Act 2014, a Land Board has been established with powers and functions in land allocation, removing complete control from the CoL.
103. There can be four types of private title ownership as follows.
 - PE Title, equivalent to freehold.
 - Fixed Term Estate (FTE) Title. CoL as holder of PE title grants FTE title to individuals or companies. This is for a certain term of years with certain conditions to abide. These conditions are stipulated in the grant instrument executed by the title holder and CoL. Most terms are 50 years and currently 75 years. FTE title is acquired through direct allocation from CoL or through the transfer of FTE by an FTE title holder.
 - Sub-Lease Title: The FTE title holder leases the Land to an individual or company for a period less than the FTE term with conditions agreed by both parties.
 - Temporary Occupation License: This refers to occupation of land under license conditions for up to three years, renewable.

104. For FTE title holders, there is a provision in the grant instrument that provides for resumption of the land by CoL for public purposes. Compensation as stated in the grant instrument will be paid in the event the land is developed.
105. The Land and Titles Act governs compulsory acquisition of both alienated and customary land, under the following procedures¹⁵: The Minister responsible for the Act makes and publishes a declaration that particular land is required for a public purpose. The effect of the declaration is to nullify all interests in the land, and the right to occupy and use the land is vested in the CoL. The declaration is published and notice given to registered owners, and in the case of unregistered and customary land to all persons or groups who might claim to have an interest.
106. Interested persons or groups may apply to the High Court within six months to quash the declaration on the ground that the land is not required for a public purpose. Interested persons or groups have three months to make a claim for compensation to the CoL.
107. CoL must respond within three months, either accepting the claim or making an offer. If the claimant accepts the offer, CoL must pay the amount within three months. A claimant who rejects the CoL's offer has three months to bring an appeal in the High Court.
108. As for land under FTEs, the agreements provide that CoL can resume the land for public purposes. This is triggered by a request by the concerned Minister to the CoL. Temporary occupation of land for up to three years is possible under a similar process. Rent is paid and loss in value and damage are compensated.
109. Compensation (including compensation rent) for land compulsorily acquired under the Land and Titles Act is provided as follows:
 - An amount considered just having regard to the condition of the land and other relevant "matters and circumstances", including loss in value of land retained by the owner.
 - Valuation is determined as of the date of the declaration.
 - In the case of customary land, other land can be provided in lieu of monetary compensation.
110. Dispute Resolution: Disputes arising over alienated land, (usually in relation to compensation as ownership is clear), are referred to the Magistrates Court and follow the procedure set out in the Land and Titles Act and Civil Code. Disputes over the award of compensation for resumed title, or where an FTE holder seeks to get compensation for unimproved land, are settled in the High Court.
111. For disputes over customary land, there is a two-step process: (i) the civil procedure through the Magistrates Court, and (ii) the customary procedure. The hearing in the Magistrates Court will determine whether the case can be dealt with through civil proceedings or whether the case is better handled through the customary process. If the case cannot be resolved after the Local Court hearing, it is presented as a case before the Customary Land Appeal Court.
112. **The Constitution of Solomon Islands:** Section 112 of the Constitution with respect to compulsory acquisition of customary land requires Parliament to provide the following: before the land is compulsorily acquired, there must be prior negotiations with the owner of the land, right or interest. The owner must have a right of access to independent legal advice. So far as practicable the interest acquired shall be limited to an FTE.

¹⁵See para 112 below concerning relevant requirements of the Constitution.

113. Although Parliament has not provided for these safeguards in the Land and Title Act, the Minister of Lands and the CoL can take them into account in conducting land acquisition.
114. In Solomon Islands, approximately 87% of land is under the customary land tenure system, with all-natural resources belonging to customary landowners¹⁶. The remaining 13% of land is 'alienated'. Land is governed by the Land and Titles Act (1996/88), which addresses requirements for temporary occupation of land for public purposes, and provides the procedures and basis for compensation for land and any improvements thereto. The Act also provides for purchase or lease of customary land by the Government through agreement.
115. In Honiara and inside provincial capital boundaries, land is owned by the state. This crown land is held in perpetual estate title on behalf of the government by the Commissioner of Lands (CoL). The CoL can enter into 50-year fixed term estate (FTE) agreements with individuals, or shorter-term temporary occupancy licenses (ToL). The Act provides a clear process for the government to undertake compulsory acquisition of registered and customary land.
116. There are two ways in which land can be secured for any development by the government or any entity:
 - Compulsory land acquisition for public purpose. This can be used in instances where negotiation has failed, and there are no alternative sites for the proposed development. In these cases, compulsory acquisition as outlined in the Act can be commenced.
 - Leasing of customary land through negotiated settlement.
117. Land access for the project will follow the processes that SW currently use in their resettlement procedures. Whilst there are powers for compulsory acquisition, this process is time consuming and can create significant delays. Therefore, it is an option of last resort. Generally, when requiring access to a site for development, the process is as follows:
 - (i) SW and landowner enter into MOU to protect SW's interest in the land.
 - (ii) The land is surveyed.
 - (iii) A memorandum is submitted to Registry of Titles to generate a parcel number for the area.
 - (iv) The lease instrument (for private land) or grant instrument (for Government land) is executed between the parties.
 - (v) This is lodged with the Registry of Titles.
 - (vi) Registration of lease title.
118. **The Solomon Islands Water Authority Act 1992** provides the governance framework for SW and outlines their functions and powers. Section 12 provides an obligation for reasonable compensation to be paid by SW for damage or loss caused by works.
119. Under Section 14, SW has the power to open up roads and streets, provided reasonable notice is given to the appropriate Government Ministry. The surface of the road must be restored to its previous condition. This section is relevant to proposed pipelines and works to be undertaken in road reserves.

¹⁶ Exemptions being the lands of the national capital area (Honiara), various provincial headquarters, and Tulaghi Island (which was the national capital until the 1960s and is alienated land).

120. Of most relevance to this RP is Section 53, outlining the process for land negotiations for the purchase of land required for purposes of the Authority. In the circumstance where agreement cannot be reached, or the delay in reaching agreement is not in the public interest, the land acquisition process under the Lands and Titles Act may be triggered.
121. SW is well experienced in issues around property negotiation, and they have engaged with resettlement processes over the years when accessing sites to develop infrastructure for service delivery. The basis of the negotiation, including valuation of the land and any non-land assets and verification by a third party, form the key conditions of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between SW and affected party(ies). An easement or lease agreement which allows temporary or permanent use of land for infrastructure development is a preferable mechanism compared to compulsory acquisition, which takes time and often triggers disputes. The lease or grant instrument is a key document, as this stipulates the terms and conditions of the land use, including the rights to access the infrastructure for maintenance.
122. **Other relevant Acts.** Relevant sections of other Acts, such as Environmental and Labor Acts, are described below. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to be familiar with these relevant Acts.

| Act | Description |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Environmental Act 1998 | The Environment Act 1998 (the Act) and Environment Regulations 2008 (the Regulations) make provision for the conservation and protection of the environment. The Act provides for an integrated system of development control, environmental assessment and pollution control including; prevention, control and monitoring of pollution including regulating discharge of pollutants to air, water or land and reducing risks to human health and prevention of degradation of the environment; Regulating the transport, collection, treatment, storage and disposal of waste and promoting recycling, re-use and recovery of materials in an economically viable manner; and Complying with, and giving effect to, regional and international conventions and obligations relating to the environment. |
| Environmental Regulations 2008 | <p>The Second Schedule of the Act lists prescribed developments for which consent from the Environment and Conservation Division (ECD), accompanied by an environmental assessment reported as either a public environmental report (PER) or an environmental impact statement (EIS), is required. All prescribed developments require a “screening” or “scoping”, to see what form/level of environmental assessment is required. Most prescribed developments require a PER, while major projects such as logging, mining, or large scale tourism or infrastructure developments, will need a more detailed appraisal which includes technical, economic, environmental and social investigations and consultations with stakeholders, presented in an EIS.</p> <p>The Regulations extend the requirements of the PER/EIS to include; (a) social impact on the surrounding communities; (b) ensuring public participation; (c) spelling out employment opportunities for Solomon Islanders; (d) a demographic impact assessment; (e) health impact assessment; (f) gender impact assessment; (g) noise impact assessment; (h) state whether any of the above would have short or long-term harmful effects on the environment. The Director may have other requirements that will need to be fulfilled, notifying</p> |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| | applicant of any additional requirements within 31 days after notifying the applicant. |
| Environmental Health Act 1980 | <p>An Act protecting environmental health of the country.</p> <p>11.(1) The Minister may make Regulations for the better carrying out of the purposes and provisions of this Act and regulating the activities of any person (including the Government or any statutory authority) in relation to the maintenance or improvement of environmental health generally.</p> <p>(2) Such regulations may create offences and prescribe penalties in respect thereof not exceeding a fine of one thousand dollars or imprisonment for one year or for both such fine and imprisonment, and such penalty may provide for fines to be imposed on a daily basis in respect of a continuing offence.</p> <p>12. Proceedings for enforcement of regulations made under this Act may, where the Enforcement Authority considers it desirable that the person it considers to be in breach of any such regulation shall first have the opportunity to remedy such breach, be taken in accordance with the provisions of sections (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f) outlining the role of the Authorized Officer to serve abatement notice, failure to comply with the said notice and proceedings.</p> |
| Labor Act | <p>13.(1) Subject to any lower maximum number of hours of employment applicable to him by virtue of any regulation, rules, contract or agreement negotiated on his behalf are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the normal weekly hours of any worker shall not exceed forty-five hours; (b) the normal daily hours of work of any worker in an industrial or agricultural undertaking shall not exceed nine hours; (c) a worker whose hours of work exceed six hours daily shall be given a break of at least thirty minutes arranged so that the worker does not work continuously for more than five hours; (d) hours of work and breaks from work shall be so arranged as not to require the worker's presence at the place of work for more than twelve hours daily; (e) a worker shall be given a weekly rest of at least twenty-four continuous hours, which shall, where practicable, include Sundays or other customary rest days; and (f) no worker shall be required to work on a public holiday or on more than six days in one week, unless such worker is employed in a service to which the Essential Services Act applies or in an occupation in which work on public holidays or customary rest days is expressly provided for in his contract of service. <p>(2) The above limits on hours of work may be exceeded in those processes which by reason of their nature are required to be carried on continuously by a succession of shifts, subject to the condition that the average working hours shall not exceed nine daily and forty-five weekly over a period of three weeks;</p> <p>(3) Workers engaged on shift work shall be given at least twenty-four continuous hours of rest weekly notwithstanding that the incidence of shift rotas may be such that this rest period does not coincide with the normal or customary weekly rest days.</p> <p>(4) In order to ensure continuity of operations an employer may require workers engaged on shift work to remain on duty until</p> |

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| | <p>relieved by the succeeding shift or until permitted to leave by the supervisor responsible: Provided that such workers shall be paid at overtime rates for any additional hours so worked.</p> <p>(5) The limit on hours of work specified in this section may be exceeded subject to the total hours worked (including hours of overtime) not, without the approval of the Commissioner, exceeding fifty-seven hours in any work weekly or two hundred and twenty-eight hours in any calendar month.</p> <p>(6) The onus of showing the necessity to extend hours of work beyond those provided for in subsections (2) and (5) shall lie on the employer in any particular case and shall be subject to approval by the Commissioner.</p> |
| | <p>37.(1) No person shall employ an immigrant or non-indigenous worker unless such worker has obtained from the Commissioner a work permit and the employment relates to the conditions of such work permit. No immigrant or non-indigenous worker whether employed or self-employed shall work in Solomon Islands without a work permit from the Commissioner which shall specify the work which such immigrant or non-indigenous worker may undertake.</p> |
| | <p>39. Women shall not be employed during the night in any undertaking, except where the night work:</p> <p>(T) has to do with raw materials or materials in course of treatment which are subject to rapid deterioration; or ...</p> <p>(U) is that of a responsible position of management held by a woman who is not ordinarily engaged in manual work; or ... (h) is not prohibited by an international convention applying to Solomon Islands and is specifically declared by the Minister by order to be work upon which women may so be employed.</p> |
| | <p>46. No child under the age of twelve years shall be employed in any capacity whatsoever.</p> |
| | <p>47. A person under the age of fifteen shall not be employed or work - (a) in any industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, except in employment approved by the Minister; or...</p> |
| | <p>70.-(1) At every place of employment the employer shall provide for all workers such medical attention and treatment with medicines of good quality, first-aid equipment and appliances for the transportation of sick or injured workers as may be required by the Commissioner or a Health Officer.</p> |
| Safety at Work Act 1996 | <p>Purpose: An act to provide for the health, safety and welfare of persons at work and to protect persons against risks to health or safety arising out of or in connection with the activities of persons at work; to impose specific requirements in respect of certain articles and substances that are a potential source of danger; to make minor amendments of the labour act and the worker's compensation act; and for connected purposes. Provides detailed regulations governing duties of dangerous machinery (article 19), electrical installations (article 20), flammable substances (article 22), and training (schedule 1)</p> |

6.2 World Bank Policy

123. The WB's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies aim to prevent and mitigate potential damage to the environment and communities generated in the development process. These policies give the Bank and borrowers, guidelines on the identification, preparation and implementation of programs and projects.
124. There are ten safeguard policies in the World Bank, created to inform decision making, ensuring that projects financed by the Bank are environmentally and socially sustainable. These policies include: Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12), Environmental Assessment (OP4.01), Indigenous Peoples Policy (OP4.10) and Natural Habitats (OP4.04). These policies have recently been revised into a new WB Environmental and Social Standards Framework, which covers similar areas.

6.3 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)

125. The Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) requires ADB-assisted projects to (i) avoid resettlement impacts wherever possible; (ii) minimize impacts by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all Affected Persons (APs) in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups. The SPS covers both physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of involuntary land acquisition or restriction on land use, or on access to parks and protected areas.
126. The key principles of the ADB safeguard policy on resettlement are as follows:
 - Screen early the project's resettlement impacts and risks.
 - Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, informing them of their entitlements and resettlement options. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups.
 - Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of APs' concerns.
 - Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs through (i) land-based resettlement or cash compensation at replacement value, as relevant,
 - Prompt replacement of assets, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
 - Provide APs with needed assistance, including: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure and improved housing; (ii) transitional support and development assistance; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
 - Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups to at least national minimum standards.
 - Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement.
 - Ensure that APs without titles are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

- Prepare an RP elaborating on APs' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- Disclose an RP in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to APs and other stakeholders.
- Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.
- Provide compensation and other entitlements before physical or economic displacement.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of APs.

6.4 Comparison of ADB SPS and SI Law

127. In implementing resettlement activities, it is important to compare the ADB SPS requirements with local law. The SPS principles hold primacy, and any gaps between local laws and the SPS Policy must be identified with measures proposed to meet the SPS principles. **Table 7** provides this overview.

Table 7: Comparison of Solomon Islands Law and ADB Policy and Gap - Filling Measures

| ADB SPS 2009 Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement | SOL Laws on Land Acquisition/ Resettlement | Gaps between ADB SPS and SOL Laws | Gap-filling Measures |
|---|--|--|--|
| Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible. Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives. | The Constitution provides for the protection from deprivation of property. The Constitution and Land and Tittles Act (LTA) set out the conditions under which land may be compulsory acquired. The property can only be acquired for the public good, and with the payment of reasonable compensation. | No explicit reference to the need for minimizing resettlement impacts by exploring alternatives. | The LARP includes measures on avoiding/minimizing land acquisition and resettlement impacts. |
| Enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups | General principles of compensation for land and assets are set out in the Constitution and LTA. | SOL Laws do not prescribe measures to restore/ improve standard of living. | The LARP includes measures on compensation at replacement cost for affected land/assets and to restore/improve living standards of APs |
| Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender | LTA sets out the process for land investigation which includes identification of affected clans/tribes and their assets. | No specific requirements for census, cut-off date, impact assessment and scoping of resettlement planning. | The LARP includes measures on survey/census, cut-off-date, assessment of impacts and resettlement planning. |

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| analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. | | | |
| Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, host communities, and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. | LTA sets out the process of notification, including that all landowners must be informed of the acquisition and entitlements. | No specific provisions for preparing and implementing a LARP based on meaningful consultations with DPs, including the poor, the landless, elderly, women, and other vulnerable groups | The RP includes measures on consultations with APs, including vulnerable groups, during preparation and implementation of RPs. |
| Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. | LTA provides for appeal against a declaration of public purpose for compulsory acquisition and amount of compensation. | No requirements for a project-specific grievance redress mechanism. | The RP includes measures on project-specific grievance redress mechanism. |
| Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible. | <p>The Constitution requires payment of reasonable compensation for the compulsory acquisition of land for a public benefit, within a reasonable period of time having regard to all the relevant circumstances.</p> <p>LTA sets out more detailed requirements: By s79 any person who claims to be entitled to an interest in compulsory acquired land may make a claim for compensation (within 3 months); the requirements for payment are set out in s81; and the provisions for compensation are set out in s83.</p> <p>There is no legal instrument or policy in the Solomon Islands that addresses displacement of informal settlers</p> | <p>No specific requirement for land-based resettlement, replacement of assets, and benefit sharing.</p> <p>Gap in the SI framework with no law or policy protecting displacement of informal settlers with no legal title to land</p> | <p>The RP includes measures of on-site relocation, replacement of affected structures, compensation at replacement cost and priority of project employment to APs.</p> <p>The ADB Safeguard Policy will apply in issues of resettlement concerning informal settlers.</p> |

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

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

7 PROJECT ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

128. The project will follow provisions in the LARP for determining eligibility and compensating for all losses resulting from damage to crops and trees, structures, and easement access. APs will receive compensation at full replacement cost, and other resettlement support such as assistance with relocation, if required. Titled APs will

receive compensation from easement access for a portion of their land requested by the project. Non-titled APs are not eligible for compensation for land but will receive compensation for assets attached to land and other assistance as required. Households headed by women and other vulnerable households will receive additional further assistance particularly priority employment if local unskilled labor e.g. vegetation clearing, is required during construction.

129. All 22 affected gardeners in Kongulai were compensated at market value for their affected crops and trees by SW in December 2020. SW involved the Ministry of Agriculture to conduct the inventory of losses for crops and trees. SW then paid the APs at market price based on the Ministry of Agriculture schedule of rates. APs were also allowed keep any harvested crops and affected trees. To date, two remaining APs are still to be compensated including the SDA Church for providing a pipeline easement access (85 m) and payment for damage to a fence (6 m fence) in East Kola, and a leaseholder for a pipeline access (500 m) in Kongulai. SW hired an independent valuer to assess the latest market valuation for structures and easement access.
130. Appendix 12: Payment Amount and Status of Affected People Payment for the two remaining APs is planned to be completed prior to contract awarding or at the latest prior to commencement of construction activities.
131. Agreement with structure owners had been secured by SW and payment for the structures will be carried out prior to moving or dismantling their assets. No relocation site will be provided as affected structures were not used as their primary residence as discussed previously in Section 2.3: Impacts on People and Structures. Any materials left beyond the stipulated time of 2 weeks will become the property of SW for their disposal..

7.1 Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

132. Vulnerable groups identified by the Project during surveys (e.g., households headed by women, elderly, disabled, poor, chronically ill and unable to work specially during COVID-19 pandemic, etc), will be assisted by the Project in the most appropriate way, but ensuring their living standards are at least as high as before the project. One option is through provision of unskilled work during construction by engaging other able-bodied family members who are responsible for their welfare. Also, the ADB SPS stipulates that any APs who will lose over 10% of their source of income or lose their primary place of residence, must be assisted by the Project until they have re-established their livelihood or their home. This assistance would be through provision of daily allowance equivalent to the loss of income they would have earned if their main source of livelihood or residence had not been disrupted by the Project. However, the Project has not identified any APs that this stipulation applies to, as no one is losing their residence or main livelihood.
133. One affected vulnerable couple, who will lose some planted crops, was identified during the socioeconomic survey as having a child with disability and low income. This family will be prioritized when unskilled work is required by the contractor during construction, or alternatively will be provided with assistance as required.
134. Also, access to water was a key consideration during negotiations, particularly for vulnerable groups. If there are any APs without connection to a SW water supply, consideration will be given to improving their water access through connection of services, and/or access to newer innovations such as cash for water meters, which provide poor households with greater control over water consumption and management of payments.

135. The project will follow an eligibility and harmonized SIG and ADB/WB policy-based entitlement matrix for all types of losses resulting from land. Table 8 below summarizes the Entitlement Matrix.

Table 8: Entitlement Matrix

| PERMANENT LOSS OF LAND | | |
|--|---|---|
| Application | No. of Entitled APs | Entitlement |
| Alienated land required for project pipeline and tank construction | Not applicable. All sites are government land. However there are 2 APs on government leased land which is required to provide pipeline easement access. | Cash compensation based on replacement valuation (market price and inclusion of taxes and other transfer costs.) |
| Customary land required for project pipeline and tank construction | Landowners and users | Cash compensation as agreed between CoL and landowner group. Cash compensation to be based on full replacement cost (existing market price and transfer costs). Independent valuer to determine replacement value as the basis for negotiation with AP. |
| Alienated and customary land | Landowners and users | Transaction costs |
| TEMPORARY LOSS OF LAND | | |
| Alienated and customary land | Landowners | Rent as negotiated with landowners. All temporary use of land will be through written agreement with the landowner/lease-holder and land will be returned to the landowners after rehabilitation to original or better condition. Compensation at full replacement cost for damages within land used for project. The project will ensure that APs have uninterrupted access to their land and livelihood sources. In case of any unavoidable loss of access, APs will be provided compensation for their losses at replacement cost. |
| LOSS OF STRUCTURES | | |
| Houses, structures on land required for project | Registered owner 1 shed and 1 unfinished house structure | Cash compensation at full replacement value of the structure (without deduction for salvaged materials) including construction cost, relocation assistance and shifting allowance. In cases where AP can be considered part of a vulnerable group, consideration should be given to constructing a replacement house/structure of better quality. In rebuilding a house for relocation, ensure |

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| | | relocation land is equivalent or improved in terms of proximity to employment, education etc. |
| LOSS OF CROP AND TREES | | |
| Loss of crops and trees affected by the pipeline alignment | Household persons owning crops and trees | Compensation of crops and trees based on market value. Ministry of Agriculture to carry out the inventory of losses and market price to be finalized from current schedule of rates - and offered by SW to APs. |
| VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS | | |
| Loss of assets | Identified through consultation with community leaders and socio-economic survey (e.g.households headed by women, elderly, disabled, poor) | Additional cash assistance depending on extent of disruption to vulnerable APs. Provision of transport cost, and daily allowance equivalent to the APs daily income from the loss of asset (temporary or permanent) e.g., housing, small canteens, betel nut until they have managed to re-established their livelihood with the maximum of 7 days support. |
| UNFORESEEN OR UNINTENDED IMPACTS | | |
| Identified impact at implementation phase | Determined in accordance with LARF principles. | Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in ADB's involuntary resettlement policy |

8 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

8.1 Institutional Arrangements

136. Solomon Water is the implementing agency, with responsibility for carrying out the project, embedded within existing operations as the service delivery agency for water and wastewater services in Honiara and additional service areas. **Table 9** below outlines the roles and responsibilities of SW and the key agencies for the implementing, monitoring and reporting on the progress of LARP requirements.

Table 9: Roles and Responsibilities for the LARP

| Agency | Roles and Responsibilities |
|--------------------------|---|
| Solomon Water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall execution of the project Provides funds for land acquisition and resettlement Liaises with MLHS and other government agencies relevant to the requirements of the Project |
| Solomon Water PMU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages the social and resettlement aspects of the project Finalizes project decisions concerning land acquisition in consultation with appropriate government agencies. Manages design and supervision of works Manages consultants on all matters dealing with resettlement and consultations Prepares and updates of LARP during implementation. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discloses the LARPs • Informs APs, DPs, local authorities and interested others about the project, including compensation details • Coordinates with MLHS/CoL to initiate land acquisition process • Prepares inventory of losses (IOL) and census of DPs • Coordinates with MFT/Solomon Water to obtain budget and funds for compensation payments • Regarding alienated land: prepares and attends to execution of purchaser agreements; payment of purchase price; registration in Land Registry • With civil contractor schedules and makes compensation payments for non-land assets • Records the compensation payment process for monitoring and reporting • Establishes grievance procedure as outlined in RPs • Provides data and other information to external monitoring agencies • Prepares completion report |
| MLHS/CoL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversees and supports land acquisition and resettlement process as the national agency responsible for land acquisition • Regarding customary and FTE land, through CoL completes land acquisition • CoL appoints LAO • Surveyor General carries out land survey or approves survey by Solomon Water engineers • Valuer General confirms land valuations • Land Acquisition Officers finalizes agreements and obtains execution by owners • Solomon Water makes payments. • CoL registers transfers in Land Registry. |

137. **Executing agency:** The Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MoFT) is the executing agency, responsible for overall administration of the project.
138. **A Project Management Unit (PMU)** is constituted at the SW as the IA. The PMU is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the water supply projects and LARP activities assisted by the relevant staff within the Project Implementation Assistance Consultants (PIAC).
139. The PMU established an Environment and Social Unit (ESU) which ensures that all relevant safeguard plans are implemented and meet their intended objectives. The team is composed of an international and national social safeguards specialist, along with the SW land/resettlement specialist. They will undertake the following activities to ensure safeguard procedures are implemented at every stage of the project.
- Undertake adequate consultations with and dissemination of relevant information to APs during detailed design, pre-construction, and during construction
 - Ensure that the project implementation consultants take into account this LARP and when unanticipated impacts are identified, try to avoid or minimize social impacts and provide mitigation measures. The ESU team will brief the technical team and contractors on the RP
 - Address any project-related grievances of APs and facilitate the resolution of disputes on land ownership or land use
 - Undertake ongoing public consultation to keep APs informed, and seek their inputs into the detailed design/construction of the subproject and scheduling of subproject activities

- Following the award of the civil works contract, the ESU will arrange a briefing to the contractors to raise their awareness of safeguard requirements including gender-based violence (GBV) issues and concerns before and during construction
 - Coordinate with relevant authorities to ensure that land-related activities including payment of all due compensation are completed prior to the start of the construction activities
 - Undertake regular monitoring and reporting on implementation progress of the LARP.
 - Update LARP as required if there are unanticipated impacts during project implementation and prepare corrective action plan if there will be non-compliance.
140. **Solomon Water** will also coordinate with Commissioner of Lands (CoL) and Ministry of Land, Housing and Survey (MLHS) and other relevant government agencies in the land acquisition process.
141. All funds required for compensation for affected land, structures, including the provision of various allowances, will be allocated for by the government through the MoFT. Solomon Water will ensure that adequate funds are available for carrying out land acquisition and resettlement according to the budgets provided in the LARP. The PMU will coordinate allocation of funds, approval of payments, and delivery of funds, monitoring of progress and reporting.

8.2 Implementation Steps

142. The LARP will be amended should there be changes in the project design, and in case unforeseen impacts are identified during implementation. The SW land acquisition and resettlement specialist will update the LARP as technical design decisions are firmed up and if any changes happen at implementation stage. At this stage, all land lease arrangements must have been negotiated.
143. Once all compensation agreements have been signed, the PMU will prepare invoices for each eligible AP and submit to SW for approval and payment (or those who are still to be paid). The invoices will detail the entitlements of each AP and the payment methods.
144. Solomon Water's PMU will prepare a compensation completion report after the final payments for affected crops, trees and structures, based on the final IOL prepared. Based on the compliance report, ADB will issue a no objection letter (NOL) prior to commencement of civil works.

8.3 Implementation Schedule

145. The project is expected to be implemented at the earliest in Quarter 1 2022. SW will implement the ADB/WB approved LARP. SW's payment of compensation will be completed prior start of construction. The schedule of this LARP implementation is presented in Error! Reference source not found. below. In land and resettlement, implementation delays are expected due to circumstances beyond the control of the project. A key challenge is to achieve negotiated agreements within the timeframe to ensure that project construction is not significantly delayed. The implementation of the RP will be monitored by the PMU, ensuring risks are identified and mitigated early.

Table 10: Implementation Schedule

| S.N. | Activities | Timing | Status | In-Charge |
|------|--|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Confirmation of scope of works based on final detailed design | February 2021 | Completed | SW DD Consultant |
| 2 | Easement Negotiation. Signing of MOU between SW and East Kola leaseholder (SDA Church). | October 2021 | TBC | SW |
| 3 | Completion of payment to the remaining 2 APs (individual leaseholder in Kongulai for easement and SDA Church for both easement and 6m fence). | June 2022 | TBC | SW |
| | Signing of Easement Agreements with SDA and individual leaseholder. | | | |
| 4 | Consultations Conduct required consultations to sign MOU with East Kola AP (fence and easement) and GRM orientation. | August 2021- April 2022 | For finalization | SW DD Consultants |
| 5 | Establish GRM in project communities (Kongulai/other sites) | Prior to construction | TBC | SW |
| 6 | Update LARP based on detailed design and following consultations with APs. | October - December 2021 | Completed | SW DD Consultants |
| 7 | Registration of Easements MOU and other required documents sent to MLHS/COL for notation on the land title | May 2022 | To commence | SW/PMU |
| 8 | Public Disclosure of LARP | February 2021 | Completed | SW/ DD Consultant |
| 9 | SW submits compensation completion report to ADB/WB for No Objection | April 2022 | TBC | SW/PMU |
| 10 | Monitoring of the RP Implementation | Prior to and during construction | To commence | Contractor SW/PMU |
| | Estimated Time Frame | 15 Months | | |
| 11 | Commencement of civil works | TBC | | Contractor |

9 BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

146. The estimated budget of **SBD 630,233 (USD 78,620)** below) to implement the RP activities for the water trunk mains subproject and for the impacts along Kongulai and East Kola pipeline easements is shown Error! Reference source not found..
147. The LARP budget was prepared for crops, trees, structures and easements. Also, a budget was allocated for connecting 22 unconnected APs and an estimated 30 neighbouring households to piped water once the project is ready for connection.
148. The LARP budget as stated in the table below and will be financed by SW using counterpart funds. A summary of inventory of losses and those who have received payments to date is in **Appendix 12: Payment Amount and Status of Affected People**.

| SN | Items | Quantity | Cost (SBD) | Cost (USD) |
|----|--|----------|----------------|------------------|
| A | Compensation | | | |
| | (i) Estimated compensation for 22 affected garden owners | 22 | 31,347 | 3,910 |
| | (ii) Damages to 3 structures (drying shed and incomplete local house in Kongulai and fence in East Kola) | 3 | 82,000 | 10,228 |
| | (iii) Easement (Kongulai and East Kola Ridge/SDA fence) | 2 | 251,280 | 31,343 |
| | (iii) Provision of water connection per household (22 AH x USD 500) | 22 | 88,132 | 11,000 |
| | (iv) Provision for water connection for additional 30 households in the community (30 HH x USD 500) | 30 | 120,180 | 14,991 |
| | Sub Total (A) | | 572,939 | 71,472.37 |
| B | (v) DMS | | 0 | 0 |
| C | (vi) Consultations | | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub Total (B+C) | | 0 | 0 |
| | A+B+C | | 572,939 | 71,472 |
| | Contingency (10%) | | 57,294 | 7,147.24 |
| | Total | | 630,233 | 78,620 |

10 MONITORING AND REPORTING

150. The PMU through their ESU will deliver monitoring and reporting throughout the project cycle. Every six months, all work of the ESU will be collated into a Semi-Annual Safeguards Monitoring Report to be submitted to ADB/WB/SIG. This provides a focal point for monitoring outcomes and can flag any issues of concern or risk to be addressed. The semi-annual reports are public documents, providing transparency of project delivery outcomes. The ESU will also have input into regular quarterly project

progress reports, ensuring that social safeguards are undertaken in an integrated manner.

151. The ESU will document ongoing consultation efforts, recording issues of discussions and participants. This is particularly important during the LARP implementation phase, with project communities, including their chiefs and elected leaders, so they are informed of the proposed scope of works, construction schedule, grievance redress mechanism, and potential local employment opportunities.
152. It is important that all reports of consultation meetings present sex-disaggregated data, and if women are not participating equally, the ESU will actively engage with women's groups to ensure consultation is inclusive. This is essential given that it is women who bear a greater burden from the impacts of poor water supply.
153. Monitoring of the LARP will include reporting on progress of the activities as indicated in the implementation schedule with particular focus on public consultations, negotiated outcomes for land agreements, payment of compensation, record of grievances and status of complaints and their timely resolution, financial disbursements, and level of satisfaction among APs. Basic indicators for monitoring are shown in **Table 11** below.

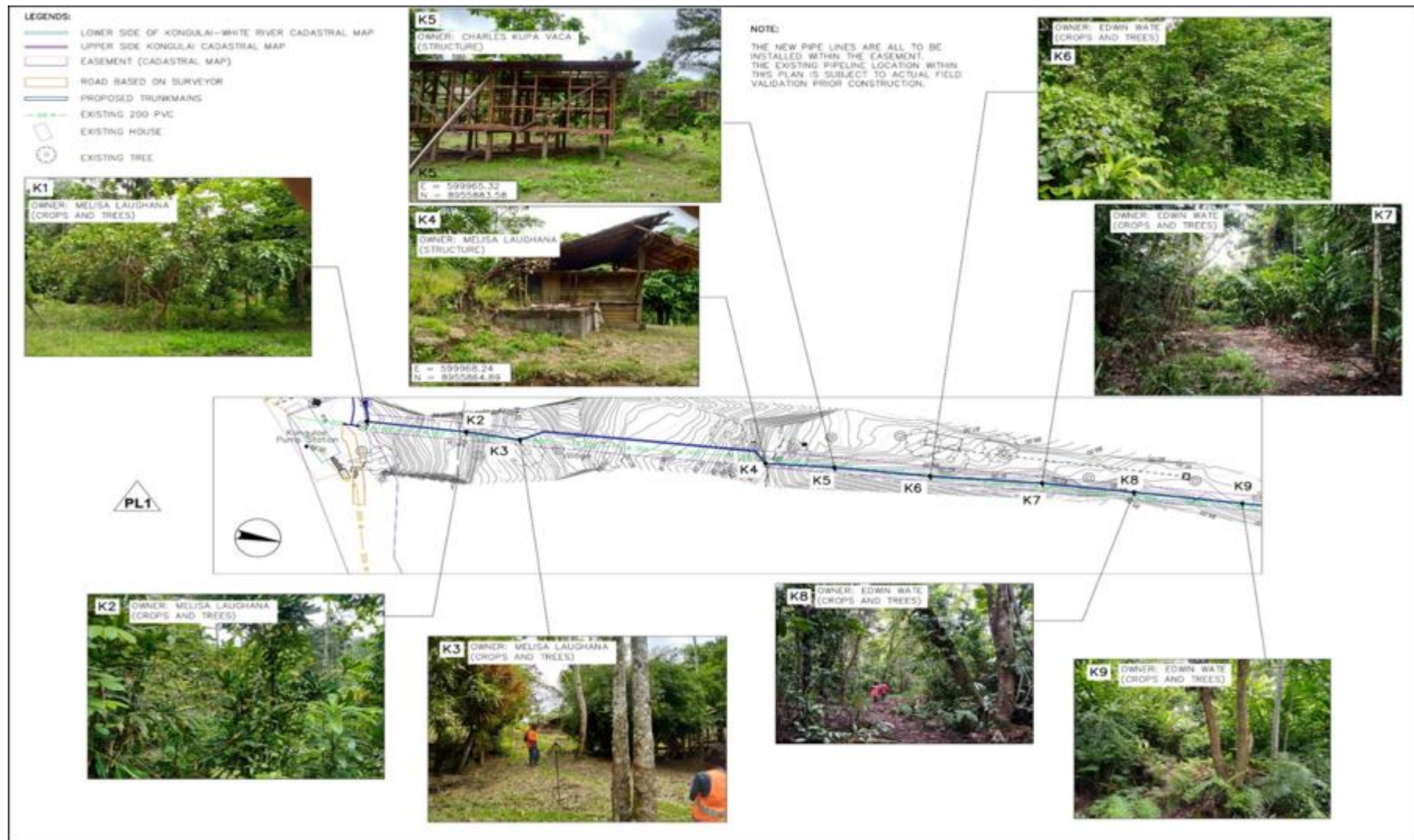
Table 11: Basic Indicators for Monitoring

| Aspect | Indicators |
|--|--|
| LARP implementation | General and overall compliance of resettlement activities with the LARP, including payment of compensation: (i) full payment to be made to all affected persons before commencement of works; (ii) payment based on full replacement cost for affected assets; and MoA rates for crops and trees |
| Budget and timeframe | Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved against agreed implementation plan? Are funds for resettlement being allocated on time? Has SW received the scheduled funds? Have funds been disbursed according to the LARP? |
| Delivery of AP entitlements | Have the APs received compensation and/or entitlements for land, trees and structures in accordance with the entitlement matrix? |
| Consultation, grievances and other issues | Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed? Has the updated LARP been disclosed locally? Have consultations taken place as planned? Have any APs used the grievance redress procedure? What were the outcomes? Have conflicts been satisfactorily and timely resolved? |
| AP satisfaction | Are APs satisfied with consultation, adequacy of compensation, and timeliness of compensation payment? Is the GRM working as planned, providing a timely and effective resolution process for APs? |
| Vulnerable group issues | Assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of various entitlements, programs and activities and methods of delivery for various vulnerable households and groups, and the need for adjustment or additional measures. |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| | |
| Transparency | How has information been distributed and to whom, in order to make sure that all APs have proper information and access to knowledge. Functioning of decision-making bodies and how this information is properly recorded and made available |

Appendices

Appendix 1: Location of APs in Kongulai and East Kola Trunk Mains



Honiara Water Supply Subproject



Honiara Water Supply Subproject



Honiara Water Supply Subproject





AFFECTED FENCE AND EASEMENT- EAST KOLA



Along the road there is an existing 200 mm pipeline run to the roundabout. Therefore the connection can be easily connected at any section of pipeline



APPENDIX 2: LAND TITLES (FTE) FOR KONGULAI AND EAST KOLA EASEMENTS

67

Honiara Water Supply Subproject

Page 2

| PART C - ENCUMBRANCES SECTION | | FIXED - TERM ESTATE REGISTER | | | | PARCEL NUMBER |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------|---|----|---|
| Entry No. | Name of Incumbrance | Application Number and Date of Presentation | Y | M | D | Signature of Registrar |
| 1. | Obligations incident to estate | 834/07 | 2007 | 9 | 14 | The covenants, obligations, liabilities etc. contained or implied in the Instrument of Grant. |
| | | | | | | <p>LAND 191-002-9</p> <p>certified to be a True COPY of the</p> <p>4 TE lease Register 191-002-9</p> <p>1444 hours the 27 day of Feb 2019</p> <p>Signature of Registrar</p> |

ANY ENTRIES STRUCK THROUGH IN RED ARE NO LONGER SUBSISTING

APPENDIX 3: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR EASEMENT PROVISION IN KONGULAI & EAST KOLA RIDGE



MEETING NOTES

Subject: Kongulai Whiteriver New Mains Pipeline running over FTE land parcel number: 191-002-0009

Date: 01-12-20

Venue: SW Mataniko office

Time: 10.30 am

Present/Attendees:

SW: Ms. Agnes Alihunu (Lands Management Officer)

Title Holder:

Mamutei Kaieti

Meeting Notes:

1. Agnes discussed with Mamutei regarding the new pipeline route location based on the final designed map produced by Gilmour
2. Agnes discussed that in the Sale agreement dated 20th January 2020 for the outright purchase of the existing Pump and Borehole site, there was a clause that states "there will be no future trespass into the Seller's land and there will be no future installation of Purchasers' water supply equipment in the Sellers land without the seller's prior written consent".
3. Agnes discussed that based on the Agreement and the new White river Kongulai Mains (pipeline) upgrading project SW is requesting Consent from Mamutei for the construction of the new pipeline.
4. Construction of works will be in 2021
5. Agnes suggested to Mamutei that for time being way forward is:
 - i) Mamutei to give consent for the new pipeline project to proceed within his registered land;
 - ii) Solomon Water, through its contractor after laying the pipe on site, to do a subdivision survey of the 5 meter of the new pipeline route;
 - iii) After the survey, Solomon Water (SW) and Mamutei to negotiate either easement or lease agreement for the new pipeline route;
 - iv) The easement or lease rates will be based on the sqm used in the Sale Agreement dated 20th January 2020; and
 - v) Solomon Water request Mamutei to agree with Solomon Water that "Mamutei the current title holder, will give a copy of this understanding to the future owner or developer of the land that any sale, lease or other disposition of the land shall be subject to the Agreed way forward suggestions".
6. If Way forward discussion 5 above is agreed by Mamutei then there will be a consent signed by Mamutei
7. Mamutei agreed and SW/Agnes Atkin to prepare the consent letter.

Meeting end with understanding 5 and 7 above.

Signed: Agnes Atkin

For: Solomon Water

Mamutei Kaieti

Title Holder



PIPE LINE WORKS CONSENT

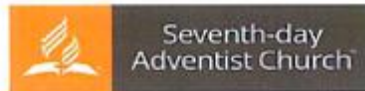
I, Mamutei Kaieti, being the current title holder on behalf of the family hereby **give consent** for Solomon Water or its Contractor to carry out new pipeline works under the Honiara Water Supply Trunk Mains Project within the portion of my parcel of land FTE number **191-002-0009** identified in final SUEZ pipe line design attached.

This Consent is granted subject to the way forward suggestion and agreed by both parties per meeting notes 5 above.

Signed by Title holder: Mamutei Kaieti

Date: 9 Dec 2020

SUPPORT LETTER FROM SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH



Solomon Islands Mission

Our ref:

21st October, 2021

Chief Executive Officer
Solomon Water
PO Box 1407
HONIARA

Dear Sir,

RE: APPLICATION FOR SUB-LEASE/EASEMENT OVER PART OF FIXED TERM ESTATES IN PARCEL NUMBERS 191-038-33 AND 191-037-72

Further to our recent letter to you on the above-mentioned subject matter dated 6th October 2021, I am again pleased to inform you that our SIM Executive has finally approved your application in line with our ADCOM and Kukum SDA Local Church's recommendations.

We understand the pressure you have in terms of time, and therefore wish to advise that you may proceed with the project, whilst we will continue to work on the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and lease of the portion used for the new water pipeline.

Thank you for your understanding and cooperation,

Yours in His service,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Buka Taisara", is written over a blue circular official stamp. The stamp contains the text "Solomon Islands Mission", "PO BOX R145 HONIARA", "SOLOMON ISLANDS", and "Seventh-day Adventist Church".

Buka Taisara
Property Manager
Solomon Islands Mission of SDA
Honiara

Cc: Mission Secretary (SIM)
Cc: Church Clerk, Kukum SDA Church

Administrative Office

Palm Drive, Betikama Road, PO Box R145, Honiara, Solomon Islands

T (+677) 39267, 38269 M (+677) 7522874 E BukaTaisara@adventist.org.sb www.adventist.org.sb

4 Vibrant Adventist movement living our Hope in JESUS and transforming the Solomon Islands.

APPENDIX 4: SCHEDULE OF RATES

| No. | Component/Site | Parcel # | Type | Rate | Agreement Date by SW with APs |
|-----|--|--------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Crops and trees | n/a | | Market value | Dec-20 |
| 2 | Pipeline - Mamutei Kaieti (FTE Holder), Kongulai | 191-002-0009 | Easement access | SBD 500/sq m x 300 sq m | 20-Jan-20 |
| 3 | Pipeline/ SDA Church (FTE Holder), Kukum | 191-037-75 | Easement access | SBD 1,200/sq m x 84.4 sq m | 9-Dec-21 |
| 4 | Fence (SDA Church) | 191-037-75 | | Replacement value for 6 m concrete fence | 9-Dec-21 |

APPENDIX 5: VALUATION OF LOSSES BY AFFECTED PEOPLE

| | Photo | Name | Crops and Trees | Structure | Easement | Total Amount |
|----|---|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| | ID | | \$ SBD | | | \$SBD |
| | | | | | | |
| | A. Kongulai - Crops, Trees and Structures | | | | | |
| 1 | K1-K-4 | Melisa Laughana | 810 | | | 810 |
| 2 | K- 5 | Charles Kupa Vaca | 3,891 | 18,000 | | 21,891 |
| 3 | K-6- K-22 | Edwin Wate | 4,913 | | | 4,913 |
| 4 | K- 23 | Elihjah Wate | 340 | | | 340 |
| 5 | K - 23 | Michael Tae | 440 | | | 440 |
| 6 | K - 24 | Jeffry Mae | 340 | | | 340 |
| 7 | K - 25 | Serah Rai | | | | |
| 8 | K- 24- 27 | Benjamin Suti | 3,362 | | | 3,362 |
| 9 | K -28 | Richard Awa | 890 | | | 890 |
| 10 | K- 29 | Naomi Horowei | 950 | | | 950 |
| 11 | K30- K31 | Reginal Weisa | 390 | | | 390 |
| 12 | K-34- K36 | Charles Selboe | 1,836 | | | 1,836 |
| 13 | K-36- K37 | Alice Kaugere | 2,692 | | | 2,692 |
| 14 | K-39 | Tania Rayni | 556 | | | 556 |
| 15 | K39 | Bira Kiriau | 580 | | | 580 |
| 16 | K-40 | Barai | 200 | | | 200 |
| 17 | K-40 | Isaac Bilau | 1,155 | | | 1,155 |
| 18 | K-42 | Laura Teioki | 1,740 | | | 1,740 |
| 19 | K-45 | Ana Paikai | 470 | | | 470 |
| 20 | K-46- 47 | Eunice Fata | 220 | | | 220 |
| 21 | | Godfrey Houita | 1,917 | | | 1,917 |
| 22 | K1-K4 | Peter Kutu | 3,655 | 4,000 | | 7,655 |
| 22 | East Kola -fence | SDA Church | | 60,000 | | 60,000 |
| | | Sub-Total | 31,347 | 82,000 | | 113,347 |
| | B. Easement Payments | | | | | |
| 23 | Kongulai | Mamutei Kaitei | | | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| 24 | East Kola | SDA Church | 84.4m2 | | 101,280 | 101,280 |
| | | Sub-Total | | | 251,280 | 251,280 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | TOTAL | 31,347 | 82,000 | 251,280 | 364,627 |
|--|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|

APPENDIX 6: SAMPLE INDIVIDUAL ASSET INVENTORY OF LOSSES AND SIGNED AGREEMENT

✓ K-23

Name of Crop owner: **ELIJAH WATE** Mobile: 7709454 Block :

| Rating Comments (example) | Garden Crops/Fruits Trees | Quantity | Rate * | Amount in SBD | Amount in USD |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------|------------------|
| NEARLY HARVEST | CASSAVA | 20 | 10 | 200 | |
| SMALL PLANT | CASSAVA | 9 | 10 | 90 | |
| | MANGO | 1 | 50 | 50 | |
| Total Cost | | | | 340 | |

Notes: * Source Agriculture Extension Officer

signed by the Owners of Crops: EL

signed by Agricultural officer: [Signature]



Individual Inventory of Losses per Affected Person and Agreement:

Kongulai to White River Trunk Mains Compensation Settlement Agreement

This agreement is made the 17th day of November 2020

Between

*MR/*MRS/*Miss Elijah Wate resident of Kongulai area
(the User)

And

Solomon Islands Water Authority (SIWA) trading as Solomon Water (the recipient-
New Pipeline subproject proponent) that:-

1. Elijah Wate has planted crops on the registered pipeline easement -P/N 191-064-1 and further on within the vicinity of block: 14.2.3 Photos ID as per attach plan
2. The project owner (Solomon Water) agreed to pay Elijah Wate the amount of SBD \$ 340 based on joint SUEZ and Ministry of Agriculture crop assessment.
3. Any crops planted thereafter the cut-off date will not be compensated and Elijah Wate is not allowed to do any further planting or development on the current easement vicinity or other areas of the subject registered pipeline easement
4. Elijah Wate will be given 14 days' notice to harvest her crops prior to implementation of pipeline works
5. The provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this Agreement.

Elijah Wate
Crop Owner

.....
Signature of Solomon Water
Representative

Witnesses:

Name: Reynold

Address:

APPENDIX 7: DETAILED PROFILE OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

| | Photo | Name | Gender | Age | Educational Attainment | Number of Affected Persons | Source of Income |
|----|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------|-----|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | ID | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | A. Kongulai | | | | | | |
| 1 | K1-K-4 | Melisa Laughana | Female | n/a | n/a | 5 | n/a |
| 2 | | Peter Kutu | Male | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 3 | K- 5 | Charles Kupa Vaca | Male | n/a | n/a | 5 | n/a |
| 4 | K-6- K-22 | Edwin Wate | Male | 74 | Primary | 7 | Sells produce |
| 5 | K- 23 | Elijah Wate | Male | 43 | Secondary | 2 | Paid job |
| 6 | K - 23 | Michael Tae | Female | 27 | Secondary | 3 | Sell produce |
| 7 | K - 24 | Jeffry Mae | Male | 72 | Primary | 8 | Sells produce |
| 8 | K - 25 | Serah Rai (married to Jeffrev Mae) | Female | 72 | As above | As above | As above |
| 9 | K- 24- 27 | Benjamin Suti | Male | 46 | Primary | 7 | Paid job |
| 10 | K -28 | Richard Awa | Male | 29 | Secondary | 1 | Paid job |
| 11 | K- 29 | Naomi Horowei | Female | 32 | Secondary | 6 | Paid job & sells produce |
| 12 | K30- K31 | Reginal Weisa | Male | 46 | Secondary | 9 | Paid job & sells produce |
| 13 | K-34- K36 | Charles Seleboe | Male | 40 | Vocational | 6 | Labor |
| 14 | K-36- K37 | Alice Kaugere | Female | 60 | Secondary | 5 | Sells produce |
| 15 | K-39 | Tania Rayni | Female | 20 | Primary | 2 | Paid job |
| 16 | K39 | Bira Kiriau | Female | 35 | Secondary | 6 | Sells produce |
| 17 | K-40 | Barai Isaac | Male | 34 | Secondary | 4 | Labour |
| 18 | | Isaac Bilau | | | | | |
| 19 | K-42 | Laura Teioki | Female | 44 | Secondary | 11 | Sells produce |
| 20 | K-45 | Ana Paikai | Female | 35 | Secondary | 5 | Sells produce |
| 21 | K-46- 47 | Eunice Fata | Female | 50 | Secondary | 6 | Sells produce |
| 22 | | Godfrey Houita | Male | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | | | | | Total | 98 | |
| 23 | Easement | AP 23 | Male | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | B. East Kola | | | | | | |
| 24 | Fence & easement | AP 24 | Church | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

APPENDIX 8: MINUTES OF INITIAL PUBLIC CONSULTATION DURING FEASIBILITY STUDY (13 JULY 2019)

Summary of Consultation Issues Raised in Initial Workshop

| Group Represented | Issues/ Concerns Raised | Project's Response |
|--|---|--|
| Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industry | If the proposed pipelines will be laid, will it mean laying pipes across the newly built road? | any new pipeline to be laid will be alongside the road and for crossings, the pipeline will be underneath the road |
| Honiara City Council (HCC) | HCC expressed its desire for SW to construct a wastewater treatment plant for the sewerage since the coastal area is already polluted | SW's strategic plan identified the construction of a wastewater treatment plant for the sewerage system later in the planning years, but not in first 5 years of the plan SW will extend the length of the sewerage marine outfalls to improve the dilution of the waste discharges. In addition, screens will be installed in the outfalls pumping stations to screen out the plastic and large solids to reduce the amount of pollution to the sea. |
| Honiara City | Honiara's Mayor expressed his desire for SW to give priority on constructing a sewage treatment plant since the coastal area and other parts of the city are already polluted. | At present SW's sewerage system only covers a small area of the city and with its limited resources, it is trying hard to address the issue on sewage pollution. |
| Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) | Will SW increase its sewerage coverage to a large part of the city? | SW plans to cover some 30% of the city, while the rest will be the responsibility of the city council. However, this will be supported by a proposed subproject on septage treatment plant to address the septage generated by the septic tanks. |
| Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MID) | MID expressed its desire for better coordination between MID and SW regarding construction of the proposed pipelines since more road improvements are being planned for the future. | SW does not want to excavate newly paved roads. Whenever feasible, it will use pipeline tunneling construction method to avoid excavating the newly pave roads. |
| National Council of Women | How will SW address the issue of Kongulai water source – its quality and the shutting down sometimes due to problems with the landowners? | SW will close down the Kongulai water source when the proposed subproject for Lungga Water Treatment Plant will become operational. For the moment, there is a need to shut down the Kongulai water source during heavy rain due to poor water quality. |
| Environment Conservation Division (ECD) | ECD points to the need for the project to have environmental assessment and address the issue on land acquisition | Environmental assessment is being undertaken and the legal requirements for land acquisition will also be complied |

Minutes of Second Round of Consultation Meetings 20-21 February 2019 Stakeholder Questions and Answers

| No. | Question/Comments | Raised By | Response | Response By |
|-----|---|--|--|----------------|
| 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing Consultations | Atenasi Ata - SICCI | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is start of the process; there will be further consultations during the detailed design process and approvals for designs. | IG |
| 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will illegal settlers be compensated more than Landowners | John Tupe – Tinting Landowner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will depend on assessment and evaluation as per resettlement plan and as per replacement value for resettlement and compensation | Lulu |
| 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination with phase 2 road consultants on design Pre-treatment at outfalls Industrial/Business waste and discharges | Mike Qaqara - MID | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted and will coordinate with road consultants Designs as per AS/NZ Dispersion standards for appropriate dilution and dispersion. EIA Report Assess application and type of discharge, pre-treatment if necessary | MW MW MW |
| 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High installation cost | Jessica Warahiru-SIWIBA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIG is reviewing submissions to reduce the different fees Pre-paid meters | |
| 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADB policy and compensation focus on women and not youths | DuddleyTeuauri - HCC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADB policy refers to vulnerable households which includes female, youth and male that are on low income | Lulu, Sonia |
| 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of WASH and coordination with MID | Mike Qaqara - MID | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International NGO to be engaged for delivery of wash in collaboration with local NGO's Happy to support coordination at design stage especially in the provinces IWC to help identify delivery mechanisms of WASH in informal settlements. | MW |
| 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why is water in SI expensive compared to Fiji or PNG | Ellen – Ex SW and candidate for National Parliamentary Elections | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government subsidies in Fiji is about 80% whilst in SI it is about 2% Current cost reflects cost for providing the service | IG |
| 8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meter reading based on estimates High water bills Schools and Churches should not be classed as Commercial customers | Holmes - SICA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise issue with to Customer Care through Michelle to address Was considered but not allowed under SW policy/classification rules | IG |
| 9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration for climate proofing of infrastructure Were environmental issues addressed in the design | Gareth - OXFAM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change report compiled and will support the detailed design input. GCF application will be submitted next month that addresses adaptation and not mitigation | Sonia |
| 10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was the previous JICA improvements ineffective | Mike Qaqara - MID | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No but this project will build on improvements by JICA from Supply Duration of 5hrs to 22hrs, target is 24 hrs. | MW |

| No. | Question/Comments | Raised By | Response | Response By |
|-----|--|---|---|--------------|
| 11 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note logging activities around Kongulai area | Tautele – Kongulai Landowner rep. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SW is aware and is working with relevant authorities such as Forestry and ECD to address. | Ray Andresen |
| 12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination and working together with SIPA for future demand Outfall at Port area | Spencer Ala – SI Ports Authority (SIPA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree to consult and work in close collaboration with SIPA SIPA to provide a forecast for future requirements | IG |
| 13 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPP and capacity building opportunity for local contractors Could local contractors bid for works | Mathew - MOFT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major projects would require international expertise and experience because of the value, nature and complexity of projects SW want to encourage local participations as subcontractors or JV Propose contractor's forum for information sharing in April this year | MW |
| 14 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges for water access to informal settlements and peri-urban areas | Elma – Live and Learn | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IWC work to help identify delivery mechanisms of WASH in informal settlements. SW will be consulting with NGO's working in this area to support effective project design and delivery. | IG, MW |
| 15 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose boring option over open cut construction methods for roads | Mike Qaqara - MID | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noted as a key issue and concern and will look into exploring boring options | IG |
| 16 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any support to village/rural supplies to support SIDT's 'Helpem Village People' theme | Beven - SIDT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SW is legislated to provide for urban areas including peri-urban areas only and not rural areas | IG |

APPENDIX 9: MINUTES OF CONSULTATIONS WITH 4 KONGULAI COMMUNITIES AND APS (DD PHASE 22 AND 24 JULY 2020)



Consultation Meeting Held Highlights on the 22nd July 2020

Venue 1: Old Dam Kongulae

| Attendees | Discussion Items by SW and Consultants |
|--|---|
| 52 (*with 7 children in attendance) Male 30 Female 15 | <p>Objectives of the consultation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To inform community of the project 2. To gather feedback from the community 3. To conduct inventory of losses for affected gardens in along the pipeline easement 4. To gather socio economic profile of the community <p>The team comprised of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenneth Bulehite Deputy Team Leader SUEZ • Hilda Rade Tango Community Specialist • Agnes Atkin Lands officer Solomon Water • Relinta Manaka Communications officer Solomon Water <p>Highlights on Project presentation: Hilda welcomed all the residents of the community for attending the meeting. Elder Wate offered a word of prayer and the meeting began with introductions by the team members</p> <p>Relinta outlined a brief history of Solomon Water and its vision for clean, quality safe water.</p> <p>Kenneth Bulehite then introduced the UWSSP and its current status as well as the work that is currently being undertaken in the community. The important points highlighted is the issue of affected persons who have either gardens or root crops within the easement or structures within the easements.</p> <p>Agnes the Lands officer from Solomon water also reiterated that the project and the criteria that the project must fulfil in the area of safeguards for the people.</p> <p>After the presentations the team allowed time for Questions and Answer sessions from the community.</p> |

Consultation Meetings Results Old Dam Kongulae

| Questions/Comments | SW Response |
|--|---|
| Question 1: Victoria Calvin: My crop is outside of the area but close to the peg, can I record that as an affected person item or no? | Response: Agnes: not do not record because it is outside the easement markets however, if the pipe works does destroy your crop then we can address the later. |
| Question 2: Edwin Wate: How many meters is the easement? | Response: Agnes: currently it's not confirmed but the markings width is 10 mtrs but this will be confirmed with the surveyor. |
| Question 3: Elizabeth Supa: Any new agreement with Solomon Water with new landowners (title was transferred from old owner to new owner due to death). | Response: Agnes: Any issues with new ownership and new agreement, the new owners must liase with the Commissioner of Lands. I understand this is also due for review. |
| Comment 1: Edwin Wate: We are now the current owners and we have the legal registration documents. | Response: Kenneth Bulehite: The filters will be installed up at the Kongulai area where the catchment is and not here down at your place. |

| | |
|---|--|
| Comment2: Selo Sasi: Please consider the Law, Church and & Custom. | |
| Question 4: Charles Norman (Land owner) Will there be any strainer constructed in our area so that we know and not work in that particular area of land? | Response: There are 2 pipelines in your area, an old one and a new and there are two leases in your area. Our team will have to confirm and then let you know. |
| Question 5: Charles Norman: will the project works not extend into our areas? How perfect will the works be to ensure that it does not go outside the easement? | Response: There are 2 pipelines in your area, an old one and a new and there are two leases in your area. Our team will have to confirm and then let you know. |
| There were no other questions and the session was closed with a word of prayer by Elder Edwin Wate at 11:10 am | |
| Old Dam Kongulae | Hilda thanked the community on behalf of the team and reiterated that the team will do a next visit in the coming week to meet with affected persons. |
|  | |
| Old Dam Kongulae |  |

Venue 2: Upper Namoruka

| Attendance | Presentation/ Discussion by SW/ Project Consultants |
|--------------------|---|
| Women 10 Men 20 | <p>Objectives of the consultation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To inform community of the project To gather feedback from the community To conduct inventory of losses for affected gardens in along the pipeline easement To gather socio economic profile of the community <p>The team comprised of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenneth Bulehite Deputy Team Leader SUEZ Hilda Rade Tango Community Specialist Agnes Atkin Lands officer Solomon Water Relinta Manaka Communications officer Solomon Water <p>Hilda welcomed and thanked the community participants for attending this general meeting. The community elder Mr Joseph Aloisio (Seko Loasio) opened the meeting with a word of prayer.</p> <p>A brief introduction was done by Hilda on the aims and objectives of the meeting with the community and then team members introduced themselves and their work.</p> <p>Kenneth Bulehite: started the presentation by taking about the project, its status and what we are doing in the community in relation to the project. He did a general overview of the project so that its clearly understood by the community.</p> <p>Relinta: did a brief presentation on Solomon Water and its vision and Mission and reiterated that it's because of this that Solomon water is embarking on the project.</p> <p>Agnes did a brief presentation too and then the community was invited to question and answer session.</p> |

Discussion Results at Upper Namoruka – July 22, 2020

| Questions/ Comments | SW/ Project Response |
|--|---|
| <p>Question 1: Oliver Pongi: I understand that in the agreement with LO that SW will do maintenance on pipes however, this has not happened and the leak from the pipeline has formed a swamp on the land.</p> <p>Oliver Pongi: Will road access be provided as part of the project?</p> | <p>Response: Agnes: Oliver let's keep old agreement separate from this project as these are two separate works and we will address that issue separately.</p> <p>Response: Agnes: We cannot confirm as of now, but the project will deal with it during the course of the construction of the pipes because materials will be brought to site for construction and will need access road.</p> |
| <p>Question 2: Joseph Aloisio: What if those people hearing about payments for root crops and began to plant within the easement?</p> | <p>Response: Hilda: Its time we are citizens of Solomon Islands to be honest and do the right thing. However, as of today's date there should be no more planting within the easement. Today is the cut-off date of all inventoried crops and plants. After this recording of inventory, this will not be included in the project.</p> |
| <p>Question 3: Are we prepared to meet the diseases due to the sewerage dumped into the sea?</p> | <p>Response: Kenneth: Sewerage will be treated before its being disposed of into the sea.</p> |
| <p>Question4: Gloria Konare: The peg is right outside my door; will I be affected?</p> | <p>Response: Kenneth Bulehite: We will need to confirm once we do a verification and let you know.</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p><i>Question 5: Yingling Yim:</i> Will our access be still accessible for us in the community?</p> | <p><i>Response: Agnes:</i> We will confirm as project rolls. <i>Response: Kenneth:</i> There is possibility of improving road to bring in materials for the work on the project. <i>Response:</i> This is the first community consultation, some of your questions will be answered as we progress. <i>Response: Kenneth:</i> There is possibility of improving road to bring in materials for the work on the project</p> |
| <p><i>Question 6: Joseph Aloisio:</i> I think the road was developed before the old gravity pipe was layed, maybe a similar approach will be taken by the project?</p> | <p><i>Response: Agnes:</i> It is to early to say but there is a possibility.</p> |
| <p><i>Question 7: Tony Kale:</i> Who has the power to say who to bulid or plant?</p> | <p><i>Response: Agnes:</i> You should not plant crops on the easement land since it is leased to Solomon Water.</p> |
| <p><i>Question8: Kosua Aloisio:</i> It would be good if the team comes in uniform so that its easy to identify and differentiate your team from other people?</p> | <p><i>Response: Kenneth:</i> We will not promise but will try to wear some form of identification when we come in the community.</p> |
| <p>There was no other questions or comments and Joseph Aloisio thanked the team on behalf of the community and then offered a word of prayer.</p> | <p>Hilda acknowledge the community and thanked them for attending the general meeting</p> |



Upper Namoruka



Venue 3: Kwaeta's residence 1:15 pm 22nd July 2020₂

| Attendance | Presentation/ Discussion by SW/ Project Consultants |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Women 20 Men 11 Children 4 | <p>Objectives of the consultation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. To inform community of the project 10. To gather feedback from the community 11. To conduct inventory of losses for affected gardens in along the pipeline easement 12. To gather socio economic profile of the community <p>The team comprised of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenneth Bulehite Deputy Team Leader SUEZ • Hilda Rade Tango Community Specialist • Agnes Atkin Lands officer Solomon Water • Relinta Manaka Communications officer Solomon Water <p><i>Hilda welcomed everyone to the general meeting and thanked them for seeing the importance of the meeting.</i></p> <p><i>A word of prayer was offered by Mrs Maeva and then the objectives and aims of the meeting was highlighted by Hilda.</i></p> <p><i>Kenneth started the session off by explaining to the community the project background and timelines.</i></p> <p><i>Agnes: then did a short presentation to explain the requirements of the project as well as the importance of consultations so that affected people can understand the process. After the presentation, the team opened up for questions and answers sessions</i></p> <p><i>Relinta: did a brief presentation on Solomon Water and its vision and Mission and reiterated that it's because of this that Solomon water is embarking on the project.</i></p> <p><i>Agnes did a brief presentation too and then the community was invited to question and answer session.</i></p> |

| Questions/Comments | SW Response |
|--|---|
| Question 1: Luke Berry: Why do we have to write our names down? | Response: It's a requirement and its evidence to prove that the meeting was actually conducted in the community. |
| Question 2: Dominic Kwaeta Alick: Will the land issues be solved before work starts? | Response: Agnes: The team is organising another meeting for affected persons to deal with issues related to the land. |
| | There were no other questions so Hilda thanked the community on behalf of the team |



Venue 4: Minutes of meeting held at Kongulai Area with Community Members on the 24th July 2020 at 2:00 p.m.

Team :

Relinta Manaka, Solomon Water

Kenneth Bulehite, SUEZ

Hilda Rade, SUEZ

Hilda welcomed everyone and thanked Jai Logino and Logino for organising everyone to attend this general meeting and introduced the team members.

Kenneth then – updated the community on the UWSSSP and the current stage or works that is going on in the community especially with the Surveyor doing the markings along the main trunk. He reiterated that the markers and the easement area which is about 5.4 mtrs is the area that is under the title of the commissioner of lands and this is where replacement of bigger pipes will happen. Therefore, according to World Bank requirements any gardens or structures within the easement area needs to be documented and correctly verified so that compensation can be addressed with the affected persons. However, it also means that effective of today's date, no one should construct or build any new gardens or structures above the marked easement area. The current red markers in the community is the area marked during the topographic survey and the easement is within the marked area.

Kenneth also clarified that the project will only address current issues relating to the main trunks and not any old issues the community may have with Solomon Water.

Questions: 1 Jai Logino: When will the work start?

Kenneth B: Work is starting on the recording of gardens etc now.

Question2: Peter Kutu: Peter suggested that community will do works on the main trunk that is in their area and contractor will continue on the other side. This is because they have tambu sites on this side and would like to it to be accorded respect.

Kenneth: This request will be noted and taken up as part of the tender so that whoever the successful contractor must consider this important issue.

Question3: Cyrilla Utukae:

A piece of my land has been pegged at the site for Tasahe tank. Will I be compensated for that under the project?
Kenneth: Please write it down and then bring copy of title and map to us because its your land and this must be considered.

Jai Logino Question 4: Is there a title on the route of the pipeline? I am asking because as far as we know there is no title.

Kenneth Bulehite: Response: Yes, there is a title in the name of the Commissioner of Lands. It is good if you consult the Commissioner of Lands regarding the title. However, we will try to get a copy of the title too to show you.

Jai: We are surprised that Michael from another tribe hold PE over our land.

Kenneth B: We are not able to make any comments on that.

Question Simonia Lauhana: Will the properties and crops damaged of the affected people be paid or will it be similar as before where we were not paid?

Hilda: We will be considering all affected persons crops etc because it is a World Bank requirement. Any crops damaged will be valued at the Ministry of Agriculture rates and owners compensated.

Question: Jai: There is a cross not sure if its inside the easement. Will it be compensated? But it can be shifted after consulting and getting permission from the bishop or priest.

Kenneth Bulehite: response : We will verify the location of the cross and if permission needs to be obtained from the Catholic Bishop or Priest then the project must comply.

There were no other questions raised. It was agreed that the members of the community will come to the catchment site on Monday to do the walk with SUEZ , Solomon Water team and an agricultural officer to do the verification of crops etc.

There was no other business or question. Hilda and team thanked the members of the community and Kenneth offered a word of prayer and the meeting was closed.

Attendance Sheets Consultation Meetings Kongulai July 22, 2020

PARTICIPANTS LIST: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS : WOMENS PARTICIPANT LIST

DATE: 22/07/20

VENUE: CONVEN W/RIVER
KUTIECH RESIDENCE

| | NAME | CONTACT | COMMUNITY | SIGNATURE |
|---|----------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| ① | Angelina Sam | 728818 | White River | |
| ② | Anna Paikoi | 741387 | White River | |
| ③ | Ivy Taina | 777600 | White River | |
| ④ | Men | | | |
| ⑤ | Wendy Riba | | | |
| ⑥ | Hilda | | | |
| ⑦ | Kathy Kaelonga | | | |
| ⑧ | Mary Hendry | 747634 | White River | |
| ⑨ | Miriam Seda | 7523612 | White River | |
| ⑩ | Frederick Hillen Ron | 7881521 | | |
| ⑪ | Nicane Joe | 7263693 | White River | |
| ⑫ | Susun Denis | | | |
| ⑬ | Rose Ulaoua | 740666 | White River | |
| ⑭ | Diana Maebia | 742278 | White River | |
| ⑮ | Men Heteru | 7405036 | W/R | |

PARTICIPANTS LIST: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS : MENS PARTICIPANT LIST

DATE: 22/07/20

VENUE: CONVEN W/RIVER
KUTIECH RESIDENCE

| | NAME | CONTACT | COMMUNITY | SIGNATURE |
|---|------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| ① | NELSON AUNA | | W/R | Bog |
| ② | DAVID MORO | | W/R | Bo |
| ③ | CARLOS MORRISON | | W/R | Bo |
| ④ | NADSY PAISIE | | W/R | Bo |
| ⑤ | ANISIE TUNGA | | W/R | Bo |
| ⑥ | LUKE SHAKVL | | W/R | Bo |
| ⑦ | GORGE MOKE | | W/R | Bo |
| ⑧ | FOLISELY STANLEY | | W/R | Bo |
| ⑨ | DANIEL NAKASO | | W/R | Bo |
| ⑩ | DODIE HENZ | | W/R | Bo |
| ⑪ | TON KUKA | | W/R | Bo |
| ⑫ | JUNIOR GARELO | | W/R | Bo |
| ⑬ | LEODERIO | | W/R | Bo |
| ⑭ | BRADLEY STEPHEN | | W/R | Bo |

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PARTICIPANTS LIST: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS : WOMENS PARTICIPANT LIST

DATE: 22/02/20

VENUE: Old Dam

| NAME | CONTACT | COMMUNITY | SIGNATURE |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|
| Etheline Makani | 7941283 | Kakabana | [Signature] |
| Conny Houtoro | 7850663 | " | [Signature] |
| Elizabeth Wintore | 7578361 | " | [Signature] |
| Felixius Hovimo | 7744273 | " | [Signature] |
| Sarah Makani | 7739331 | " | [Signature] |
| Lowelga Houlkoni | 7556422 7522 | Old dam | |
| Alice Charles | - | Old dam | [Signature] |
| Naomi Hovmai | 7359978 | " | [Signature] |
| Lois | - | " | [Signature] |
| Joy Hou | - | " | [Signature] |
| Ellen Hou | - | " | [Signature] |
| Joy Houta | 7535662 | " | [Signature] |
| Mesial Tai | | " | |
| Mary Weisen | | " | |

②

women's

PARTICIPANTS LIST: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS : MENS PARTICIPANT LIST

DATE: 22/02/20

VENUE: Old dam

| NAME | CONTACT | COMMUNITY | SIGNATURE |
|------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| Sarah Raisargo | | Old dam | |
| Helen Hou | | " | |
| Edlyn Wate | | " | |
| Sarah Hovmai | | " | |
| Emily Hou | 740383 | " | [Signature] |
| Victoria Salina | 753994 | " | |
| Gurisa Hou | | " | |
| Margaret Chahala | 7500511 | | |
| River Chahala | 7500511 | | |
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PARTICIPANTS LIST: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS : WOMENS PARTICIPANT LIST

DATE: 29/07/20

VENUE: Upper Namoruka

| NAME | CONTACT | COMMUNITY | SIGNATURE |
|-----------------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| ① Gloria Konare | 7737945 | Upper Namoruka | Gloria |
| ② Hagarah Ahmad Taimu | | | Hagarah |
| ③ Englin Yim | 7732123 | | Englin |
| ④ Maria Katalake | 8995996 | | Maria |
| ⑤ Sua Meke | 7451943 | | Sua |
| ⑥ Fastina Meke | 7106281 | | Fastina |
| ⑦ Doris Limai | 740493 | | Doris |
| ⑧ Mavis Soaki | 7951302 | | Mavis |
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APPENDIX 10: MINUTES OF RP PUBLIC DISCLOSURE DURING DETAILED DESIGN

Public Disclosure Site 1 Namoruka- Minutes of Meeting 25 February 2021

Welcome: Hilda welcomed all the participants from the community who came to listen to the meeting.

Opening Prayer: Community Representative Elder Edwin Wate

Introduction of Team members:

Edward Danitofea MECDM

Hatlee MECDM

Joshua Kera SW Environment officer

Kenneth Bulehite: D Team Leader SUEZ

Agnes Atkin : SW Lands Officer

Relinta Manaka SW

Hilda Rade SUEZ

Opening Presentation: Edward Danitofea – WHY PUBLIC HEARING?

Edward presented that it's a requirement under the Environment Act and not an ordinary meeting of any sort. Its for the public to give them an opportunity to hear and ask questions relating to the project. A report has been produced and this is the report that identifies the baseline on the ground and the impacts that will affect the lives of the people and the mitigation that will be undertaken to address the impact. This is the report that will be shared here today.



Mitigation is how they will address your issue. Eg if a tambu site is there then they will divert the pipeline from the tambu site so as not to disturb the site. These are the things that will be identified in the report. Social will affect lives and Environmental will affect the surroundings of the people.

Environment means everything that surrounds us human beings . PER deals with upgrades of the facilities. If it's a bigger project then it will need an Environment Assessment Report. Eg logging is in the bush however those of us in Honiara are affected by the logging in the bush when our water is contaminated.

This presentation is brief but if anything is related to the project then this is your chance.

Objection period is 30 days so it starts on 15th Feb and expires on 15th March 2021. If you feel you have any issues relating to the project this has to be raised within this time frame. We encourage the public to make use of this time period so as to avoid any other unnecessary issues.



Questions : Joseph Meke :

After the surveys until now I want to know who of us will benefit from the project or easement? This will enable us to stop people from squatting all over the place.

E Danitofea: this is a social safeguards issue and will be addressed later in Hilda's next presentation. However, if any development at the same location that will interfere with this national project then we as the national regulators will certainly stop the application.

Agnes : Joseph wants to know who will be affected. The survey team have been collected data of affected persons in the community. The current project will follow the current pipeline or easement we understand that the existing easement and is registered under some trustees.

This project will just follow the current existing easement and not outside. However, if it is outside the easement SW will liaise with the relevant persons concerned. Affected persons Inventory of losses have been completed and all settled.

Edward: The 30 days started Monday 15th February and will expire on the 15th March 2021. The people can write to the Director if they are shy to ask questions as required by law. The law does not specify if it excludes the weekend. The Director will not consider any posts on Facebook, all submissions must be in written form because it is our evidence should this be required in a court of law.

PROJECT PRESENTATION: KENNETH BULEHITE, SUEZ, DEPUTY TEAM LEADER

Kenneth presented information on the project, its components, the findings, impact, and mitigations to be undertaken to manage the impacts.



The project aims to improve the quality and quantity of water. Kenneth then proceeded to do the PER presentation to the community.

Please if you have any other questions or would like to know more, you are invited to the Auditorium hearing at the Museum at 10:00am.

Question and Answer time based on the Presentation by Kenneth



Question1:

Sua Meke: This project means if completed means water will not be turned off during rainy season as we are currently facing with the current water .

Kenneth: The project will end the issue of turning off water during rainy season because the project will treat water and then send water to the other tanks for distribution to the pipeline.

Sua Meke2: For more than 10 years a private borehole next to my house has been serving the people in the community. Any possibility the Ministry of Environment can assist us to improve it?

Edward: Under this project anything relating to one family will not be considered. Please ask questions relating to the presentation. The Ministry of Health under the RWASH might be help in this area.

Kenneth: some NGOs and other Ministry can assist , however if you can write a letter to them.

Sua Meke3: its just a question or concern regarding the local situation because when SW was down, this where the whole community live on.

Hilda: Sua try check out some of the Embassies that they might assist if your member of Parliament cannot help.

John Tasima4: Now we eat all sorts of chemical in food eg fertiliser in our cabbage and the air. Is there any other alternative chemical besides Chlorine to use to treat our water?

Kenneth: Chlorine is used to treat the Eccoli in the water which is from human, animal and birds waste. The project aims to treat the water at all places so that we can have clean water for us. SW has a monitoring system to check and monitor the doses of chlorine. There is no alternative chemical since other options are expensive.

Sua5: what time will be the last meeting, is this the last meeting?

Kenneth: This meeting is organised by the Ministry of Environment, there will still be other meetings to be conducted.

Sua6: What time will the project start?

Kenneth: We will start later this year, if the Ministry accepts this we will proceed to next stage of Tender. The tender is open for 6 months.

Sua7: I have garden and houses in the project site? How will you asses this?

Kenneth: This will be further addressed in Hilda's presentation.

Joshua: Before any works, SW will come to the community to form a Community Advisory committee-to work with SW and the host community. The purpose is that if any concerns arise during construction- the committee will raise the issue with SW.

Edward: When construction starts, the Ministry will be monitoring during the construction phase to ensure that the contractor upholds all that has been stated in the submission or report. Ministry will continue in its role to monitor.

Kenneth: the project will benefit us all in the community.

PART 2.

SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (RP PUBLIC DISCLOSURE) : HILDA did a presentation on the project, the people impacts, people affected and the mitigations to be undertaken or already undertaken. The project cannot just come and remove people and gardens without compensating people where due.

Hilda outlined the process , the cut off dates etc and clarified the time periods and how the grievance process addresses issues raised. Hilda encouraged and invite people to feel free to ask questions on the project.

Hilda responds to Joseph Meke question of who will benefit from the project?

A lot of time when we look at benefit we always think of money. Good health is a benefit from using quality safe water and its important than money.

Edward: I can see from people not asking a lot of questions because the presentation is clear. Thank you everyone for attending, we have taken note of the questions and recommendations . Thank you for supporting this important project .

Kenneth thanked everyone too for attending the public hearing and for participation.

Closing Prayer: Community Rep Joseph Meke.

PARTICIPANTS LIST: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS : ~~MENS~~ PARTICIPANT LIST

DATE: 25/02/21

VENUE: ALICK TOKI RESIDENCE
NAMORUKA

10:00 am

| | NAME | CONTACT | COMMUNITY | SIGNATURE |
|----|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Puelth Harold | | NAMORUKA | PH |
| 2 | EDWIN WATE | 7428533 | NAMORUKA | #wate |
| 3 | Andrew Pakill | 7571700 | NAMORUKA | A.P. |
| 4 | Jennifer Pakai | " | NAMORUKA | J.P. |
| 5 | Alick K | 7484246 | NAMORUKA | A. |
| 6 | LOAH TUPE | 7158037 | NAMORUKA | LA |
| 7 | SANTUS PAUKAI | | NAMORUKA C/W RIVER | |
| 8 | ELIZABETH NEMO | | NAMORUKA | EN |
| 9 | JUNIOR ALICK KWAETA | | CENTRAL W/RIVER | J.K. |
| 10 | Anna | 7413237 | NAMORUKA | A. |
| 11 | FRANCIS MOAH | 7356264 | LOWER KONGULAI | F.M. |
| 12 | Paul Tango | 748509 | | P.T. |
| 13 | Sue Melke | 7202495 | LOWER Kongulai | S.M. |
| 14 | John Taseris | 7489051 | " | J.T. |
| 15 | Charles Gzilabre | 7924605 | " | C.G. |

[Signature]

PARTICIPANTS LIST: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS : MENS PARTICIPANT LIST

DATE: 25/02/21

ALICK TELOKI RESIDENCE
VENUE: NAMORUKA

10:00 am

| | NAME | CONTACT | COMMUNITY | SIGNATURE |
|----|----------------|---------|-----------|---|
| 16 | JOSEPH MEKE | 7221703 | KONGULAE |  |
| 17 | MAMUTEI KAIETI | 7985943 | NAMORUKA |  |
| 18 | REGINARD WEI | 748777 | KANGKULAE |  |
| 19 | CYNTHIA NIS | 7282748 | NAMORUKA |  |
| 20 | NOLETA KAIETI | 7502134 | NAMORUKA |  |
| 21 | WANETA KAIETI | 7249415 | NAMORUKA |  |
| 22 | JOSHUA KONA | 7313180 | SW |  |
| 23 | AGNES ATHIN | 8136183 | SW |  |
| 24 | RELINTA MANAKA | 8503730 | SW |  |
| 25 | ETILDA REDE | 7505505 | SW |  |
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Public Disclosure - Site 2 (Titingge)

Minutes for Public Hearing at Titinge at 2:00pm 25th February 2021

Welcome : Hilda welcomed all the participants from the community who came to listen to the meeting.

Opening Prayer: Community Representative : Pastor from SSEC Church Selwyn

Introduction of Team members: Edward introduced the program this afternoon and allowed the team to introduce themselves so that the Public know who's who?

Edward Danitofea MECDM

Hatlee MECDM

Joshua Kera SW Environment officer

Kenneth Bulehite: Deputy Team Leader SUEZ

Agnes Atkin : SW Lands Officer

Relinta Manaka SW

Hilda Rade SUEZ

Opening Presentation: Edward Danitofea – WHY PUBLIC HEARING?

Edward presented and explained to the public the reason for the public hearing. This is a requirement under the Environment Act that this is done before a Development Consent is given to the Developer or Solomon Water in this project.

The project is about upgrades to current existing pipelines as well as replacement of old storage tanks and some new pipelines towards the east of Honiara City



PROJECT PRESENTATION: KENNETH BULEHITE

Kenneth outlined the components of the project , there will be work on the main trunk (replacement of old)as well as construction of new storage water tanks . This scope of works will improve the quality and quantity of water supplied to the Honiara City.

Edward –clarified that questions should be asked based on the Environment report which Kenneth presented

Question and Answers

Peter Tero- teacher of Titinge Primary School: How sure are you that the tank will

not compromise the safety of the children (200) attending the school?

Kenneth: Kenneth responded and said that his team drilled (twice) 10 metres down and they found that the ground is strong and its safe for the construction of the storage water tank at the identified site. I also did the current tank for JICA in 2008 so safety is not an issue, it is safe

Heinz Koga: resident of Titinge:

Quality and Quantity: Almost every house in Titinge we find it hard. I think that the quantity of water at the storage tank would be enough to also serve us. As a resident we are asking the question , what is the use of having a big storage tank here at Titinge when we the residents of Titinge are not benefiting from access to it. Now that quantity is not going to be an issue, how will we benefit?

Kenneth: that is the whole idea of the water tank that it should be able to service the community so SW will have to decide if it is going to do this. The design of the tank is projected on population up to 2047. It is SW decision.

Peter Tero

Kenneth I hear you say that in the project if it needs to divert the design due to structures etc it can do that. What if the project can consult with LO to divert the pipes from kogulae up over the hills to reach us here at Titinge because since the existing water has been installed we have not benefitted from any access to water.?

Its up to SW but there are issues that needs to be cleared, even know access through land is an issue too on the existing infrastructure.

Edward: if the pipes are going to be diverted from the hills then its going to be another project issue and it will need an EIS because lots of earthworks etc will need to be carried out to cater for this.

It is good for SW to take note so that it will address the issue of us residents and if this can be factored into any new project.SW is a government SOE so .

Heinz koga- we the residents don't see the value of the project because we have not benefitted from the water project. We have nothing much to say, one or two people are affected and I do hope the SW has discussed with them already. The story of the water tank is not news to us , its an old story. Our worry is that this tank gives us hope that we will have access to water so I hope this can be considered .

Kenneth: the idea is that SW to increase connections and access to water.

Heinz Koga: people know that water is not free today. People want water to be piped to their houses, currently we all queue to access water at the 2 stand pipe even up into the night because the 2 standpipes cannot serve all of us here at Titinge . The issue of water is close to our heart.

Edward, so you are saying is there any consideration to increase the number of standpipes for the community.

Agnes Atkin: we will take note of this and bring it up to our other officers responsible so we are unable to give you an answer right now at this point in time. I agree that this is the first time we have a general consultation with the wider

community of Titinge. We only consulted and dealt directly with the 2 affected persons in Titinge. SW then simplified the 30 year strategic plan which is broken down into 5 year plans.

Under this project there are a lot of policies that SW has to comply with under this project. No work or construction will start unless agreements are signed and are in place. I just wanted to explain what stage of the project are we in .

Kenneth:

The project document says additional expansion of services to reach 40 , 000 people to be connected, the question is where? For Honiara the plan is to increase water so that more people can have access to water. The expansion plan is there but the quantity is the challenge.

Hilda asked questions on behalf of the women who is shy to ask the question;

We know that Titinge is in the site where WW2 is fought , how sure are you that there will be no explosions if work is done here?

Kenneth: we initially thought that Honiara is free of bombs but since the recent discovery of live ammunitions at the ITA area in Honiara , it is now a requirement that any project must have scanning or UXO survey. Peoples mentality has switched back that any place or work must be scanned

Heinz Koga: A lot of thoughts running through out heads with the question ,of what is the use of the water tank if it will not benefit us? Whats the use of the tank if we are not going to drink out of it. I watch our women and children having to travel some distance to go and find water every day to their homes and families and it is heart breaking.

Kenneth: there will be water, SW have to decide on this issue. If water is here I am sure – increase more connections for business.

Henry Koga: Its funny the tank is going to be here , is it just for us to look longingly at the tank and wish we have access to clean water?

Agnes: we will take this back to our responsible staff.



SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS Presentation: HILDA

Hilda thanked previous presenters and everyone for questions and then proceeded into doing the safeguards presentation.

Consultations will still continue with the community. SW will establish a committee in every community where construction work is going to happen. This is to save people to travel long distances and waste a lot of time.

Question and Answers

Caroline Belande Head Teacher: I am concerned about the school, already we have a tank that supply water to the school, we fear that during construction our tank water supply might be cut off and thus affect us- students. The tank is important to us students and teachers. What will you do for the school to address this during construction How is this managed?

Kenneth: Maybe it will be relocated, I don't think they will remove the whole tank. We identified this during the survey we noted the pipes. Pipe is not hard to shift around. Don't worry too much since the project is will take this into consideration and will include this issue for contractor to take note of..

Allan Malasa: I am concerned about noise pollution and air(cement mixing and dust from road) pollution ? Any management plans to contain this?:

Kenneth: We will expect noise during construction. School only goes on for half a day. This can be minimised however we have to inform contractor to take note. I believe dust from the road could be an issue, however there are management plans are in place to manage such situation, eg using concrete mixers etc etc or using tanker trucks to ensure no dust on the road. This will be included in the tender consideration.

Edward: contractor to have a management plan and this is mentioned. The contractor should have their own management plan and I will put this as a recommendation .

Joshua SW: I understand Public hearing is a requirement for Development consent. A requirement to be included is an environment and social viable plan. This plans will be used to manage the concerns or issues raised. SW will also do monitoring during construction phase to ensure effective management .

This project will have a community advisory committee which is voluntary and this team will assist also with monitoring in the community. This committee will be established once contractor is identified and its only functional for that period of time .

Heinz Koga: What time will construction start?

Kenneth: It will be probably the last quarter of 2021.

Caroline(teacher): since the big tank will be installed here, if anyone on the other ridge wants water connection , this means that they will have to dig through the school area. Who will be responsible for the damage to the school area?

Kenneth: It is cheaper to avoid areas where infrastructures have already been built. Most piping as much as possible in the project we follow the road where existing pipeline or where there are not structures.

Peter: I understand ground will be dug out from the tank site. How about if the project can help the community through giving the ground back to the school to be used as fill for the land at the school where future infrastructure can be built?

Edward: If it's a government project this is possible but due to the World Bank and Donor guidelines it will be a lot of issues involved eg, will run offs affect people living below, what are the mitigations etc etc . They will require plan to ensure that these considerations must be undertaken. Its not in the footprint of the project because here at Titinge- its only the site where the tank will be built. Technically, it will be another process .

Joshua, thanked the community participants and mentioned that there will be other consultations happening in the community .

There was no other questions. Edward on behalf his Ministry thanked all for attending the Public Hearing and reminded that this is an important national project so the Ministry will continue to monitor the project during its implementation .If you are not satisfied today please come to the national auditorium tomorrow.

Peter teacher: thanked the team on behalf of the community for the Public Hearing .

Closing prayer: Pastor Selwyn SSEC Church



Summary/Final Remarks : Edward Danitofea, MECDM











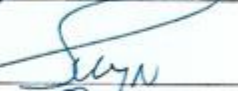






Closing Prayer: Community Representative

PARTICIPANTS LIST: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS : ~~MENS~~ PARTICIPANT LIST

2:00pm

DATE: 25/02/21

VENUE: TITIGE Primary

| NAME | CONTACT | COMMUNITY | SIGNATURE |
|------------------|----------|---------------|---|
| Caroline Belande | 7426155 | Titige School |  |
| Florence Kabui | 7389149 | Titige Ridge |  |
| Peter Tero | 7192640 | Titige School |  |
| Banabas Hoai | 7882526 | Titige |  |
| Jeffery - Pero | 7308894 | Titige |  |
| Jacob Kito | 7850876 | Titige |  |
| Esilyn. Sai | 7219749 | Titige |  |
| Manamuy | 7782958 | Titige |  |
| Selwyn saro | 7110701 | Titige |  |
| Robert | 7127005 | " " |  |
| ALAN. MALASA | 712/2021 | " " |  |
| Evana. Devesi | 7451232 | " " |  |
| LINA Pego | 7610068 | " " |  |
| MERILYN MINI | 7310669 | " " |  |
| Regina Tupe | 7913732 | " " |  |

PARTICIPANTS LIST: COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS : ~~MENS~~ PARTICIPANT LIST

DATE: 25/02/21

VENUE: TITIGE Reimay

| NAME | CONTACT | COMMUNITY | SIGNATURE |
|----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Crystal | 7103017 | Titige | IL |
| Hannah Maetawa | — | " | HR |
| John. Nesily | | | HT |
| ABRAHAM Sigeia | 7380190 | | AS |
| Ivalyn Savino | — | " | Ivalyn |
| Salome Tome | — | " | ST |
| Heinz Konga | 7469532 | " | HK |
| Florence Konga | ✓ | " | FR |
| Simon ululu | 7249101 | | Simon |
| Mark more | 7325988 | | MR |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Minutes of Public Hearing and RP Disclosure at the National Auditorium **Friday 26th February 2021**

Note: Part 1 of Consultation. This consultation together with Namoruka and Titingge sites has 2 parts: PER Public Hearing and the RP Disclosure.

Welcome: Edward Danitofea welcomed all the participants for attending

Presentation : Why Public Hearing?

Edward Danitofea from the Ministry of Environment did a short presentation on why do we need a Public Hearing for the Project;

It is a requirement under the Environment Act under the Ministry of Environment Conservation.

Edward reminded the participants that the period for objection is 30 days.

Questions:

Samuel Au Ramosaea: Namoruka (Resident?)

My question is regarding boreholes (omitted) .This is not part of the project .

Kenneth : water source diversification is another option to support the population of Honiara.

Kenneth Bulihete (Suez, Deputy Team Leader): Made a presentation of the project , the findings, environmental impact, the mitigations for the Honiara Water Supply Network.

Sam Ramosaea (from?): We have abundance of water, water management is our problem. We have some water source in the community which SW should look at using.

Kenneth: explained that the water source is selected according to the capacity of pumping water (8 litres)per second and if it can sustain the bigger population of Honiara.

Sam Ramosaea: is there any chance of building additional reservoirs if finances and technology permit to divert those water into the reservoirs?

Kenneth: White River, Mataniko and Lungga rivers are wasted flowing into the sea every day. We have explored the Mataniko river but it has tambu sites, and infrastructure to design for those is very expensive, desalination is expensive too, and treatment of Lungga water is also expensive. Currently SW deals with white River because they have existing agreement with Kongulae source. The current project is suitable to cater for up to 2047.

Benjamin Afuga (Resident? From where?): lumi Tok Tok Forum: Thank you for the presentations. Water is important because our human body is made up of 60% water so water is critical to life. Water is a very important subject and because our body force people to complain about water. The presentation is very comprehensive and covers a lot of areas which I did not expect too. I will ask few questions, I want to acknowledge Urban Wash is included in this and sewage system is another aspect that's included as key infrastructure for Honiara.

Question: SW covers whole of Solomon Islands and why are some provinces missing out under this project?

Focus is East Honiara going up and stops at Henderson. Why did the project not extend into Guadalcanal Province because we can utilise our abundance of water. Why doesn't the project utilise Tina Hydro Project?

Kenneth: SW does not operate at Lata Temotu, Kira Kira , Buala . Its up to the Provincial government; they must make a request to SW. For example, in Gizo the people don't want to pay for water until the Province stepped in. Auki , Tulagi and Noro allowed SW to operate there. Western Province is now requesting Munda and Gizo under this project. Choiseul is requesting SW to go to Taro. It's the general belief by our people that they don't want to pay water. Currently existing water is at Kongulae and channelling it East wards. Tina Hydro – too big flow and its design to optimise the water source there. The design will be stable at 15kw and if too much water it will produce 20 kw. Its going to be a challenge.

G Plains water potential is there but because of the use of fertilisers this is quite challenging for underground water. Burns Creek to Henderson connection is already there so this is the one that is going to be utilised.

Ray Andresen, SW (official title?): SW has a 30-year plan that guides the project. The Guadalcanal Province has a government process to go through. The Ministry will have to declare areas for operation. If a request is received, SW will have to do some assessment whether it's feasible to expand into those provincial centres. Previously Lata and Gizo SW were there but it has become unsustainable so therefore it withdrew. A lot of issues also is to do with land and whether it is feasible to operate. There are some grey areas the SW Act only stipulates urban areas. SW has gone beyond this requirement too so it's something the Minister needs to look into. Tina Hydro – has some technical challenges and initial assessments did not recommend it. The strategic plan wants to narrow down on main boreholes. JICA boreholes are very expensive (two times pumping – from underground and to the tanks) to manage and they are short midterm plans after the ethnic tension (it was more of a security issue). Besides Kongulae, Lungga is the next water source to be developed.

Benjamin Afuga (from where? Which organization?): I noted in your presentation that water goes under some people's house. Water "pirating" is happening too in Honiara. Can you tell us how many percent is lost through water piracy? It's important for people to understand this that as much as SW wants to provide water, it also must deal with issues relating to water piracy.

Ray SW: Non-revenue water is about 55 % currently which includes leakages and water piracy. SW estimates leaks account for 40% of water loss and water piracy amounts to 15-20%. The best water authority in the world is about 25% in Non Revenue Water, no water authority can get to 0%.

Social safeguards Presentation: Hilda Rade

Hilda did presentation on the project on the findings regarding affected people and their structures and gardens on the route of the pipelines and the status of the mitigations. She also outlined the grievance process and how to go about it.

Questions must be related to the presentations .

Sam Ramosaea: SW need to take extra precautionary measures in dealing with land. Have you done your checks on this?

Hilda: The project team has done that especially on land ownership and access through various areas and affected persons.

Edward Danitofea: Me and my colleague will only take back questions relating to the presentations and we will not take unnecessary comments or questions outside of the project.

Doreen from National Council of Women: Thank you for the 2 persons doing the presentations, we all know that most times women and girls are the ones using water. Most women in Honiara City are affected by lack of access to water.

Hilda: just to inform your office - A Key area of the project too is Gender and Social Inclusion. It's the language of the donors who are interested if women and vulnerable groups are consulted. We have undertaken Gender and Social Inclusion as well as focus group discussions during our consultations since this is a key area that must be addressed by the project.

John, Reporter from Sunday Isles: Most of our boreholes are located in the valley, currently most settlers build close to our boreholes. How confident are you that our boreholes are safe ?

Ray, SW: A very good question indeed and I am happy that Honiara City Council representative is here because they are the ones monitoring our work. Our water is basically disinfected with chlorine and you all know that during heavy rain, SW issues instructions to boil water. Ground water contamination is a very important issue and at the moment several of the boreholes used in Honiara are out of service with only Tuvaruhu and Panatina functioning. We have other boreholes under JICA. The only mitigation is the design of the boreholes and you will notice that the ground water is extracted at about a depth of 100 metres into the ground. Current designs have concrete structure

and casing. Testing regime is the only way and SW is being monitored closely by HCC. SW controls are contained in a document called Water Safety Plans.

Fred Atu (Student at Fiji National University): We know people are building close to boreholes. What is the safe distance if they are building close to boreholes? We know that SI we don't have a sewage treatment system. We know there are sewage outlets eg Rove, and most of this places are flooded and sewage flows directly into the sea or streams or river where people are using it downstream. Chinatown sewage goes out to the water so how do we reduce the impact on our environment.

Kenneth: Boreholes does its own filtration in the way it operates. The closer they build the houses there is a risk. A Pump test is undertaken to determine the rate of water coming into the borehole at different angles. The SI system of septic system is that it is fully plastered inside. It is the soak that releases water into the ground. When the septic is full they pump it out, the design allows all solid to stay in the septic and only the water in the soakpit is released. If the septic is close to the borehole then it is risky. We use sand treatment for boreholes and the same is used in Australia. Pump test is usually done both night and day to find out what rate is the best to be used – using various rates etc and monitor what chemicals come out.

The presentation for the Honiara Sewage or waste treatment will hopefully be done next week so please come and listen since it is a component of the project.

Pongi Tangia (from where? Organization?): Thank your for the professional presentation. Questions or concern.

Domestic one: Fresh water, this building is using fresh water delivered by truck. We tried applying for cash water but it's too much bureaucracy.

I am concerned for 2023 which will have 3 stadiums because most of the facilities will be in the Eastern End. Have you taken into consideration the demand that will be serviced direct because in 2023 most of the facilities will require a lot of water. Have you considered this?

Kenneth: The design of the project is for 2047, it not only caters for the infrastructure for the Pacific Games. Panatina currently has one in place, the other one is an addition. The infrastructures in the East side most currently services by the current water, the industrial area.

Pongi: I am concerned because in the 2000 Olympics in Australia they had to suspend the games for one day due to the influx of athletes and people. Have you consulted with the Games Committee? We don't want this to happen.

Kenneth: We have actually met with the Committee. Our main area of concern is where the swimming pools are to be located, where lots of water will be used. The additional storage tank at Panatina will cater for that. We have considered all the infrastructure on the Eastern side of Honiara unless there is one that we are not aware off.

Ella, Honiara City Council (role at HCC?): Just to add on to Ray's comments that we have been monitoring them and they are on track. Our people are aware not to build close to the boreholes but our people continue to disobey. So far continuous testing of water by SW and monitoring by HCC we are satisfied - its not perfect but we are working towards our goal. We do weekly testing of the boreholes.

Sam Ramosaea: Will SW consider bring in any special equipment for us in the future to test water? I remember one man from Israel used special equipment under Lunga Bridge and its drunk immediately.

Ray SW: We are aware of that entrepreneur who wanted to sell his products. SW looks at more larger scale and to use conventional water treatment plan. An issue is that we must be able to manage and maintain the equipment so a lot of things must be considered before any options is undertaken. The preference is conventional equipment and something that can be managed locally. Hilda thanked Ray for his response.

There were no other questions from the participants so Edward thanked all the participants for their attendance and reminded them about the 30 day window period.

There was no other business and the meeting ended.



Attendance Sheet- National Auditorium (26 February 2021)

| Solomon Water STAKEHOLDER REGISTRY - National Auditorium PER Meeting - 26 February 2021 | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| No. | Name | Signature | CONTACT | Company/Organization |
| 1 | John Sani | [Signature] | 7141944 | National Auditorium |
| 2 | Benjamin Moku | [Signature] | 7517411 | WTF |
| 3 | Kemari Moku | [Signature] | 7211649 | United Nations - Honiara White River |
| 4 | Samson Moku | [Signature] | 7211649 | M&S |
| 5 | Peter Moku | [Signature] | 7447565 | James Creek |
| 6 | Charles Moku | [Signature] | 7211649 | P/W/R |
| 7 | Sam Moku | [Signature] | 7411649 | Honorary Idris Moku |
| 8 | Dennis Moku | [Signature] | 7411649 | SIMCO |
| 9 | Sam Moku | [Signature] | 7411649 | HCC |
| 10 | Sam Moku | [Signature] | 7411649 | S&H |
| 11 | Sam Moku | [Signature] | 7411649 | INCO/CO |
| 12 | Sam Moku | [Signature] | 7411649 | SW |

| Solomon Water STAKEHOLDER REGISTRY - National Auditorium PER Meeting - 26 February 2021 | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|---------|----------------------|
| No. | Name | Signature | CONTACT | Company/Organization |
| 13 | Sam Moku | [Signature] | 8481945 | Solomon Water |
| 14 | Crispin Sama | [Signature] | 7447565 | Vua 2 |
| 15 | Eddie Rade | [Signature] | 7447565 | White River |
| 16 | Sophia Tange | [Signature] | 8481945 | SW |
| 17 | Relate Moku | [Signature] | 8503750 | SW |
| 18 | Hilda Rade | [Signature] | 7504529 | '5002 |
| 19 | Willy Tati | [Signature] | 7555040 | Tutorial Timbers |
| 20 | STUART TATIA | [Signature] | 7447565 | |

APPENDIX 11: SW GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM



Solomon Water Grievance Redress Mechanism

1 PURPOSE

This Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is designed to deal with grievances from the general public in relation to Solomon Water managed projects at all stages of the project cycle.

The mechanism allows for affected parties to make known grievances as they arise and aims to provide a predictable, transparent, and credible process to all parties, resulting in outcomes that are seen as fair, effective, and lasting.

2 PROCESS

The Solomon Water GRM is a three stage process during any stage of which the grievance may be considered, by both parties, to have been resolved and closed off.

Stage 1

Any grievance should first be made known to Solomon Water Project Manager (PM) in charge of the project being implemented. This may initially be verbally however a monitoring form must be prepared and signed off by the party raising the grievance – support to filling in the form can be provided by Solomon Water to the aggrieved party.

On receipt of the Grievance Monitoring form the PM will hold a meeting with the aggrieved party in an attempt to resolve the grievance within 5 working days of the grievance being raised. Following the discussion the grievance may either be resolved or need to be escalated to Stage 2.

A Stage 1 Grievance Outcome form should be prepared by the PM confirming either:

The grievance has been resolved and the means of resolution

The grievance has not been resolved; and outlining Solomon Water Projects Team position on the grievance.

The Stage 1 Grievance Outcome form should be signed by both parties and a copy provided to the party raising the grievance. This form should include next steps in the process if they consider the issue not to be resolved.

Stage 2

If the grievance is not resolved under Stage 1, the grievance should then be referred to the General Manager of Solomon Water.

The General Manager will be provided with the Stage 1 Grievance Outcome form and a meeting arranged with the aggrieved party within 10 working days of issue of the form to discuss and try to resolve the grievance.

Based on the discussion the General Manager will issue a Stage 2 Grievance Outcome form confirming either:

The grievance has been resolved and the means of resolution;

The grievance has not been resolved; and outlining Solomon Water General Manager position on the grievance.

The Stage 2 Grievance Outcome form should be signed by both parties and a copy provided to the party raising the grievance. This should include next steps in the process if the issue has not been resolved.



Solomon Water Grievance Redress Mechanism

Stage 3

If the grievance is not resolved under Stage 2 the grievance should then be referred to a three-member Grievance Tribunal comprised of¹:

- A member of the Board of SW;
- The PS (or designate) of the MMERE;
- Independent member selected by GM SW and Board Chairman.

All prior Grievance Outcome reports will be made available to the Tribunal; A meeting with the aggrieved party shall be held within 10 working days of issue of the Stage 2 Grievance Outcome Form.

Within 5 working days of the Tribunal meeting a formal response will be issued to the aggrieved party outlining the Tribunal's decision on the grievance raised.

The Tribunal's decision will be final.

MISCELLANEOUS

Whenever a grievance is resolved to the satisfaction of both parties, at whichever Stage this is achieved a written record of the agreement must be made and signed by both parties.

At all stages of the process the aggrieved party has the right to be represented by a third party at their own cost.

The GRM nor its final decision does not affect the legal rights of the individual;

Solomon Water are responsible to maintain an accurate register of grievances and the manner in which they are dealt with;

Solomon Water Projects Team must hold a grievance review meeting at least once every 6 months to report on all grievances received and in process.

A Grievance Log must be maintained by the Solomon Water Projects Team and an annual report provided to the GM of Solomon Water – this should identify grievances raised (month and to date), grievances resolved (month and to date) and balance of grievances outstanding with specific actions pending. Key information to be included in the grievance log are indicated in Annex 1 below.

¹ The composition of the Grievance Tribunal must ensure appropriate gender balance



**SOLOMON WATER:
GRIEVANCE REDRESS REGISTERING AND MONITORING FORM**

ANNEX 1 – Grievance Log Information

Complainant Information (Person Reporting)

1. Name:
2. Address:
3. National ID:
4. Gender:
5. Contact Details - Telephone, Email
7. Type of complainant:
 - Affected person/s
 - Intermediary (on behalf of the AP)
 - Civil organization
 - Service organization (e.g., local government institution)
 - Other (specify)
9. Registration Number: - assigned by Projects Team

Complaint Details

10. Mode of receiving the grievance:
 - Letter
 - Phone call
 - Fax
 - Email
 - Verbal complaint (walk-in)
 - Other (specify)
11. Location of the problem/issue specified in the complaint:
Town:
Province:
12. Type of problem/grievance:
 - Land related
 - Compensation
 - Construction
 - Resettlement site
 - Other (specify)
13. Short description of the problem:
14. Short description of the factors causing the problem:
15. Person/agency responsible for causing the problem:
16. Past action/s taken by the complainant (if any):
17. Details of the focal point that received the complaint:

Name of the person who received the complaint:

Position:

Name of the receiving office:

Date:

18. Actions taken by the Receiving Office

Stage 1 Action taken; SW Responsible person; Outcome

Stage 2 Action taken; SW Responsible person; Outcome

Stage 3 Action taken; Tribunal Members; Outcome

19. Summary of Final Resolution

APPENDIX 12: PAYMENT AMOUNT AND STATUS OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

| | Photo | Name | Crops and Trees | Structure | Easement | Total Amount | Payment Status |
|----|---|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|--------------|----------------|
| | ID | | \$ SBD | | | \$SBD | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | A. Kongulai - Crops, Trees and Structures | | | | | | |
| 1 | K1-K-4 | Melisa Laughana | 810 | | | 810 | Paid |
| 2 | K- 5 | Charles Kupa Vaca | 3,891 | 18,000 | | 21,891 | Paid |
| 3 | K-6- K-22 | Edwin Wate | 4,913 | | | 4,913 | Paid |
| 4 | K- 23 | Elihjah Wate | 340 | | | 340 | Paid |
| 5 | K - 23 | Michael Tae | 440 | | | 440 | Paid |
| 6 | K - 24 | Jeffry Mae | 340 | | | 340 | Paid |
| 7 | K - 25 | Serah Rai | | | | | Paid |
| 8 | K- 24- 27 | Benjamin Suti | 3,362 | | | 3,362 | Paid |
| 9 | K -28 | Richard Awa | 890 | | | 890 | Paid |
| 10 | K- 29 | Naomi Horowei | 950 | | | 950 | Paid |
| 11 | K30- K31 | Reginal Weisa | 390 | | | 390 | Paid |
| 12 | K-34- K36 | Charles Selboe | 1,836 | | | 1,836 | Paid |
| 13 | K-36- K37 | Alice Kaugere | 2,692 | | | 2,692 | Paid |
| 14 | K-39 | Tania Rayni | 556 | | | 556 | Paid |
| 15 | K39 | Bira Kiriau | 580 | | | 580 | Paid |
| 16 | K-40 | Barai | 200 | | | 200 | Paid |
| 17 | K-40 | Isaac Bilau | 1,155 | | | 1,155 | Paid |
| 18 | K-42 | Laura Teioki | 1,740 | | | 1,740 | Paid |
| 19 | K-45 | Ana Paikai | 470 | | | 470 | Paid |
| 20 | K-46- 47 | Eunice Fata | 220 | | | 220 | Paid |
| 21 | | Godfrey Houita | 1,917 | | | 1,917 | Paid |
| 22 | K1-K4 | Peter Kutu | 3,655 | 4,000 | | 7,655 | Paid |
| 22 | East Kola - fence | SDA Church | | 60,000 | | 60,000 | To be paid |
| | | Sub-Total | 31,347 | 82,000 | | 113,347 | |
| | B. Easement Payments | | | | | | |
| 23 | Kongulai | Mamutei Kaitei | | | 150,000 | 150,000 | To be paid |
| 24 | East Kola | SDA Church | 84.4m2 | | 101,280 | 101,280 | To be paid |
| | | Sub-Total | | | 251,280 | 251,280 | |
| | | TOTAL | 31,347 | 82,000 | 251,280 | 364,627 | |